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# REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

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### MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION:

Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Iowa, *President*.  
Col. JAMES A. SEXTON, Illinois.  
Col. CHARLES DENBY, Indiana.  
Capt. EVAN P. HOWELL, Georgia.  
Ex-Governor URBAN A. WOODBURY, Vermont.  
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON, Chief of Engineers,  
U. S. A.

Gen. JAMES A. BEAVER, Pennsylvania.  
Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER McD. MCCOOK, U. S. A.  
Dr. PHINEAS S. CONNER, Ohio.  
RICHARD WEIGHTMAN, *Secretary*.  
Lieut. Col. F. B. JONES, Chief Quartermaster of  
Volunteers, *Disbursing Officer*.  
Maj. STEPHEN C. MILLS, *Recorder*.

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IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

VOL. 3.

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Gift  
John C. Schofield  
Oct. 18, 1937



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WITNESSES WHO HAVE APPEARED  
BEFORE THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT TO  
INVESTIGATE THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN  
THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

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1747	Allison, James N., Lieut. Col., Com. Sub., U. S. Volunteers... (Testified at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 4, 1898.) Major and commissary in U. S. Army—At Camp Alger until its abandonment; since then at Camp Meade—About 9,000 or 10,000 troops at Camp Alger at that time—Rations—Complaint about unfair distribution of rations—Coffee—Cookbooks—Schools—Cause of sickness—Issue of rations—Bacon—Commissary Department—Cause of sickness at Camp Alger; typhoid.	1242-1248
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413	Black, J. D., Com. of Sub., U. S. Volunteers ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1898.) Major and chief commissary of subsistence—Went with expedition to Porto Rico—Disembarked at Guanica—Commissary and quartermaster stores and ammunition—Arrival of <i>Manitoba</i> at Ponce—Beef—Telegram for supplies from Quartermaster Davison—Transfer of supplies from <i>Mississippi</i> to <i>Manitoba</i> —Condition of beef taken to hospital and other ships containing sick—Beef chemically treated—Canned beef—Memoranda—Issue of beef—"Canners"—No complaints from officers—Boiled beef—Report to General Miles—Conditions of cargoes—The <i>Specialist</i> —Landing of supplies—Steam launches—Manifests—The <i>Concho</i> —Vessels in command going from Cuba to Porto Rico—Supplies on <i>City of Macon</i> —History of witness in civil war—Lumber—Statements and tabulations.	3421-3452
228	Bonette, C. M., Maj., First Vermont Volunteers ----- (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 9, 1898.) Mustered in May, 1898—Testified as to conditions at Camp Thomas—Camp site, sinks, inspections—Rations—Hospitals—Tentage—Medical officers energetic and apparently competent—Water supply—Thinks error was made in not moving camps oftener.	1616-1621
185	Bonifield, Charles L., Dr. ----- (Testified at Cincinnati, Nov. 5, 1898.) Practicing physician for 12 years—Went to Chickamauga as member of Army and Navy League Commission to investigate affairs—Leiter hospital in excellent condition—Division and regimental hospitals, under Dr. Griffith, overcrowded—Flies—Charts—Bedding good—Nurses—No neglect on part of doctors—Water—Good doctors—Difficulty in obtaining hospital supplies at Chickamauga.	1321-1323
240	Booth, Charles A., Capt., Seventh U. S. Infantry ----- (Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) In campaign at Santiago—Rations—Transport <i>Prairie</i> —Care of sick—Doctors and nurses—Landing at Montauk— <i>Prairie</i> ran ashore—Camp—Malaria—Milk—Dr. Genella and Dr. Jones—Case of Tecumseh Sherman—Lieut. Lafferty.	1677-1681
244	Booth, Charles A., Capt. (recalled) ----- (Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) Cases of privates Frank Fickes, Company F, Seventh Infantry, and Peter Kramer, Company F, Denver Volunteers—Extract from letter of Capt. Booth to Gen. Dodge.	1706-1707
86	Boss, R. D., Actg. Asst. Surg., First U. S. Infantry ----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Appointed July 2; with First Infantry until Aug. 5; transferred to Fourth Infantry and with them until Aug. 18; and with	642-647

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86	Boss, R. D., Actg. Asst. Surg., First U. S. Infantry ----- First Infantry at Anniston since Oct. 10—Describes conditions at Santiago—Medical supplies—Short rations for a few days—Cooperation of Red Cross—Hospital ship <i>Relief</i> and Red Cross ship <i>Texas</i> —Dr. Torney—Division hospital—Tentage—Conditions at Camp Wikoff.	642-647
101	Bottoms, David, Second Arkansas Volunteers ----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Testified as to food and clothing—Short rations at first—Quarters rations sufficient.	678-679
136	Boyd, A. W., Dr ----- (Testified at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1898.) Has practiced for 12 years in Chattanooga—Treated some of the soldiers in Chattanooga—Testified as to case of a New York volunteer injured in railroad accident.	855-856
2	Boynton, H. V., Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Oct. 5, 1898.) Commissioned June 17, 1898—Was then acting chairman Chickamauga Park Commission—On duty in former capacity from Apr. 13, and especially charged with supervision of water supply—In command of camp after General Breckinridge left with all the troops excepting one regiment—Testified as to topography, water supply, general facilities, etc., of the camp, and in refutation of various sensational reports.	56-80
341	Brackett, E. G., Dr ----- (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1898.) In practice since 1884—Sent to Santiago by Volunteer Aid Society—In city from about Aug. 4 to Sept. 15—Difficulty in obtaining quinine—Lack of prepared food in hospital at Alameda—Lack of medical supplies—Accommodations at Centrifugo Hospital—Lack of medicines and nurses—Hospital furniture ample—Requisitions—Syringes begged from <i>Bay State</i> —Conditions on <i>Segurança</i> —Sick—Food—Ice—Landing at Montauk—Deaths—Clothing on transport—Condition of Rough Riders.	2510-2516
367	Bradford, Edward H., Dr ----- (Testified at Boston, Mass., Dec. 2, 1898.) Has practiced since 1876—Testified as to the condition of the sick brought to Boston—Thinks there was a lack of efficient nurses on vessels—Case of Lieut. Tiffany—Knows of no just cause for criticism in his case.	2680-2682
254	Breckinridge, Joseph C., Insp. Gen., U. S. Army ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1898.) Assumed command of troops August 2—Nearly 45,000 troops at Camp Thomas at that time—Condition of camp—Water supply—General Sanger's board—Reports—Abandonment of Camp Thomas—Company passes—Condition of hospitals—Nurses poor—Sternberg Hospital—Q. M. Department—Overcrowding of hospital tents—Lack of supplies (cause)—Food for sick—Typhoid—Conditions at Chattanooga—Death rate at Chickamauga—Pumping station—Difficulty in obtaining supplies—Division Hospital—Duties of Inspector-General—Office of little value—Witness reached Tampa about June 5—Landing of troops in Cuba—Lack of prompt communication and absolute efficiency—Fitting up of transports—Cleaning up of Camp Thomas—	1758-1787

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
254	Breckinridge, Joseph C., Insp. Gen., U. S. Army ----- Sinks—Sanitation—Soldiers fared better than in civil war— Military schools—Inspector-General's Department—State- ment and letters.	1758-1787
323 <i>b</i>	Brett, Thomas H., Seventy-first New York Volunteers ----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Testified as to treatment of E. P. McKeever, of same company, and gives alleged cause of death—Lack of nourishment for soldiers at regimental hospital of Seventy-first New York Volun- teers—Corroborates statement of Sergeant Goulden in regard to treatment on <i>Vigilancia</i> and <i>Roumanian</i> .	2402-2403
426	Brine, George J., Chicago, Ill ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1898.) In em- ploy of Armour & Co.—Chemicals have never been used in process of refrigerating—Amount of present business— Dr. Atwater—Extract of beef—Letter from Dr. Salmon, of Department of Agriculture.	3533-3536
323	Brockway, Gilbert G., Seventy-first New York Volunteers .... (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Testified as to alleged cowardly conduct of officers of Seventy-first New York Volunteers—Compelled to lie down while regulars passed by—Maj. Frank Keck.	2401-2402
391	Brooke, John R., Maj. Gen., U. S. Army ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1898.) In com- mand at Camp Thomas from April 20 to July 23; then in command at Porto Rico—Describes in detail the occupa- tion of Camp Thomas, condition of the troops in respect to equipment, etc.—Difficulty in obtaining clothing as fast as needed owing to small supply on hand—Hard to get proper sizes—Ordnance equipment also slow to arrive— Transportation—Wagons—Water supply—Regulation of the hucksters—Typhoid fever—Policing of the camp— Rations were ample—Assignment of locations made by a division commander of experience—Reply to the criticism of General Williston—Reference to Ninth New York Vol- unteers—Thinks condemnation of wells by medical depart- ment erroneous—Reply to allegations of Major Parker, Twelfth New York Volunteers.—Recommendations of Colonel Hartsuff—Reference to the charge made by M. T. Maloney against Surgeon Huidekoper—Character of lat- ter—Beef supplied was excellent—Bread good—Responsi- bility for hospital management—Criticisms of Surgeon Hartsuff—Opinion as to control of transports during war.	3064-3106
320	Brosnan, Elizabeth, Mrs., Worcester, Mass ----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Is a trained nurse—Visited her brother, a member of 9th Mass. Vols., at Camp Alger, June 15 and 16—Rations good but insuffi- cient—Water poor—Death of her brother at Egmont Key— Recovered his body by the aid of Senator Hoar.	2363-2366
27	Browdie, Edwin J., Second South Carolina Volunteers ----- (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18, 1898.) Says was sick on account of change of water—Beef was tainted on two occasions—Otherwise rations were all right—Get more bacon than beef—Never got any salmon—Cooking was good, as camp cooking goes—Trousers issued do not last over a month—Tents are of poor material—Camp site swampy.	376-378



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358	Brown, A (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1898.) Member of Grimes's Battery, Second Artillery—Testimony relates specifically to alleged drunkenness of Contract Surgeon Thomas, who had charge of the lower ward of the <i>Regina de Los Angeles</i> —Hospital stewards and nurses were faithful—Conditions were improved after Dr. Quinton took charge—(Governor Woodbury stated that the Dr. Thomas referred to by witness was discharged at Camp Wikoff for drunkenness.)	2579-2580
149	Brown, George Le Roy, Col., Fourth Tennessee Volunteers (Testified at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1898.) Captain in Eleventh United States Infantry—At present in command of First Brigade, Second Division, First Corps—Describes camp at Knoxville, rations, health of command, clothing, and tentage—Equipage—Military school for officers and noncoms.—Cooks—Disinfectants—Practice marches.	935-938
372	Brown, Maj. Ira C., Brigade Surg., U. S. Volunteers (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1898.) Was brigade surgeon; served at Tampa, Fernandina, and Camp Wikoff—Reached Camp Wikoff August 7—Testified in detail as to the conditions at the several hospitals, sanitary measures, etc.—Witness had full charge of camp policing after Secretary Alger visited the camp—Care of the dead—Reference to Rev. H. B. Bryan—Cleveland Moffet—Hospital appliances—Case of Hugh Parratt—Kitchens—Further details—Red Cross—Dr. Tabor—Female nurses—Much trouble due to visitors.	2726-2755
311	Brown, J. Morris, Col., Dep. Surg. Gen., U. S. Army (Testified at New York, Nov. 23, 1898.) In charge of the medical-supply depot U. S. Army at New York City—Condition of supply depot on April 1—Purchase of supplies—Details as to method of filling requisitions—Shipments to Chickamauga—Purchase of hospital cots—Purchase of drugs and quinine—No possibility of inspection at that time—Knows of no requisition not filled—One delayed because mislaid—Never had any complaint as to nonreceipt of medicines.	2317-2324
41a	Brown, Robert L., Capt., Asst. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers (Testified at Tampa, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Is assistant to depot Q. M. at Tampa—Water supply and quality—Some camp sites low and swampy—Fifth Cavalry had more sickness than any other regiment, due, he believes, to this cause—Glanders broke out among the horses—Corrals were and are in good sanitary condition—Excessive charges by Plant system—Tabular statement of his work from May 18 to Aug. 31, 1898.	429-433
237	Brownell, Cornelius M. (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 9, 1898.) Captain of Company M, First Vermont Volunteers—Reached Camp Thomas May 24—Character of the camp sites, soil, etc.—Sinks—Nonuse of sinks—Rations—Deficiency of vegetables—Coffee—Bacon—Clothing—Delay in filling requisitions—Medical officers—Opinion of the canteen—Division hospital—Criticism of Lieut. Col. Mimms.	1654-1666

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297	Bryan, Henry B., Rev., Long Island ..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 22, 1898.) Episcopal minister—Went to Camp Wikoff September 2—Held services—Overcrowding and moving of sick soldiers—Burial of soldiers—Rarely any clothing—Marking for identification—Conduct of men in charge—Major Brown—Newspaper report—Mrs. Roebing—Autopsy upon body—Body of B. C. Easton—Pictures submitted—Body of soldier named Johnson.	2232-2235
415	Buckingham, Edmund, Chicago, Ill. .... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1898.) Employee of Swift & Co. as dressed-beef shipper—Testifies as to process of dressing beef and preparation for shipment—Stamping—Inspection and sealing of cars—No chemicals used—Ice and salt in cars—Weighing and preparation of beef exported—Orders of inspector obeyed.	3466-3471
83	Bullard, Robert L., Col., Third Alabama Volunteers ..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) Mustered in Aug. 6—Requisitions were usually promptly filled—Health of command good; improved since reached Anniston—Target practice—Character of clothing; good fit—Character of the camp at Mobile.	627-629
213	Bullock, Charles S., Chaplain, First Illinois Cavalry ..... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) Served at Camp Thomas and Springfield, Ill.—Describes rations, camp sites, medical treatment—Typhoid cases—Sinks—Lack of clerical force in Q. M. Department—Care of the sick and dead—Burial cases—Case of Private Nunn—Rev. M. F. Ham, of Chattanooga, and conditions in that city—Reference to Chaplain Brady, of First Pennsylvania Volunteers.	1546-1551
347	Burrell, Herbert L., Dr. .... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1898.) Graduate of Harvard Medical School—Served as surgeon superintendent on hospital ship under Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association—Aid to hospitals in Santiago—Condition of sick—Spoil of bacon—Lack of transportation for supplies—Medical supplies inadequate—Hospitals overcrowded—Care of patients—Improvement of sick brought North—Trip to Ponce, Guanica, and Arecibo—Removal of patients—Supplies furnished—Hospitals good—Neglect by volunteer officers—Appointment of inexperienced surgeons and others in Army—Result.	2532-2535
211	Burt, Wm. H., Corpl., First Vermont Volunteers ..... (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 8, 1898.) At Chickamauga Park from May 21—Describes location, sinks, etc.—Nonuse of sinks—Water—Rations—Cooks—Potatoes, sugar, and coffee poor—Charges neglect in case of Private Spafford in the regimental hospital, where he died—Conditions at the division hospital—Opinion of regimental medical officers—Experience of witness as to medical treatment.	1523-1530
184	Button, Edward J., Post Chaplain, U. S. Army ..... (Testified at Cincinnati, Nov. 5, 1898.) Post chaplain since 1889—On duty at Tampa, Fort Sheridan, and Fort Thomas—Health of troops at Tampa—Witness wrote letters for patients at Fort Thomas—Patients received good	1319-1321

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184	Button, Edward J., Post Chaplain, U. S. Army ----- attention—Complaints from volunteers about food—Lack of nurses—Objection to female nurses in typhoid cases—Clothing—Witness has had 34 years' experience—Soldiers said treatment was better than they would have received at home.	1319-1321
224	Buzzacott, Francis H. ----- (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) Sergeant in Company A, Third Illinois Volunteers—Previously served in Fifth U. S. Cavalry and Fifteenth U. S. Infantry—Makes a formal statement as to conditions at Camp Thomas, Newport News, and Porto Rico—Rations—Lack of transportation—Lack of variety in field rations—Hospitals—Mail for soldiers—Men should be paid oftener—Creditable appearance of the volunteers—Canteens detrimental—Conditions at Lytle, Ga. (near Camp Thomas)—Sacrifice of blankets and clothing.	1592-1598
95	Cabell, DeR. C., Lieut. Col., Second Arkansas Volunteers ----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Is lieutenant, Eighth U. S. Cavalry; present volunteer rank since May 9—At Camp Thomas from May 29 to Sept. 9—Then came to Anniston—Commissary satisfactory; other departments not—Regiment never properly clothed until recently—Short on blouses, trousers, and leggings—Tentage fairly good—Arms—Medical staff short—Proportion of sick—Does not indorse drawing from brigade commissary by companies—Criticises conduct of Second Division Hospital—Dr. Hubbard—Lack of surgeons—Supplies—Aid of Red Cross Society.	665-671
343	Cabot, Richard C., Dr. ----- (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1898.) Has practiced medicine five years—Served on hospital ship <i>Bay State</i> three weeks—Arrived at Porto Rico Sept. 12—Percentage of typhoid and malaria—Conditions of hospitals at Ponce—Food good—Red Cross Hospital in admirable condition—No complaints from men—101 sick on <i>Bay State</i> returning North—Complaints from men as to treatment at hospitals before going on transport—Condition of men on <i>Olivette</i> —Weakness extreme—Malaria and typhoid.	2517-2520
161	Caffie, W. K., Col., Second Missouri Volunteers ----- (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 31, 1898.) Lack of certain equipments at Camp Thomas—Not supplied until regiment was about to leave—Not fully equipped until July 1—Character of soil—Commissary stores good; beef sometimes bad and had to be buried—Cooks—Camp site—Unable to get camp moved—Medical officers—Medical supplies—Character of men detailed to Hospital Corps—Water—Believes regimental hospitals should have been retained.	1017-1024
174g	Caine, Frank, First Sergt., Third U. S. Cavalry ----- (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 4, 1898.) Stationed at Fort Ethan Allen; went with troop to Chickamauga, then to Tampa—On transport <i>Rio Grande</i> to Cuba—Quarters and rations at Chickamauga and Tampa good—Accommodations on <i>Rio Grande</i> —Arrival at Daiquiri; camp—Engagement—Division hospital—Transport <i>Gate City</i> —Regimental hospital—Witness in service 21 years.	1218-1222



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107	Caldwell, Frank M., Lieut. Col., Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers. (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Is first lieutenant, Seventh U. S. Cavalry—Appointed to volunteer rank July 11—Rations at Camp Douglas good—At Anniston bread and bacon not good; has been improved—Clothing and tentage poor at first—Arms poor—Supplement to rations by company funds—Poor coffee—Health of men good—Opinion of rations—Arms deficient—Bread—Cooks.	694-699
187	Cameron, Otis L., Dr. (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1898.) Practicing physician since 1887—Professor of bacteriology in Ohio Medical College—Testified as to condition of water at Camp Thomas by four samples he received.	1338
344	Campbell, George F., Dr. (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1898.) At present a student at College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston—Enlisted in Hospital Corps June 4 and proceeded to Washington—Detached for duty with hospital train—Condition of train—Brought up 150 patients from Tampa—Condition of fever patients—Camp at Tampa bad—Took men to Fort McPherson—Train fully equipped—Surgical instruments—Delays.	2521-2522
29	Campbell, James R., Col., Ninth Illinois Volunteers (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Commissioned July 11, 1898—Joined Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville about Aug. 10—Got most of quartermaster's supplies at Springfield, Ill., before leaving—Some complaint as to fresh beef being tainted—Probably spoiled after it was drawn from refrigerator car—Loss was made good—Water good—Thinks sickness due to drilling in dew of early morning rather than location of camp—Men well treated in hospitals—Was previously Member of Congress.	381-386
435	Carleton, H. H., Maj., Insp. Gen., U. S. Volunteers (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1899.) Reached Porto Rico July 28—Condition of transport <i>Obdam</i> —Returned to New York on Sept. 15—As inspector-general he was fully informed as to rations, supplies, etc.—Description of the refrigerated and canned beef—Heard no complaint, and especially none as to use of chemicals—Hospitals at Camp Thomas—Conditions in Porto Rico—Sinks—Sanitary measures—Witness a Member of the 50th and 51st Congresses—Reports.	3613-3621
114	Carpenter, G. S., Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1898.) Lieutenant-colonel Seventh U. S. Infantry—At Camp Thomas four weeks—Camp then in good condition—At Tampa same length of time—Six days on transport before sailing—Reached Cuba June 8—In Lawton's division, Chaffee's brigade—Conditions en route—Engagements—El Caney—Rations—Transportation; pack trains—Roads—Sufferings of the sick—Water—Rations after the surrender—Medical officers—Conditions at Montauk—Tiffany case.	740-749
112	Carpenter, Louis H., Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1898.) Is colonel of Fifth U. S. Cavalry—Reported to Gen. Brooke at Camp Thomas about May 18, and organized First Division, Third Corps—Early in June took 4 regiments and joined Gen. Shafter at Tampa—Afterwards commanded Third Division,	719-737

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112	Carpenter, Louis H., Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers----- Fourth Corps—Water supply at Camp Thomas—Character of camp at Tampa—Fernandina—Supplies at Camp Thomas—Arms—Railroad congestion—Recommendation as to volunteer officers—Sick—Medical officers—Character of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers; fine regiment.	719-727
117	Cartwright, George S., Capt., U. S. Volunteers----- (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1898.) Commissary of subsistence—Is first lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry—In this war has served at Camp Thomas, Tampa, and in Santiago campaign—Was acting Q. M. at Tampa—Conditions on transport <i>Santiago</i> —Reached Siboney June 25—Engagements; loss—Rations—Clothing—Conditions at present.	752-757
221	Cavanaugh, Marcus, Col., Seventh Illinois Infantry----- (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) Was at Springfield, Ill., Camp Alger, and Camp Meade—Was well supplied and command had best of health—Water supply poor at Camp Alger at first—Criticism of Col. (Surgeon) Girard—Character of Hospital Corps—Thinks officers were sober and did their duty—Some errors from lack of experience—Cooks.	1577-1580
287	Chadwick, Julia H., Miss----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 21, 1898.) First visited Camp Wikoff on August 13 on her own account; afterwards associated with the East Hampton Relief Corps—Hospitals—Detention camp—Men in emaciated condition—Proper food, etc., supplied—Sick in quarters—Lack of proper underclothing—Clothing and blankets not issued in time, if on hand—Furloughed sick—Furloughs given because of insufficient hospital room—Efforts of relief association fully appreciated by the officers—Seventh Infantry.	2129-2147
143a	Chaffee, A. R., Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Oct. 29, 1898.) Lieutenant-colonel Third Cavalry; brigadier-general volunteers from May 4, and major-general from July 8—Stationed first at Camp Thomas from Apr. 22—Arrived at Tampa May 14—Character of the transports—Cause of delay in sailing—Describes in detail landing in Cuba, plan of campaign—Engagements—Killed and wounded—Surgeons and facilities for treatment of wounded—Commissaries' supplies—Conditions after surrender—Conditions at Montauk.	896-910
164c	Chalmers, T. C., Dr., Asst. Surg., Twelfth New York Volunteers----- (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Appointed May 6, 1898—Attached to reserve hospital and sailed for Porto Rico on July 2—Returned to his regiment Oct. 2—Describes conditions at Camp Thomas prior to leaving there, medical supplies—Division hospital—Tentage—Conditions on transport <i>Massachusetts</i> —Crowded by taking on City Troop of Philadelphia, not intended to go at that time—Rations—Sale of beer and ice water on <i>Massachusetts</i> .	1049-1057
233	Chipman, George----- (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9, 1898.) Was ordinary seaman on U. S. S. <i>Wilmington</i> , under the Ill. Naval Reserve—Served from July 3 to Sept. 6—Gives details as	1636-1638

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333	Chipman, George to landing of troops in Cuba, for which he was assigned— Soldiers gave their rations to the sailors—Rations consisted chiefly of canned beef.	1636-1638
334	Chmelieck, Joseph F., Dr. (Testified at New York, Nov. 26, 1898.) In Second Division hospital, Fourth Army Corps at West Tampa one month, and six weeks at Third Division hospital, Fourth Army Corps at Fernandina—476 in hospital at West Tampa—Facilities for caring for them—Medical supplies ample—Red Cross aid—Medical attendance good—Lack of orderlies—Mosquito netting—Hospital site at Fernandina bad—Water—Medical supplies sufficient—Cots—Nurses—Change of camp—Deaths at West Tampa, but none at Fernandina—Cause of typhoid—Bathing.	2460-2467
355	Clark, David, Dr., Springfield, Mass. (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1898.) In practice for 30 years—Was at Camp Wikoff from Aug. 17 to Aug. 27, and again on Sept. 10—Was agent of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association—Recites difficulty he had in landing his supplies at Montank—Describes hospitals—Criticises medical officers at Camp Wikoff for allowing sick men to leave too soon—Believes many deaths due to that cause—Case of James C. Webster, Ninth U. S. Infantry—Says Webster would probably have lived if kept at hospital.	2566-2574
444	Clarke, Frank W., Prof., Geological Survey (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1898.) Chief chemist U. S. Geological Survey—Testified as to examination, and results, of powder submitted by Dr. Daly—Tests used—Preparation of beef tea—Quantity of salicylic acid and boric acid necessary for preservation—Decomposition of these acids—Material submitted—Possible to make an artificial powder—Boric acid tasteless—Effect of boric acid upon meat—Impossibility of decomposition of boric acid in cooking—Health not affected by boric acid, but salicylic acid unwholesome—Acid necessary for preservation of meat in tropical countries—Report presented.	3743-3749
451	Clarke, Frank W., Prof. (recalled) (Testified at Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1899.) Makes oath to the fact of certain analyses of beef samples to have been made personally by him.	3798-3799
349	Clarkson, James B., Dr. (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1898.) In practice since 1881—Sent to Porto Rico as medical agent by Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association—Saw First U. S. Engineers and volunteer engineers in Guanica, Nineteenth Infantry in Ponce, and Sixth Massachusetts at Utuado—Medical condition of volunteer engineers—Care of nurses and hospital corps men—Lack of medical supplies—General hospital at Ponce overcrowded—Came North on <i>Bay State</i> —Sick—Conditions good—Field rations—Diseases—Care of soldiers—Rations of English army.	2539-2542
336	Coe, Eleanor L., Miss. (Testified at New York Nov. 26, 1898.) Volunteer nurse at Montank from August 29 to September 27—At detention and diet kitchen—Sick better cared for by female than	2479-2480



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336	Coe, Eleanor L., Miss..... by male nurses—Diet kitchen—Lack of transportation for supplies—Detention hospital filled—No complaints to make.	2479-2480
164c	Coggswell, Wm., Dr., Surg., Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers. (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Reached Camp Thomas on May 21, and remained until Aug. 1—Described in detail climatic conditions, water, medical supplies, sanitary conditions, requisitions, lack of inspection, etc.—Rations—Aid from State—Unfitness of well and spring water for drinking purposes—Knew of no analysis being made.	1042-1046
445	Colby, H. G., P. M. Gen., U. S. Navy..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1898.) At present Acting Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Purchase of beef—Contracts—Character of beef—No complaints—Bids—No chemically treated beef—Canned roast beef—Thoroughly satisfactory article in Navy—Spoiled cans—Canned beef used largely for soup—Emergency ration—Length of time refrigerated beef will last—Refrigerator plants on ships—List of contracts for beef.	3749-3754
94	Colson, D. G., Col., Fourth Kentucky Volunteers..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Member of Congress—Commissioned July 27—At Lexington until Sept. 14; then at Anniston—Commissary and quartermaster's supplies satisfactory except as to tentage, which was short—Overcoats not of proper size—Medical officers—Regimental hospital—Arms—Proportion of sick—Suggestions as to enlistment.	663-664
134	Comegys, Edward T., Maj., Surg., U. S. Army..... (Testified at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1898.) Ordered to Camp Thomas May 20—Arrived prior to receipt of medical supplies—Hospital furniture, bedding, etc.—Patent medicines—Articles not on supply list—2d Div. hospital—Supply of quinine—Cots—Litters—Sinks—Water—Carelessness of commanding officers in not restricting the men as to promiscuous food, nonuse of sinks, etc.	838-843
126	Conklin, John, Lieut., Second Artillery, U. S. Army..... (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27, 1898.) In Battery A (Grimes)—Reached Cuba June 26—Description of campaign, engagements—Rations; forage—Ammunition—Superiority of smokeless powder used by the enemy to large extent—Conditions on returning transport—Medical officers—Portion of First Infantry short of medicine—Guns—Hoof disease among horses.	797-803
425	Conners, T. J., New York City, N. Y..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1898.) General Eastern manager for Armour & Co.—Made contracts for supply of refrigerated beef at Camp Black, Camp Alger, and Camp Meade—Quantity of beef furnished at Camp Alger—Chemicals have never been used—Embalmed beef.	3532-3533
164n	Cook, George G., Private, Second Missouri Volunteers..... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Enlisted May 4—At Camp Thomas four months—Did not get enough to eat there nor clothing—Some had to go barefoot—Cooks—Exchange of meat for vegetables—Better supplied since reached Lexington.	1085-1087

Order of appearance	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
3230	<p>Coons, Charles J., Seventy-first New York Volunteers.....</p> <p>(Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Testifies as to neglect of sick by Maj. J. H. Whittle, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who took hospital tent for himself, thereby crowding sick into one tent—Also Captain Townsend and Lieutenant Weiss used tent for their personal use, the transportation on which had been paid by the men—Privates who were ill compelled to walk or crawl to hospital for certificates excusing them from going after water for Major Whittle to wash his face.</p>	2402
46	<p>Copeland, Edna, Miss, Nurse .....</p> <p>(Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Trained at M. E. Hospital, Brooklyn—Employed in Third Division hospital since Aug. 26—Difficult at first to get sufficient bedding and milk, but afterwards plenty—Thinks men generally better cared for in hospital than would be if at home—Nurses were well cared for—Explains as to how certain derogatory newspaper reports originated.</p>	460-463
103	<p>Corbin, Henry C., Brig. Gen., Adj. Gen., U. S. Army.....</p> <p>(Testified at Washington, Dec. 22, 1898.) Testified as to selection of Camp Alger—Never heard of any protests from Gen. Miles or from any of the officers located there as to the site—Reason for change of that and of all other locations at intervals—Camp Thomas—Recommendation of Gen. Miles for the disposal of troops—Reason for selection of Tampa—Reason for moving troops from Southern camps to Montauk Point—Necessity for the restrictive clause in contract with the Long Island R. R. Co.—Table showing number of horses and mules sent to Camp Wikoff—Location of the regular troops on April 1—Date of first preparation of troops—Regular Army was well equipped—Total force at any time was nearly 275,000—Clothing and commissary—Canned and refrigerated beef—Former used in the Regular Army before the war and by all the armies in the world—Not an experiment—Plans of campaigns—Transports—Original plan of Gen. Miles as to campaign in Cuba not approved—Gen. Miles's recommendation of May 27 approved in part—Reference to dispatch of Gen. Shafter as to lack of medicines—New regulations governing transports—General Orders, No. 16, referring to commutation of rations in hospitals—Provision made for the volunteer forces just as soon as appropriation was made by Congress—Why paymasters did not reach Porto Rico in time—Action taken upon daily reports from camps—Duties of inspectors-general—Tables showing number of troops at Camp Wikoff from camps in the United States, and showing allotment of the emergency appropriation for national defense among the several bureaus of the War Department to December 31, 1898.</p>	3272-3300
238	<p>Corliss, A. W., Maj., Seventh U. S. Infantry .....</p> <p>(Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) With army of occupation until wounded—Stationed at Fort Logan, Colo.—Went from there to New Orleans, Guthrie, Chickamunga, and Tampa, Fla.—Regiment fully equipped—Transport <i>Iroquois</i>—Engagement—Witness wounded at El Cane—Hospitals—Transport <i>Seneca</i>—No medical supplies—Nurses—Care of sick and wounded—Dr. Bird—Ice—Water supply—Case of Dr. Hall, Privates Jolly and Woods, and Dr. Genella—Care of sick—Dietary kitchen by Mrs. Hogan—Case of Lieut. Lafferty—Rations at Montauk—Water supply—No cause for complaint.</p>	1666-1674

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
251	<p>Cowley, F. W., Capt., Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.....            (Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) Entered service May 16, 1898, at Island Lake—At Camp Alger until June 8—Tentage—Water supply—Commissary supplies—Sailed on transport <i>Yale</i>—Health of regiment good in Cuba—Engagements—Dock—Commissary stores poor at Santiago—Tentage—Transport <i>Harvard</i>—Sick—Put on trains at Montauk—Baggage and supplies—Fed along the road—Dr. Seville—Killed and wounded—Hospital—Case of Private John Reardon—Detention hospital at Montauk.</p>	1727-1731
290	<p>Cox, S. Clifford, Lieut., Asst. Surg., First District of Columbia Volunteers.....            (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1898.) Was first lieutenant and assistant surgeon First District of Columbia Volunteers—Testifies as to case of Henry A. Dobson—Reported sick August 27—Carried his own medicines—Attended by Dr. Ebert until September 3—Off duty from August 27 until he died—Sent to general hospital at Montauk against his wishes—Case diagnosed as typhoid on September 5—Treated by Dr. Ebert—Diet—Sent from general hospital to New York, then to Long Island—Very nervous and hysterical—Had a bad heart—Record—Witness thinks death was caused by so many changes—Transcript of company's sick book.</p>	2170-2176
133	<p>Craig, Charles F., Actg. Asst. Surg., U. S. Army.....            (Testified at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1898.) Stationed at Second Division hospital for three weeks; at Sternberg Hospital since Sept. 7—Conditions at first-named hospital—Eight physicians for nearly 600 patients at first; afterwards improved—At one time was in charge of 200 patients—Conditions at Sternberg Hospital—Percentage of typhoid—Water—Dr. Hubbard—Analysis of water—Wells—Infection by flies; also by dust.</p>	830-837
28	<p>Creager, Noble H., Maj., U. S. Volunteers.....            (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Depot Q. M., Seventh Army Corps, stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., since June 10—Has been generally able to fill requisitions for clothing and tentage—At first clothing was not of very good quality—As to sizes, always made exchange when requested—Could not always do so, especially as to leggings—Had no knowledge of shortage of hospital tentage.</p>	378-381
150	<p>Croxton, Richard C., Col., Sixth Virginia Volunteers.....            (Testified at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1898.) Is first lieutenant in First U. S. Infantry; in command of Sixth Virginia Volunteers since July 30—Rations—Clothing—Equipment—Tentage—Medical supplies—Arms and ammunition—Division hospital—Dissatisfaction of colored officers.</p>	939-943
168	<p>Cruse, Thomas, Maj., Q. M., U. S. Volunteers.....            (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 2, 1898.) Is captain and Q. M., U. S. Army—First engaged in purchase of mules—Reported as division Q. M. at Chickamauga Aug. 17 to Gen. Sanger—Organized pack train and employed packers in St. Louis—Details as to packers, etc.—Tentage and supplies at Camp Thomas—Quality of clothing—Shoes—Trouble as to sizes of trousers and leggings—Too much paper work in Q. M. Department—Method of purchasing mules, etc.—Private contract better than bids.</p>	1129-1134



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123	Cullen, Gilbert I., Capt., Asst. Surg., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27, 1898.) Assistant surgeon First Ohio Infantry—At Camp Thomas from latter part of May until June 12; then at Tampa, Fernandina, and Huntsville—Conditions at Camp Thomas—Medical supplies—Character of camp ground at Port Tampa—Second Division hospital—Sinks—Hospital tentage—Six to 8 men in each tent—Conditions at Huntsville—Clothing and stoves.	782-785
9	Culver, Jacob H., Capt., Third U. S. Volunteer Cavalry..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1898.) Mustered in May 14, 1898—Arrived at Chickamauga May 23—Remained at Chickamauga until mustered out Sept. 11—No fault with commissary or quartermaster's departments—Plenty of good beef and fresh bread furnished—Also vegetables—Water good—Considered camp site and surroundings excellent—Was in war of 1861-1865 and located for a time at Chickamauga.	177-183
359	Cushing, Grafton J..... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1898.) Sent to Montank by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association to assist Dr. Prescott—Opinion of the camp—Transportation poor—Officers willing and did the best they could—Establishment of diet kitchens—Cooks furnished—Reference to Mrs. Willard, of the Red Cross.	2580-2583
198	Cuthbertson, William, Maj., Med. Dept., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1898.) Surgeon 1st Ill. Cavalry—At Camp Thomas until June 29—Character of camp site, soil, sinks—Failure to obtain certain medicines—Men had better care in regimental than in division hospitals—In general indorses the larger hospital system—Aid from Red Cross—Lack of ambulances—Cause of his (witness') resignation—Proportion of deaths.	1437-1441
442	Daly, William H., Maj., Surg., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1899.) Served in civil war and in war with Spain as chief surgeon of volunteers—Service covered periods at Tampa, Porto Rico, Jacksonville, Chickamauga, and Lexington—Was member of General Miles's staff—Active service ceased Oct. 18, mustered out Jan. 18—Testified as to his alleged discovery of embalmed beef at Tampa—Did not hear that it was a portion of beef owned by Powell—Beef tasted like meat he had previously eaten in the Rocky Mountains while on a hunting trip—Effect of boric and salicylic acids—Condition of the beef on the <i>City of Chester</i> —Had the odor of an embalmed dead body—Condemnation of beef on the <i>Panama</i> —Analysis made by witness—Various other matter in detail upon the subject of the alleged chemical treatment of beef.	3707-3736
350	Darling, Charles K., Maj., Sixth Massachusetts U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1898.) Entered service May 3 and served in Porto Rico—Scarcity of rations—Lack of transportation—Percentage of sick—Sailed from Charleston, S. C., on the <i>Yale</i> —On board 19 days—Provisions—Ice—Typhoid—Difficulty in cooking on board—Bathing—Condition of men upon landing—Medicines and hospital stores—General Miles and staff aboard—Return on <i>Mississippi</i> —Vessel comfortable—No complaints—No truth in statement that officers on <i>Yale</i> well fed, while men literally starved.	2542-2547

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
22	Davis, Alex. C., Lieut., Second South Carolina Volunteers ----- (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18, 1898.) Witness was acting commissary officer of regiment—Testified substantially the same as Col. Jones (20) and Lieut. Thompson (21)—Says spoiled beef was due to neglect of sergeant in charge, who did not remove beef promptly after it was issued from refrigerator car—Was a shortage of travel rations; made good in subsequent issues—Supply of ice—Aid from Red Cross Society.	359-362
174p	Davis, George W., Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers ----- (Testified at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 4, 1898.) Is lieutenant-colonel in Fourteenth U. S. Infantry and appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1898—Testifies as to condition of commissary department of corps—Fresh meat—Bread—Brigade commissary supplies—Government bakery—Flour savings—Field bakeries—Waste of food—Education of commissaries—Clothing—Q. M. Department—Medical department—Arms—Camp Thomas—Water supply—Equipment—Cause of illness at Camp Alger.	1258-1266
179	Davis, William H. ----- (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1898.) On commitment sent to Chickamauga—At Camp Thomas about Aug. 1—Camp in good condition—Sinks—Water supply—Wells—Condition of springs—Quarries—Well pumps—Character of water—Color—Trouble in taking possession of Crawfish Springs—Typhoid in Twelfth Minnesota—Body found in creek—Leiter Hospital—Muddy water—Pumping stations.	1289-1295
76	Dempsey, Charles A., Maj., Second U. S. Infantry ----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) Graduated from West Point 1865—Sailed for Cuba about June 13—Landed at Siboney June 24—Method of landing—Rations—Clothing—Killed and wounded—Sickness—Pack trains—Return to Montauk—Detention camp—Medical attendance—Number of men in regiment now fit for duty—Witness had fever while in Cuba—Never in hospital; camp was equally as good.	609-618
217	Devoe, W. S. ----- (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture—Describes system of inspection before and after slaughter—Causes for rejection—Proportion of animals rejected—Tuberculosis—Number inspected per week.	1562-1563
280	Dobson, H. A., Dr. ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1898.) Father of Henry A. Dobson, late first sergeant, Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers—Testimony relates to his son's treatment at Camp Wikoff—See also the witnesses referred to in brief of testimony of Mrs. Josie M. Dobson.	2090-2092
279	Dobson, Josie M., Mrs. ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1898.) Testimony relates wholly to treatment of her son, Henry A. Dobson, late first sergeant, Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers, at Camp Wikoff and St. Peters Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.—See also testimony of Surg. R. A. Pyles, Asst. Surg. S. C. Cox, Hospital Steward King, 1st Sergt. W. W. Hill, Private Woolridge, Corporal Phelon, and Private Kitchen.	2085-2090

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236	Dodd, George A., Capt., Third U. S. Cavalry ..... (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 9, 1898.) States his experience in Camp Thomas, Tampa, and Cuba—Transport <i>Rio Grande</i> —Landing in Cuba—Describes campaign—Rations—Tentage—Medical supplies—Health at Camps Thomas and Tampa—Criticism of Q. M. Department—Care of the wounded—Medical supplies and appliances—Tentage—Conditions on returning transport <i>Miami</i> —Camp Wikoff—More general deprivation in Indian wars than in Cuba—Canned beef unsatisfactory.	1645-1654
235	Dolan, William G., Private, Second Volunteer Engineers ..... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9, 1898.) Testified substantially the same as Edward G. Staunton (No. 234)—Some delay at depot on account of trains being late—Some soldiers furloughed who were unable to travel—Doctors and nurses were faithful and competent—Men seemed to suffer from homesickness more than from anything else.	1642-1644
271	Donalson, Frank, Actg. Surg., U. S. Army ..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 18, 1898.) Joined the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) in Cuba about July 8—Describes his treatment for yellow fever—Dr. La Garde—Poor character of hospital stewards—Lack of medical supplies—Nurses inefficient; medical officers faithful—Yellow-fever nurses from Ninth U. S. Cavalry good—Drs. McCreery, Cheverria—Dr. Lesser's hospital—Conditions on the <i>Concho</i> — <i>Santiago</i> —Drs. Vaughn and Gettings—Egmont Key—Conditions at Camp Wikoff—Medicines, etc., plentiful.	2019-2027
255	Dowdy, R. W., Capt., U. S. Army, retired ..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1898.) Is captain, U. S. Army, retired; served as first lieutenant in Seventeenth Infantry during Santiago campaign and afterwards as master of transportation at Camp Wikoff from August 5 to November 12—Testified in detail as to supplies and transportation at Camp Wikoff—Railroad facilities—Tentage—Water supply—Lumber—No improper use of ambulances—Water transportation to New York City would have facilitated the work of preparing the camp for incoming troops.	1793-1799
34	Dowes, William G., Col., Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteers ..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Arrived at Jacksonville about June 14—Regiment consisted of 780 men and 50 officers; afterwards recruited up to 1,280 men—Has lost 30 or 32 by death—Brought quartermaster's supplies; afterwards drew more tents for the additional recruits—Requisitions were promptly filled—Drew Buzzacotts and Hunt oven—Rations were sufficient and some saving—Beef once bad—Other times traded—Medical supplies—Hospital—Surgeons and hospital stewards were efficient—Nurses.	402-406
72	Drake, Charles M., Maj., Surg., U. S. Volunteers ..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) In charge of Second Division hospital, Fourth Army Corps—Commissioned June 4—First service at Camp Thomas, Second Division hospital, Third Army Corps—Succeeded Major Kruger—Condition of hospital not good; insufficient supply of tentage; plenty of medicines—Details of improvements—Supplies—Nurses—Schools—Indorses employment	571-584



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72	Drake, Charles M., Maj., Surg. U. S. Volunteers..... of female nurses—Percentage of deaths—Percentage in typhoid cases—Prefers tents to buildings—Hospital appliances; linen—Reference to Eighth New York Volunteers—Furloughing sick or convalescents.	571-584
173	Drewry, Lucius M., Army and Navy League..... (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1898.) Sent by Army and Navy League of Cincinnati to investigate conditions at Chickamauga—Water—Country wells—Conditions healthful in and around the park—Malaria—Report of the League.	1179-1180
124	Duffy, Edward, Col., Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers..... (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27, 1898.) In service since May 29—At Chickamauga, Tampa, Fernandina, and Huntsville—Commissary supplies—Q.M. supplies—Quality of clothing and tentage—Arms—Medical officers—Regimental hospital—Assistance from "Friendly Sons" of New York—Death rate in regiment—Those seriously sick sent to division hospital—Character of camp at Port Tampa.	786-791
164d	Duncan, G. B., Capt., Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Testified as to violation of orders on part of Surgeon Seaman in taking sick men on the transport <i>Obdam</i> —Says orders to that effect are on file—Explained how Dr. Seaman came to be in charge of <i>Obdam</i> .	1047-1048
53	Durbin, Winfield T., Col., One hundred and sixty-first Indiana Volunteers..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Mustered in July 15; arrived at Jacksonville Aug. 14—Health good until recently, when men began to have malaria, typhoid, and jaundice—Rations good—Tainted beef once or twice—Tents and clothing good—Grounds about hospital might have been better policed—Improved under Surg. Clendenin—Disinfectants not sufficiently used, although furnished amply—States as to some neglect on part of officers in charge of Third Division hospital.	480-484
1740	Duvall, William P., Lieut. Col., Chief Ordnance Officer, U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 4, 1898.) Is captain of First U. S. Artillery—Has been in the service since June 15, 1869—Graduate of West Point—First at Camp Alger and since at Camp Meade—Requisitions—Expeditions—Rifles—Condition of arms—Supplies issued by Ordnance Department—Condemned supplies.	1255-1257
385	Eagan, Charles P., Brig. Gen., Com. Gen., U. S. Army..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1898.) In Commissary Department since 1874; in present position since May 3, 1898—Extent of supplies at beginning of war—Canned beef good, and bought upon recommendation of the Asst. P. M. General—Proportion of spoiled canned meat small—Coffee—Bake ovens—Fresh (refrigerated) beef—Hard bread—Cooks—Commissary-sergeants—60 cents commutation of rations for sick available from August 10—Food for tropical countries—General suggestions—Volunteer officers—List of articles kept for sale.	2938-2968

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430	Eagan, Charles P., Brig. Gen. (recalled) ..... (Testified at Washington, Jan. 12, 1898.) Formal statement to the commission, having reference chiefly to the quality of the beef furnished the Army, in response to the charges made by General Miles in his interviews—Reference to report of Surgeon Daly—Various letters and newspaper interviews—Copy of contract between the Government and Swift & Co.—Explanation (p. 3592) as to why the clause "shall be good 72 hours," etc., was inserted in contract—Further correspondence.	3564-3599
205	Ebstein, Frederick H., Capt., Twenty-first U. S. Infantry ..... (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 8, 1898.) In the service over 34 years—Landed in Cuba June 25—Camp site, etc., at Tampa—Complains of "cumbersome system" in the Q. M. Department in the filling of requisitions—Rations on transport—Medical officers and supplies—Tentage—Engagements—Care of the wounded—Hospitals—Conditions of return transport <i>Montero</i> —Conditions at Camp Wikoff—Hospitals—Suggestions as to supplies on the field—Excess of supplies, etc., at Camp Wikoff.	1489-1495
325	Edson, Cyrus, Dr. .... (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) In practice about 18 years—Visited Camp Wikoff August 13 at request of New York World—Construction of hospital tents—Camp excellent, but water supply poor and inadequate—Digging of wells—Water contained large amount of sodium chloride—Hospital tents overcrowded—Discharge of men—High winds and dust in camp irritating to men with bronchial troubles—Water supply—Typhoid—Removal of dead bodies.	2405-2408
278	Edwards, Charles, Lieut., Seventy-first New York Volunteers .. (Testified at New York, Nov. 19, 1898.) Testified as to conditions on transport <i>Vigilancia</i> —Rations—Loss of haversacks containing provisions—Lack of medicines and disappearances of medical officers during engagement—Men had no first-aid packets—Witnessed treatment for yellow fever—Many deaths due to overheating while in the convalescent state—Conditions on returning transport <i>Berkshire</i> —Conditions at Camp Wikoff—Many deaths due to overheating there.	2080-2085
180	Egbert, H. Clay, Gen., U. S. Volunteers. .... (Testified in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1898.) Is colonel Twenty-second Infantry and brigadier-general volunteers—Arrived at Tampa Apr. 23; left for Cuba June 6, and arrived at Daiquiri on 22d—Witness wounded on battlefield near Santiago July 1—Camp at Tampa excellent—Health of regiment good—Transport <i>Miami</i> —Landing in Cuba—Commissary stores plentiful—Division hospital—Care of wounded officers—Medical attendance—Antiseptic bandages—General staff—Supply departments—Transportation on water—Hospitals—Condition of <i>Seneca</i> —Rations—Shortage of ice—Lack of nurses—Passengers on board—Sick and wounded—Trouble about transportation from Fortress Monroe to New York—Lack of medical supplies—Hospital corps.	1295-1301
223	Ennis, Lawrence M., Maj., Seventh Illinois Infantry ..... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) With command at Camp Alger, Thoroughfare Gap, and Camp Meade—Conditions at Camp Alger—Sinks—Sanitary meas-	1589-1592

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174 <i>d</i>	Ensslin, Hermann E., Q. M. Sergt., Third U. S. Cavalry ----- (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 4, 1898.) Rations at Camp Thomas—Character of the camp—Rations on the <i>Rio Grande</i> —Canned beef of poor quality—Coffee also poor—Landing in Cuba—Transportation of supplies—Care of the wounded—No conveyances—Return trip on <i>Miami</i> —Conditions at Montauk—Sick on furlough—Remarks.	1205-1209
71	Falk, Otto H., Maj., Chief Q. M., Third Army Corps ----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) Was first with Second Division, Fourth Army Corps; then First Division, Third Army Corps, and now with Fourth Army Corps—Appointed July 1—At Chickamauga until Sept. 2, and here since Sept. 3—Some difficulty in obtaining clothing; notably for First Missouri Volunteers—Some requisitions for tents not supplied—Transportation wagons; 25 per regiment not excessive—Wagon masters, wheelrights, and blacksmiths—Forage—Sudden change of orders as to destination—Sizes of clothing, quality—Shoes—Brigade quartermasters.	563-571
119	Farnsworth, Charles S., Lieut., Seventh U. S. Infantry ----- (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1898.) At Camp Thomas and acting division Q. M., at Tampa, Santiago, and Montauk—Testified in detail as to supplies—Transportation, etc.—Required 16 hours' work to get a ration from Siboney to the front—No accumulation—Plentiful supplies at Camp Wikoff.	763-767
79	Feltus, James H. A., First U. S. Infantry ----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) In service 9 years—In Santiago campaign—Lack of rations for a day or two—Fared exceptionally well at Camp Wikoff—Had fever in Cuba.	622-623
207	Fennell, Luther N., Private, First Vermont Volunteers ----- (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 8, 1898.) Enlisted May 16—Reached Camp Thomas about May 21—Description of the camp, sinks, rations, cooking, tents—First Division Hospital—Nurses—Medical officers—Homesickness among the troops—Sickness of witness from typhoid malaria after return home.	1503-1506
351	Fennessey, Jeremiah G., Lieut., Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, Roxbury, Mass. ----- (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1898.) Was quartermaster of regiment—Regiment fully equipped when left State—Went to Santiago on U. S. cruiser <i>Harvard</i> —Rations and quarters good—Never able to land stores and equipments; reasons therefor—Medical officers—Character of sickness—Aid of Red Cross and other societies—Lack of transportation at Santiago—Proceedings and findings of a court of inquiry appointed to investigate certain newspaper charges against witness.	2547-2553
41 <i>b</i>	Few, George W., Q. M. Dept ----- (Testified at Tampa, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Transportation clerk—In Q. M. Department since 1863—Describes congestion in railroad traffic at Tampa—Charges imposed	434-438



## XXXII INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCT OF WAR WITH SPAIN.

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416	Few, George W., Q. M. Dept. . . . . by Plant system—Congestion could not be avoided, owing to lack of side tracks—Car numbers were frequently omitted and terminal facilities were poor.	434-438
130	Finan, Patrick J., Private, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers. . (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27, 1898.) Enlisted May 2—Complains of short rations on way from Camp Thomas to Tampa—Says bread ration was too small—Men compelled to supplement ration from company fund—Clothing fair—Tents in bad shape.	815-817
380	Flagler, D. W., Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army . . . (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1898.) In the Ordnance Department since June, 1861—Character of small arms supplied troops during recent war—Extent of supply of smokeless powder—Cost of the several grades of powder—Relative merits of the Kräg-Jorgensen and Springfield rifles; thinks latter better in hands of new troops—Improvements in the new rifle—Bayonets—Target practice—Ammunition for fortifications—Ordnance requisites other than arms—Further details.	2850-2869
263	Forwood, W. H., Col., Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1898.) On June 31 sent to Camp Wikoff to locate wells and act as sanitary expert—Testifies in detail as to hospital organization, increase of facilities, etc.—Detention hospital—Pressure to get into the general hospital—Tentage—Red tape ignored—Carpenters, lumber, and building—Hospital facilities ample for all sick after August 15—Transferring sick to New York City and other hospitals—Nurses and hospital corps—Medical supplies—Water—Also further and fuller details as to all matters relating to the sick reports.	1887-1944
69	Frank, Royal T., Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers . . . . . (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 22, 1898.) Colonel of 1st Art., U. S. Army—Testified first as to Chickamauga—Described camp, topography, soil, etc.—Sinks—Water—Hospital—Ratio of sick—Weather—Food and clothing—Conditions at Chickamauga would have grown worse if troops had remained—Character of sickness—Female nurses—Conditions at Atlanta.	534-544
108	Frank, Royal T., Brig. Gen. (recalled) . . . . . (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Testified as to arms, equipment of Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers—Don't know of any complaints as to rations—Selection of camp sites.	699-701
60	Freeman, Anson G., Second Lieut., One hundred and sixty-first Indiana Volunteers . . . . . (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Regimental commissary since Sept. 5—Rations all good and sufficient—Could use more sugar—Has heard of no complaints.	502
111	Fremont, Francis P., Capt., Second U. S. Infantry . . . . . (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Captain in Second U. S. Infantry—Reported at Camp Thomas May 24—Then assistant adjutant-general, Second Division, Third Corps—Left Camp Thomas June 25—Camp Shipp,	713-718

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
111	Fremont, Francis P., Capt., Second U. S. Infantry..... Anniston—Rations—Second Division hospital—Tentage— Inefficiency of certain officers—Disagreements among medical officers—Overcrowded condition of the hospitals— Criticism of Dr. Hubbard—Trained nurses—Water sup- ply—System of filtration.	713-718
388a	French, M. S., Secretary National Relief Commission. Letter to Secretary Richard Weightman..... Letter to the secretary of the commission transmitting resolution of the National Relief Commission, "that the commission deem it inexpedient to be represented before the investigation commission by any of its members at the present time"—That a report of the National Relief Commission will be sent to the investigation commission as soon as completed.	3025
33	Fry, Royce D., Maj., Brigade Surg., Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Reported to 7th Army Corps Sept. 27, 1898—Prior to that time was at Montauk, Camp Wikoff, from Sept. 7—Testimony prin- cipally in reference to conditions at Camp Wikoff—Hospi- tals—Sick—Medical supplies—Female nurses—Ambu- lance service—Red Cross Society—Congestion at Camp Wikoff—Transfer of patients to other hospitals.	391-402
85	Fyffe, James Perry, Col., Third Tennessee Infantry..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) Mustered in May 20—At Camp Thomas until Sept. 5—Rations satis- factory until within past 30 days—Men complain that ration of bread and meat is short—Each company draws for itself from brigade commissary—Army ration suffi- cient as to quantity—Clothing of poor quality—Medical officers—Proportion of sick—Medical supplies—Arms— The canteen—Water—Kitchens—Sinks—No canteen at Anniston—More intoxication here than at Camp Thomas.	632-641
11	Gallagher, Hugh J., Maj., Com. Sub., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1898.)—With his own regiment at Chickamauga and Tampa—Made chief commissary of the cavalry division under Gen. Wheeler about June 12—Difficulties of unloading and landing sup- plies—Mule trains—Wagons—Supplies hardly ever ex- ceeded the daily requisitions—Cooperation of the navy in landing supplies—Officers supplied with men's rations through necessity—Character of rations.	196-212
420	Gallagher, H. J., Lieut. Col. (recalled)..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1898.) Sta- tioned in Santiago—About 16,000 men being supplied— Witness appointed depot commissary about July 25—Re- frigerated beef transferred from ships containing cold- storage rooms to lighters—Issue to troops—Inspection— Condition and quality of beef good—Condemned beef—No indication of use of chemicals—Tinned beef—Issued as part of rations, but men preferred bacon—Character of tinned beef—Issued to Spanish prisoners—Some cans spoiled—Witness in regular service since 1884—Return to Montauk—Refrigerated beef—About 50 pounds con- demned—Issue of beef per week—No tinned beef issued— Issue to Spanish prisoners and Cubans.	3498-3505

## XXXIV INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCT OF WAR WITH SPAIN.

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
326	Gallant, Albert E., Dr. ----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) In practice since 1890—Care of convalescents—Has taken from Long Island Railroad depot and hospitals between 2,200 and 2,300 men, about 500 of whom sent to country places and hospitals—First lot brought by Mrs. Walworth—Three out of ten had doctor's permission to leave camp when ill.	2408-2410
314	Galloupe, Dwight, Rev., Newark, N. J. ----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 23, 1898.) Was chaplain during the war of the Ninth U. S. Infantry—Testified as to conditions at Tampa, on transport <i>Santiago</i> , and in Cuba—Rations plentiful; no complaints—Landing in Cuba—Description of the campaign—Care of the wounded— <i>Olivette</i> and <i>Cherokee</i> —Refutes newspaper statements and says his testimony is wholly true and uninfluenced by any consideration.	2332-2337
113	Gandy, Charles M., Maj. and Surg., U. S. Volunteers ----- (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1898.) Is captain and assistant surgeon in U. S. Army—Went with Capt. Dorst on the <i>Gussie</i> on his first expedition—Also at Tampa and since Sept. 17 has been acting chief surgeon, Fourth Army Corps—Was in charge of medical supplies at Tampa—Testified as to the nature and sufficiency of medical supplies, bedding, etc., for the sick—Testified at length and detail as to supplies, etc.—Condition of <i>Iroquois</i> and <i>Segurança</i> , transports—Conditions at Tampa—Camp sites—Malaria—Typhoid—Sanitary measures—Sinks.	727-739
417	Gardner, Horace C., Chicago, Ill ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1898.) Manager of construction and chemical department of Swift & Co.—Examination of vessels at request of Commissary-General Eagan—The <i>Roumanian</i> —Condition of refrigerators upon various ships—Repairing—Process of refrigerating; generally by ammonia, but sometimes by compressed air—First process cheaper and generally used on ships—Length of time meat can be kept—Process of cooling—No chemicals used—No odors in cars except of fresh beef—Temperature of refrigerators—Experienced refrigerating engineers furnished with each ocean shipment.	3477-3483
277	Garrard, Margaret H ----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 19, 1898.) Testified as to conditions at Camp Wikoff—Visited the camp first on August 2—Again on September 16—Overcrowded condition of the hospitals—Condition of the sick—Inattention to furloughed sick men, excepting by the relief associations—Many soldiers too young; many under 18 and saw one not 16—Question as to the arrival of the food supplies and clothing mentioned by General Wheeler—Cool weather after September 15—Sick furloughed too soon and not properly provided for.	2070-2080
193	Gest, Joseph J., Mrs. ----- (Testified at Newport, Ky., Nov. 5, 1898.) Representative of A. and N. League—Boys in prison hospital, Atlanta, well cared for—Hospital in good order—Brigade of Regular Army, soldiers of First Ohio Cavalry, First U. S. Cavalry, and four companies of Tenth U. S. Cavalry at Lakeland—Regulars without medical supplies—No hospital tents—Men with measles and typhoid lying about on the ground—Two deaths from lack of bedpans—No supplies—Flies numerous—A. and N. League bought supplies in	1349-1354



Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
193	Gest, Joseph J., Mrs.----- Tampa—First Ohio well supplied at first, but gave all supplies and medicines to regulars—Doctors worked hard—Requisitions—Application for tents—Witness bought mosquito netting and other necessary supplies—Drs. Castle and Landee—Witness left \$200 for milk and eggs—Hospital at Tampa fair—Lack of milk—Medicines plentiful—Hospital at Fernandina in terrible condition—No supplies—Typhoid patients—Division hospital—Condition of patients in camp—Chaplain—Surgeon Ditchman—Officers—Water supply—Hospital at Jacksonville fair—Supplies plentiful—Red Cross aid—Plenty of ice—Southern regiments well provided—Second division hospital at Chickamauga in terrible condition—Air foul—Typhoid cases—Aid from Red Cross—Soldiers in stations—Needed everything—A. and N. League supplied them with everything—Sent sick to hospitals—Nurses—Mistake of doctors in treating typhoid.	1349-1354
441	Gibson, Charles H., Col.----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1898.) Commissary of National Relief Association—Went on supply ship <i>Resolute</i> to Guantanamo—Supplies—Application to General Shafter for transportation—Issue of supplies—Condition of tinned beef—Refrigerated beef covered with green mold—No indication of use of chemicals—Cuban beef—Complaints from officers as to quality of refrigerated beef—Letters—Order in France forbidding use of American beef—Roast beef.	3702-3706
7	Giffin, R. Emmett, Maj., Chief Surg., U. S. Volunteers----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1898.) Appointed May 28, 1898—Reported to Gen. Brooke at Chickamauga Park July 6—Camp sites—Condition of division hospital—Lack of tentage—Advantage of regimental hospitals—All medical officers within his knowledge capable and sober—Water supply—Sinks—Sanitary regulations—Nurses, male and female—Delicacies for sick—Medical supplies adequate.	143-164
132	Giffin, R. Emmett, Maj. (recalled)----- (Testified at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1898.) Testified in detail in refutation of statements made by Frank Bailey, whose brother was a patient in Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas—Denies each and all of Bailey's allegations—Was in a position to know that they were false—Says statements were made from revenge because he would not allow the patient to be furloughed at the time.	827-830
174m	Girard, Alfred C., Lieut. Col., Chief Surg., U. S. Volunteers... (Testified at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 4, 1898.) Major and surgeon in the U. S. Army since 1889—First at Camp Alger and then at Camp Meade, remaining there from Aug. 1 to present time—Scarcity of water at Camp Alger—Hospitals—Lack of medical supplies—Establishment of medical depot; under Asst. Surg. Rathval, Sixty-fifth New York—Dispensaries—Incompetent nurses—Aid of Red Cross—Typhoid—Crowded tents—Health of command.	1248-1253
318	Gleason, Joseph F., Brooklyn, N. Y.----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Was a private in Company G, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers—Was at Tampa six weeks; discharged at Huntsville, Ala., October 10 upon his application—Charges that the officers took the	2355-2359

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
318	Gleason, Joseph F., Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . . best portions of the beef—Does not know what disposition was made of the company fund—Never had any fruit or other extras—Saw meat, flour, etc., sold—Government supplied ample and good food, but it was sold by the officers.	2355-2359
1646	Glenman, James D., Maj. and Surg., U. S. Volunteers . . . . . (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Is captain and assistant surgeon in U. S. Army—Brigade surgeon since June 1—Conditions at Chickamauga—Camp at Tampa—Return to Camp Thomas—Typhoid—Character of soil—Sinks—Recommendation as to boiling water and covering sinks ordered but not carried out—Lack of lime—Regimental hospitals—Medical supplies—Water—Analysis of water—Infection by flies—Wells—Absence of inspectors.	1034-1042
167	Godwin, E. A., Col., Seventh U. S. Volunteers . . . . . (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 2, 1898.) Is captain in Eighth U. S. Cavalry—Organized Seventh U. S. Volunteers—At Jefferson Barracks until 17th of September, then ordered to Lexington—Q. M. and commissary supplies—Stoves—Impossible to get the Sibley conical tents—Medical officers—Deaths—No complaints to make.	1128-1129
368	Goethals, George W., Lieut. Col., Chief Engineer, U. S. Volunteers . . . . . (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1898.) Was chief engineer on the staff of Gen. Brooke at Camp Thomas from May 30 to July 24—Surveys for water—Unsanitary condition of the camp—Nonuse of the sinks—Why camps were pitched in the timber—Character of the soil—Water supply—Pipe system—Conditions on <i>St. Louis</i> —Inspection of fortifications—Plans carried away by the Spaniards.	2681-2690
152	Golding, Charles E., Capt., Com. of Sub . . . . . (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 31, 1898.) At present brigade commissary, Second Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps—At Chickamauga from July 10 to Aug. 23—Troops had fine rations—Some bacon condemned and exchanged—Instruction of regimental commissaries—Cooks—No substantial basis for complaint.	965-966
267	Goss, David J., Seventy-first New York Volunteers . . . . . (Testified at New York City Nov. 18, 1898.) Testified as to his experience at the various camps and in Cuba—Rations—Witness was one of the company cooks—Conditions on transport <i>Vigilancia</i> —Landing in Cuba—Description of the campaign—Care of the sick—Surgeons Bell and Stafford—Conditions on <i>St. Louis</i> returning—Food bad, especially the refrigerated beef—Camp Wikoff.	1983-2001
315	Goulden, Charles J. . . . . (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Was a private in Company K, Seventy-first New York Volunteers—Statement as to punishment of Private McKeever of same company—Conditions on transport <i>Vigilancia</i> , especially as to food—Relates his experience as to sickness in Cuba—Conditions at Camp Wikoff—Thinks men died from lack of care and proper food.	2338-2339
12	Graham, William M., Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers . . . . . (Testified at Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1898.) Commissioned about May 17, 1898—Prior to that date was brig.	213-257

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
12	Graham, William M., Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers----- gen., U. S. Army—Took charge of Camp Alger, then without any organization—Description of Camp Alger—Water—Rapid concentration of troops; maximum, 27,000—Artesian wells—Sufficient water after June 27—Does not believe sickness due to character of water supplied—Orders issued—Sanitary measures adopted—Water not improved by filtration—Nurses—Removal to Camp Meade—Does not think the change of camp necessary—Directed by Secretary of War—General observations.	213-257
384	Greely, Adolphus W., Brig. Gen. Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1898.) Gives detail work of the Signal Corps in the field—Establishment of communication at Santiago—Supplies of telegraph and other material—Communication between the front and the War Department at Washington—Strength of Signal Corps—Efficiency of the telegraph service in Cuba—Extent of funds for signal work—Balloon service—Cutting ocean cables on south coast of Cuba—Suggestions as to management of Q. M. and commissary work—Dispatches.	2925-2938
4	Greene, Francis V., Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1898.) Mustered in as colonel Seventy-first New York Volunteers, May 12, 1898—Appointed brigadier-general May 27 and major-general Aug. 13—Ordered to and left for Manila May 29—Description of transports and escort—Arrived at Manila July 17—Description of engagements—Clothing and commissary supplies—Necessity for more discretion to be vested in commanding officers—General observations.	95-113
266	Greenleaf, Charles R., Col., Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. Army----- (Testified at New York City Nov. 18, 1898.) Chief surgeon with the Army in the field—Inspected all the camps several times besides those in Cuba and Porto Rico—Testifies in detail as to such inspection—Red Cross cooperation in Cuba—Lack of facilities for landing medical supplies—Responsibility for not landing certain supplies—Sick diet—The <i>Obdam</i> —Dr. Seaman—Hospitals—Nurses and Hospital Corps—Treatment for typhoid fever—Overcrowding of transports—Correspondence.	1964-1983
115	Grierson, C. H., Lieut. Col., Chief Com., U. S. Volunteers ---- (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1898.) Captain, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, and lieutenant-colonel and chief commissary volunteers—Appointed to volunteer rank May 10—On duty at Tampa from July 7—Supplies—Disposition of bad bacon—No other complaint as to food—Exchange of flour—Nonuse of ovens—Coffee—Coffee mills.	749-750
182	Griffith, J. D., Maj., Chief Surg., Third Division, First Army Corps----- (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1898.) In charge of medical department and inspection of sanitary and policing of the division—Condition of sinks—Division hospital—Tentage—Requisitions—Typhoid—No difficulty in obtaining hospital tents—Inexperienced nurses—Regimental hospital nurses—Number of sick—Six nurses for 220 patients—Application for increase of nurses—Spent State money—Lack of surgeons and Hospital Corps men—Fault	1305-1316



Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
182	Griffith, J. D., Maj., Chief Surg., Third Division, First Army Corps lies with Congress—Difficulty in securing hoods—Lack of medical supplies—Flies numerous—Bedsores—Policing not good—Litters—Division hospital better than regimental hospital—Character of typhoid—Water at Chickamauga—Filters—Isolation of typhoid cases—Witness in private practice twenty years—Spread of typhoid due to flies and water—Percentage of sick.	1305-1316
103	Gross, Jordan B., Private, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) No cause for complaint as to rations—Thinks has gained in weight since enlistment.	681-682
387	Guenther, F. L., Col., Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army (Testified at Washington, Dec. 13, 1898.) Was in command at Camp Alger from May 17 to May 23—Water supply inadequate—Springs not reliable—Thinks camp was unsuitable both from lack of water and too limited in area—Sinks too close to the camp and drainage poor—Appearance of typhoid fever in Sixth Illinois—Medical supplies short at first; thinks ample after arrival of medical director, which was about time witness was relieved by Gen. Graham—Reported the shortness of water to the Adjutant-General.	3014-3017
19	Guild, Curtis, jr., Lieut. Col., Insp. Gen., U. S. Volunteers (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18, 1898.) Reported for duty May 25 at Tampa, Fla.—On duty at Jacksonville since June 7—Condition of camps—Hospitals—Deficiency of supplies made good by Red Cross Society at first—Character of rations—Fresh beef and inspection of same—Spoiled canned goods were replaced by others—Cites case of Second New Jersey Volunteers—Food and delicacies for sick in hospitals—Commutation of rations.	342-351
293	Gurke, Joseph, Corpl., Eighth New York (Testified at New York, Nov. 22, 1898.) Stationed at Chickamauga, then mustered out—Filthy condition of sinks—No lime—Case of Joseph Jacobs, who had charge of commissary—Bacon and other commissary supplies sold, but company never received money—Witness would steal food and give to sick—Officer's accounts—Beef—Witness thinks he saved many soldiers.	2180-2184
141	Hains, Ira J. (Testified at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1898.) Hospital Corps attendant, Leiter Hospital—Graduate of medicine (University of Tenn.)—In Leiter Hospital since June 8—Testifies in relation to his charge of false diagnosis—Treatment of typhoid and pneumonia.	876-882
89	Haley, George J., Lieut., Third Tennessee Infantry (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) At present acting brigade Q. M.—Was regimental commissary from May 19 to Oct. 1—Men were properly fed—Some complaint—Rations held in reserve—Is still holding the credit rations—Some complaint as to insufficient bread—Regimental bakery now being established.	651-653
208	Hanson, Joseph, Sergt., Twenty-first U. S. Infantry (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 8, 1898.) Testified as to conditions on transport <i>Saratoga</i> and in Cuba—Rations—	1506-1512

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
208	Hanson, Joseph, Sergt., Twenty-first U. S. Infantry ..... Canned beef—Tentage—Engagements—But one medical officer on returning transport—Character of sickness and care of the sick—General hospital at Camp Wikoff—No complaint to make—Has been in the service six years and nine months.	1506-1512
56	Hardeman, Letcher, Col., Sixth Missouri Volunteers ..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Is a Lieutenant in Tenth U. S. Cavalry—In charge of regiment since July 23; in Jacksonville since Aug. 15—Rations good, excepting fresh meat on three occasions—First lot of clothing not fast color, but quality better afterwards—Excellent medical officers; only two complaints about Third Division hospital—Grounds about hospital badly neglected under Dr. Vaughn, better under Dr. Jessurem, and further improved under Dr. Clendenin.	487-489
398	Hardy, A. E., Capt., Fifth Illinois Volunteers ..... (Testified at Washington, Dec. 20, 1898.) Was with his regiment at Camp Lincoln—Camp Thomas, Newport News, and Lexington—Field ration good; travel ration poor—Typhoid at Camp Thomas—Character of soil—Sinks—Criticism of the division hospital—Lack of milk for the sick—Death of Private Wm. S. Campbell—Deaths in whole regiment about 17—Arms and equipments furnished by the State—Tentage—Thinks management of the First Division hospital bad—Further details as to Private Campbell.	3181-3190
120	Harris, H. S. T., Maj. and Surg., U. S. Volunteers ..... (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1898.) Captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. Army—Volunteer rank from June 3—Camp conditions at Tampa—Became chief surgeon of the cavalry division in Cuba by reason of seniority—Description of conditions in Cuba as to medical supplies, appliances, etc.—Aid of Red Cross Society and National Relief Association—Conditions on returning transport—Conditions at Camp Wikoff.	767-772
410	Harrison, D. R., Maj., Ninth U. S. Volunteers ..... (Testified at Washington, Jan. 4, 1899.) Reached Cuba with regiment July 28 and still stationed there—Character of rations—Describes especially the refrigerated beef—Change to freshly killed beef not desirable and caused increase of dysentery, etc.—Impossible to cool meat killed in Cuba—Many of cattle sent from Porto Rico diseased—Canned beef was good—Used in officers' mess habitually—Sickness and mortality in witness's regiment and among the Spanish prisoners—Description of prevailing sickness.	3375-3386
40	Hartell, A. S., Q. M. Sergt., Second Louisiana Volunteers ..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Enlisted May 2, 1898; Q. M. sergeant since early part of June—Previously served 5 years in Eighteenth U. S. Infantry and 5 years in Fifth U. S. Artillery—Ration sufficient as to quantity—Somewhat poor as to quality—Beef good; potatoes and onions sometimes in bad condition—Brigade commissary officer, Capt. Clark, is trying to remedy the matter—Men complain of lack of variety—Shirts and trousers of poor quality—Ponchos absolutely worthless—Tentage furnished by State good.	426-428

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
169	Hartsuff, Albert J., Lieut. Col., Dep. Surg. Gen., U. S. Army— (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1898.) Lieutenant-colonel, deputy surgeon-general, U. S. Army—Over 37 years in the Army—Testified in detail as to conditions at Camp Thomas—Camps selected by Gen. Brooke; medical officers not consulted—Protested against location—Character of soil—Sinks—Duties of the Inspector-General—Typhoid due to bad water—Instruction of regimental medical officers—Division <i>v.</i> Regimental hospital—Character of hospital corps—Leiter Hospital—Sanitary recommendations ignored by commanding general—Medical supplies—Hospital organization.	1134-1147
386	Hartsuff, Albert J., Col. (recalled)----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1898.) Testified in detail as to the organization of the medical department at Camp Thomas—Assignments were made in Washington—Hospital tentage—Medical supplies—Copies of telegrams and reports to the Surgeon-General, adjutant general of the corps, and others—Second Division Hospital—Major Jenne—Dr. Huidekoper—Aid of the Red Cross—Typhoid fever—Reference to reports made to General Brooke as to deficiency of medical supplies.	2968-3014
383	Havard, Valery, Maj., Surg. U. S. Army----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1898.) Went to Cuba as chief surgeon of the cavalry division—State of medical supplies—Ambulances; why not taken—Conditions on the <i>Allegheny</i> —The <i>State of Texas</i> —Miss Barton—Reference to work of the Q. M. Department, in connection with handling of medical supplies, etc.—Aid of Red Cross Society—Lack of means for transporting medical supplies to the front—Yellow fever—Burning of buildings at Siboney.	2909-2925
268	Hauck, Henry, Seventy-first New York Volunteers----- (Testified at New York City, Nov. 18, 1898.) Assisted in company commissary—Company cooks—Conditions at Lakeland, Tampa, and in Cuba—Rations—Quality of the canned roast beef—Conditions of the <i>Vigilancia</i> —Conditions on returning transport <i>Grande Duchesse</i> —Care of the sick and attention on part of the company officers—Has no complaint to make, either on his own account or anyone else.	2002-2007
73	Heatwole, Joseph H., Chief Com. Sub., First Division, Third Army Corps----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) Commissioned June 13—Has served continuously with General Frank—Considers rations good and plentiful—Some bacon was tainted, which was made good—Errors of company commanders as to rations due—Some complaint about canned tomatoes—Exchange of flour with bakers for bread—Brigade commissaries energetic and fairly efficient.	585-588
93	Heatwole, Joseph H. (recalled)----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Testified as to cost of bread—Net profit on each loaf is 1.84 cents—Testifies in detail as to savings in flour and bread contract.	659-663
376	Hecker, Frank J., Col., Q. M., Volunteers----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1898.) Appointed July 8; previously a manufacturer, located at De-	2767-2796



Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
376	Hecker, Frank J., Col., Q. M., Volunteers ----- troit, Mich.—Placed in charge of transportation, both land and water—Purchase and charter of vessels—Character of the ships—Inspected by F. E. Kirby, marine architect and ship-builder—Names of and prices paid for several vessels—No extraordinary prices paid because of urgency—Charges made by New York World—Statement of William E. Ryan—Had no business with Abner McKinley.	2767-2796
361	Heizmann, Charles L., Maj. and Surg., U. S. Volunteers ----- (Testified at Boston, Dec. 1, 1898.) Major and surgeon, U. S. Army—Was first mustering officer at Fort Thomas—From August 14 to October 13 was in charge of the general hospital, Camp Wikoff—Describes conditions, building, supplies, etc.—Some lack of hospital appliances—Cooperation of individuals, Red Cross, and other organizations—Orderlies—Medical officers—Nurses, male and female—Supply of milk—No laundry facilities at first—Soiled bedding, etc., had to be thrown out—Furloughs.	2584-2602
172	Helburn, E. S., Maj., Second Kentucky Volunteers ----- (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1898.) Mustered in May 6—At Camp Thomas from May 25 to Sept. 6—Rations and quartermaster supplies satisfactory—Sickness—About 30 typhoid cases—26 deaths; most at home while on furlough—Shortage of medical supplies and hospital tents—States in detail the result of investigation by the board of which he was a member—Reported to General Breckinridge—Second and Third Division hospitals—General observations.	1166-1179
186	Hendley, Frank W., Maj., Surg., First Ohio Volunteers ----- (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1898.) Mustered in May 6—At Camp Birney, Columbus, Camp Thomas, Fort Thomas, Fernandina, and Jacksonville—Health of regiment good at Chickamauga—Water supply—Camp site—Sinks—Division hospital—Sanitation good—Lack of food—Hospital cots plentiful—Dr. Twitchell—March to Ringgold—One man overcome by heat developed insanity—State furnished medical supplies—Requisitions—Camp at Port Tampa City—Water supply—Regimental hospital—Hospital stores—Requisitions—No sickness during dry season except dysentery and diarrhea—Requisitions partly filled—Malaria and typhoid origin—Tentage—Camp at Fernandina—Witness thinks Fernandina an ideal campground for healthy men—Hospitals—Fever patients—Lack of cots—Bedding—Division hospital—Lack of physicians—Inspection of bed linen and clothing—Lack of clothing and medical supplies—Two hundred beds (hospital) never arrived—Lack of bedpans; 2 for 50 or 60 men—Hospital tentage—Sinks—Camp policing—Supplies—Regimental surgeons—Sixty-ninth New York had no hospital tents—Lack of medical supplies in 1st, 3d, and 5th Ohio.	1323-1337
270	Henry, Richard M ----- (Testified at New York City, Nov. 18, 1898.) Was a private in Company B, Seventy-first New York Volunteers—First sent to division hospital at Camp Wikoff where he remained four days, then sent to the fumigating vessel, then again sent to the hospital—Treatment in the hospital—Conditions on the <i>Vigilancia</i> and in Cuba—Rations— <i>Grande Duchesse</i> —Treatment in the detention hospital at Camp Wikoff—Furlough and discharge.	2010-2018

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
269	<p>Henry, William H. ....</p> <p>(Testified at New York City, Nov. 18, 1898.) Testified as to condition of his son, Private R. M. Henry of Seventy-first New York Volunteers at Camp Wikoff—Charges medical officers with neglect and the regimental officers with heartlessness to the men—No tents excepting officers provided with floors—Reference to Major Kemp.</p>	2008-2009
24	<p>Herbert, Daniel O., Capt., Second South Carolina Volunteers. .</p> <p>(Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18, 1898.) Testified principally about rations—Says men were deprived of their coffee money (part of their travel rations), and never got coffee nor money—Criticises action of the regimental commissary officer—Remarks as to rations—Beef sometimes bad and thrown away—Clothing was good, excepting trousers, which were of poor quality—General discussion of the ration components.</p>	366-370
5	<p>Hersey, Henry B., Maj., First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry. ....</p> <p>(Testified at Washington, Oct. 7, 1898.) Gives brief history of his regiment, commonly called the Rough Riders—Says men fared well and he has no one to complain of—Little short of blankets in Cuba, but were afterwards fully supplied—Some complaint about the surgeon, chiefly on account of his abrupt manner—Tiffany and Wrenn cases.</p>	113-125
44	<p>Hibbard, Mattie E., Miss, Supt. of Nurses. ....</p> <p>(Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) In charge of nurses Second Division hospital, Seventh Army Corps, since Aug. 27—Educated at Mack Training School, New Buffalo—Superintends 160 female nurses—Testified favorably as to supplies, capability of nurses, etc.—Says orderlies were often inexperienced—Knows of no cases of neglect.</p>	453-456
443	<p>Hicks, Thomas H., P. M., U. S. Navy. ....</p> <p>(Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1899.) Duties as paymaster in the Navy—At present stationed in New York Navy-yard as assistant general storekeeper—Officers' supplies—Canned roast beef—Purchase of beef—Bids—Inspection of samples—Copy of specifications for navy roast beef—Contracts—Packers—Brands—Sealing—Preparation of beef for mess—Spoiled cans—Canned beef as an emergency ration—Fresh meat—Labels—Character of canned beef—Consumption of beef in Navy—Used by marines landed at Guantanamo—No complaints—Cargoes of refrigerated beef.</p>	3736-3743
15	<p>Hill, Frank Kinsey, Lieut., U. S. Navy. ....</p> <p>(Testified at Washington, Oct. 14, 1898.) Detached from U. S. S. <i>Iowa</i> in order to cooperate in landing of troops and supplies in vicinity of Santiago—Description of means used—Boats furnished by Navy, as well as steam launches.</p>	302-307
407	<p>Hill, Wm. W., Sergt., First District of Columbia Volunteers. .</p> <p>(Testified at Washington, Dec. 28, 1898.) Sergeant, acting Quartermaster-sergeant, and latterly 1st sergeant Company L, First District of Columbia Volunteers—Describes conditions at Santiago from July 10 to Aug. 19—Rations—Lack of transportation only reason for shortness of rations at the front—Character of rations—Canned beef at first of poor quality, afterwards better—Refrigerated beef good—No chemical treatment—Medical supplies—Character of the volunteer officers—Conditions at Camp Wikoff—Case of 1st Sergeant Henry Dobson.</p>	3347-3355

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98	Hilton, Robert S., Sergt., Third Tennessee Volunteers..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Quarter-master-sergeant Company D—Sick in quarters at Anniston for nearly a month—Has no complaint to make and knows of no cause for any, either as to food or clothing.	674-675
164k	Hoag, John, Sergt., Twelfth New York Volunteers..... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Testified as to clothing—Trouble about sizes—Leggings—Poor trousers and overcoats—Rations—Cooks—Exchange of components.	1080-1081
302	Hodges, William S., Capt., First District of Columbia Volunteers..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1898.) Testimony relates wholly as to case of 1st Sergt. Henry A. Dobson of the same company—Denies that there was carelessness or inefficiency in his nursing or medical treatment.	2272-2279
13	Hoff, John R., Lieut. Col., Chief Surg., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Washington, Oct. 13, 1898.) Commissioned chief surgeon May 9, 1898—Is major and surgeon, U. S. Army—At Chickamauga Park until Sept. 1 and then transferred to Anniston, Ala.—Organization of the camp and medical corps—Topography and character of strata at Chickamauga—Sinks—Appearance of typhoid early in June—Originated in First Mississippi Volunteers while that regiment was in its State camp at Jackson—Division hospitals—Lack of trained nurses—Tents too close together—Medical supplies—Analysis of water—Excessive number of sick in certain regiments explained.	258-278
316	Holmes, James P..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Member of Company D, Seventy-first New York Volunteers—Describes conditions on returning transport <i>Grande Duchesse</i> —Poor food and coffee—Treatment of the sick on board and upon landing at Port Tampa—Witness's discharge withheld by Surgeon Cronin at Camp Wikoff and he got a furlough instead—Says regulars fared better, both in the United States and in Cuba, owing to inefficiency of the volunteer officers.	2339-2344
218	Hoover, George K..... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) Testified as to treatment of his son in Company B, Fifth Iowa Volunteers, at Jacksonville, Fla.—Lack of medicines and appliances—Son died on September 19—Drinking on part of nurses (male)—Hospital management.	1564-1567
409	Hopkins, G. H., Maj., Asst Adjt. Gen., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Washington, Jan. 4, 1899.) Was assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, on duty in the office of the Secretary of War—Selection of camp sites—Inspection of camps—Reports to the Adjutant-General—Character of camp site at Miami, Fla.—Camp Alger—Camp Thomas—Water supply, sanitary condition, etc.—Reports upon Camp Thomas to Adjutant-General and to the Secretary of War about 8th or 9th of August—Knows of no complaint made as to Camp Alger—Various reports appended upon the camp locations in the South.	3355-3375



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82	Hounshell, Crockett, Private ----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) In Santiago campaign—Sick with chills and fever July 17 to Aug. 25, then furloughed—Was at one time 24 hours without food while in Cuba—Was in the hospital at Montauk—Fared very well.	626-627
348	Houston, J. B., Lynn, Mass. ----- (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1898.) Enlisted in Regular Army May 21—Sent to Fort McPherson and then to Tampa to join the regiment—Wounded at El Caney—Removed to field hospital and three days later by wagon to division hospital—Wounds dressed—Taken to general hospital at Siboney—Men suffered extremely on road—Difficulty in obtaining food at Siboney—Sale of food—Witness's wounds not dressed until six days after arrival, when he crawled through grass to hospital—Transport <i>City of Washington</i> —Arrival at Fort M—Case of Sergeant Brown, McKenna, and others—Treatment excellent in hospital after arrival of Mrs. Miles—Case of Second Massachusetts soldier in division hospital in Cuba.	2536-2539
1744	Howard, Guy, Lieut. Col., Chief Q. M., Second Army Corps ----- (Testified at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 4, 1898.) Is captain, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army—On duty from June 1 to August 16 at Camp Alger, Va., and since then at Camp Meade, Pa.—About 20,000 troops at Camp Alger at that time—Road transportation—Clothing—Q. M. supplies at Dunn-Loring depot—Facilities for supplying troops at Camp Alger—Difficulty in obtaining correct sizes and good quality of clothing—Tentage—Insufficient supply of clothing—Inferiority of State tentage—Wagons, mules, harnesses—Lack of coordination—Q. M. Department.	1236-1242
404	Howard, O. O., Maj. Gen., U. S. Army, retired ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1898.) After failure to secure a command in the Army became a delegate of the Army and Navy Christian Commission—Testifies in relation to the various camps visited by him—Canteens—Unsanitary conditions at Camp Thomas—Hospitals—Female nurses—At Santiago—Conditions on returning transport <i>Segurança</i> —Would not place men in Southern camps as preparatory to tropical service—Civil employees—Appointment of paymasters, etc.	3300-3316
138	Howell, J. C. ----- (Testified at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1898.) Is station master, Chattanooga—Testified as to condition of troops passing through Chattanooga—Lieut. Albretson.	861-862
70	Hoyt, H. F., Maj., Surg., U. S. Volunteers ----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 22, 1898.) Chief surgeon First Division, Third Army Corps—Reported at Camp Thomas June 6—Health good at first; sickness began to increase middle of July—Increased steadily up to date of leaving, Sept. 1—Health of command improved at Anniston—Sleeping on ground—Sinks—Appearance of typhoid—Walking-typhoid cases—Flies—Number of cots in each hospital tent—Hospital attendants—Diet kitchens—Red Cross aid—General Orders, 116—Clothing and bedding—Increase of death rate—Reference to certain regiments—Present location.	544-562

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395	Hubbard, Samuel D., Dr., affidavit from late Maj. and Surg. Ninth New York Volunteers, in case of Jacob Frank, Dec. 17, 1898 Makes affidavit as to the accidental injury and death of Jacob Frank, quartermaster sergeant, Ninth New York Volunteers—Describes nature of his injuries, treatment, etc.—Every means known to surgery was employed to save his life, but it was impossible.	3162-3164
146	Huger, F. K., Supt. Southern Railroad Company ..... (Testified at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1898.) Is superintendent of the Knoxville Division, Southern R. R.—Testified in detail as to facilities for transportation of troops and supplies—Depredation on cars and furniture by members of Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.	923-927
339	Hughes, Laura A. C., Dr ..... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1898.) In practice since 1895—In detention hospital at Camp Wikoff from August 28 to September 30—In charge of female nurses—Number of patients and nurses—Character of diseases—Condition of hospital—Scarcity of bed linen—Hospital Corps men—Removal of excreta—Tentage sufficient—One doctor incompetent—Condition of furloughed men—Transfer of patients—Transport <i>Shinnecock</i> —Objection of New England men to being transferred to New York, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere—Report of Major Ebert respecting female nurses.	2497-2504
252	Huidekoper, R. S., Col., Chief Surg., U. S. Volunteers ..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1898.) Reported to General Brooke at Chickamauga May 26, and went from there to Newport News, Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, and returned to Washington in October—Hospitals—Medical supplies—Requisitions—Supplies irregular—Tentage—Flies—Hospitals in good order—Lack of proper nurses—Condition of camps—Medical organization in Porto Rico—Medical department of Third Illinois—Witness' education as a physician—Soil at Camp Thomas—Drainage—Statements as to number of sick—Sinks—Character of nurses—Col. Hartsuff—Sanitation—Typhoid in First and Third Divisions—Hucksters—Company passes.	1731-1747
439	Humphrey, Charles F., Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers ..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1899.) From April 18 to 23 was chief quartermaster on the staff of the Commanding General of the Army, afterwards became chief quartermaster of the Fifth Army Corps—Left Santiago August 26—Received orders from both General Miles and General Shafter—Cause of the railroad congestion at Tampa and Port Tampa—Describes in detail the embarkation of the troops—Number of wagons, mules, and ambulances shipped—Horses—Details as to the landing in Cuba—Inspection of the transports—Supplies—Pack mules—Description of landing in Cuba—Reference to the various transports, condition and capacity of each—Reply to charge of overcrowding—Authority and duties of Capt. McKay—Reference to Capt. Munson—Difficulty in securing civilian employees—Transportation of tentage and hospital supplies—Passes on transports to civilians—Why certain stores were not unloaded in Cuba—Reference to Dr. Pope's testimony—Refrigerated beef good—Too much beef sent—Canned beef not satisfactory—Knows of no beef	3638-3693

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178	Hunt, C. B., Col., First Ohio Volunteer Infantry . . . . . (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1898.) Mustered in May 6—Went from Columbus to Chickamauga; then to Port Tampa City; then to Fernandina, and from there to Jacksonville—Difficulty in obtaining Q. M. supplies at Chickamauga, but commissary all right—Uniforms—Arms—Lack of tents and clothing—Requisitions—Health of command—Lack of fresh meat at Tampa—Q. M. Department—Equipage—Recruits—Witness in civil and Mexican wars—Men anxious to fight—Water supply—Medical supply—Hospitals—Cooks—Small percentage of sick.	1285-1289
174c	Hunter, George K., Capt., Third U. S. Cavalry . . . . . (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 4, 1898.) Describes transfer of command from Jefferson Barracks to Camp Thomas—Filthy corrals—Excess of rations issued before leaving first point, which they were obliged to transport—Criticises Q. M. Department—Horses suffered from lack of water between Camp Thomas and Tampa—No facilities at Tampa for unloading and no directions awaiting them—Transport <i>Rio Grande</i> —Rations and cooking—Landing in Cuba—Engagements—Wounding of witness—Rations—Lack of medicines and appliances.	1197-1205
164m	Hunter, W. F., Private, Second Missouri Volunteers . . . . . (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Enlisted May 13—Testified as to clothing—Shoes—Rations—Meat sometimes spoiled—Cooks—Disposition of the men as to going to Cuba, etc.	1084-1085
102	Hurst, Samuel H., Fourth Kentucky Volunteers . . . . . (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Is quartermaster-sergeant of company—Food and clothing all right—Has gained 20 pounds since enlistment—Some complaint as to rations at first; none recently.	679-680
321	Hussey, M. J. . . . . (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Was a private in Company A, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers—Rations at Huntsville poor—Officers traded off men's supplies, bacon, etc., for delicacies and whisky for themselves—Officers also took best portions of the beef—Col. Duffy and Lt. Col. Donovan—Rations as issued by the Government ample; trouble due to mismanagement on part of the officers.	2366-2369
10	Hysell, J. H., Maj., Chief Surg., Second Division, First Army Corps . . . . . (Testified at Washington, Oct. 10, 1898.) Previously served as surgeon Ninth West Virginia Volunteers, 1862-1865—Organized and fitted up the hospital and ambulance company of Second Division, First Army Corps—Reported for duty June 17—Water supply—Contamination of Chickamauga Creek—Sanitary precautions—Food and milk for sick—Cooperation of Red Cross Society—Inspection of camps—Expert examination of blood in suspected typhoid cases—Supply of medicines plentiful.	183-195



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261	Ireland, M. W., Capt., Asst. Surg., U. S. Art. ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1898.) Is captain and assistant surgeon—Was executive officer of 3d Division Hospital in Cuba up to August 19—Not allowed to take ambulances to Cuba—Establishment of hospital at Siboney—Tentage—Hospital statistics—Treatment of wounded—Aid of Red Cross—Food for sick on returning transports—Supplies on <i>Concho</i> —Dr. Lesser and nurses—Character of diseases—Character of Dr. Echeverria—Further as to supplies and medicines on the <i>Concho</i> .	1866-1875
438	Irvine, Robert J. C., Capt., Eleventh U. S. Infantry ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1899.) Is captain in the Eleventh U. S. Infantry—Was assistant adjutant-general on Gen. Miles's staff in Porto Rico—Rations and supplies on the <i>Panama</i> —Testifies in detail as to the care of the beef taken on board, extent of exposure, ice supply, etc.—Can not tell whether the odor resembled an embalmed body—None of the meat issued after it spoiled—Never heard Surgeon Daly say while aboard ship that the meat had been treated with chemicals—Board of survey.	3628-3638
284	Ives, F., jr., Maj., Brig. Surg., U. S. Volunteers ----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 21, 1898.) Is captain in Medical Department, U. S. Army—Was chief surgeon of the provisional division, Fifth Army Corps, consisting of the Third and Twentieth Infantry and one squadron of cavalry—Describes Camp Thomas—Water supply—Tampa—Conditions on transport <i>Stilwater</i> —Campaign in Cuba—Treatment sick and wounded—Hospitals—Medical supplies—Aid of Red Cross—Inspection of returning transports—The <i>Concho</i> and <i>Berlin</i> —Conditions at Camp Wikoff—Hospitals, surgeons, and hospital stewards.	2100-2110
259	Jacobs, J. W., Lieut. Col., Q. M. Dept., U. S. Army ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1898.) Was chief quartermaster Fifth Army Corps at Tampa—Railroad congestion—Lack of facilities for unloading cars—Rations and supplies—Means for landing in Cuba—Wagons—Pack trains—Roads—Medical supplies—Cooking utensils withheld by order of General Shafter—Ambulances and hospital equipment left at Tampa by General Shafter's order—Sickness of teamsters in Cuba—Railroad rivalry at Tampa—Saw no litters; not the business of the Quartermaster's Department to supply them—Ambulances.	1841-1855
63	James, James T., Sixth Missouri Volunteers ----- (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Sick one day in regimental hospital—Treatment good—Rations a little short at first; now good—Have a good cook—Nothing to complain of.	504-505
194	Jenne, James M., Surg. ----- (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 5, 1898.) Was chief surgeon of volunteers, reported at Camp Thomas June 11—Describes at length and in detail the conditions at Camp Thomas—Camp sites, sinks, water supply, hospital organization—Medical supplies and appliances—Reference to chief Q. M.—Surg. Hoff, Gen. Brooke, and others—Col. Hartsuff—Requisitions—Reports—Testimony very voluminous.	1354-1400

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427	Jennings, Jeannette, Miss (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1899.) News-paper correspondent—Went to Cuba with Miss Barton on <i>State of Texas</i> —Reached Cuba June 25—Mission of <i>State of Texas</i> —Message to Miss Barton for help—Landing of supplies—Sick in hospitals—Services of Red Cross accepted at Cuban hospital; later by Dr. La Garde, who had been to the front—Hospital well established by July 1—Operating room—Nurses and surgeons worked hard day and night—Supplies plentiful on transports, but no way of landing them—Witness left Cuba on <i>Seneca</i> —Ship filled with passengers and wounded from <i>Relief</i> —Lack of nurses and supplies—Red Cross aid—Captain and passengers very kind to wounded—Wounded from <i>Relief</i> without clothing, except nightshirts—Case of one wounded soldier—Army ration—Ice—Fully supplied at Fortress Monroe—Lack of doctors on ship—The <i>Relief</i> —Appeal from General Shafter to Red Cross for supplies, while in Cuba—Supplies sent to front—Overcrowding of <i>Seneca</i> —General Van Horn—Fever cases at Fort Hamilton—Lack of ice and supplies—Red Cross aid—Hospital ship <i>Relief</i> excellently fitted up, and could have accommodated more.	3536-3548
154	Johnson, Benjamin, Capt., Asst. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 31, 1898.) Assistant chief quartermaster Fifth Corps until Oct. 2—At Santiago from July 18 to Aug. 23—Condition on transport <i>Lampasas</i> —Clothing and tentage—Transportation—Present conditions at Lexington—Tentage poor and many condemned—Clothing—Observation of the hospitals while at Montauk.	977-980
352	Johnson, Frank M., Dr..... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1898.) Has practiced 16 years—Testified as to the conditions of the sick among the returned soldiers, especially as to Lieut. Tiffany—Denies that his condition was due to kindness of his friends, drinking, etc.—Describes the case.	2554-2556
337	Johnson, Leonard W..... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1898.) Contract for services as nurse—Annulled on account of sickness—Hospitals at Ponce and Coamo in good condition—Witness taken sick in Porto Rico—Came north on <i>Berlin</i> —Compelled to work, though sick—Officers threatened to put privates and others in irons if orders were not obeyed—Twelve patients on ship—Dr. Crosley—Commissary supplies—Witness fully paid for services.	2481-2484
362	Jones, Daniel Fiske, Dr..... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1898.) Testified as to condition of sick, especially as to those brought back on the <i>Obdam</i> at Fortress Monroe about August 6—Sick from the <i>Lampasas</i> —Reference to the Eighth Ohio Volunteers—Twelfth New York Volunteers—Witness worked in connection with the Hon. Sherman Hoar and the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association.	2603-2606
54	Jones, E. W., Second Lieut., Fourth Virginia Volunteers..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Acting commissary of regiment—Rations satisfactory—No just cause for complaint—Bakery established 12 days ago.	485

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20	Jones, Wiley, Col., Second South Carolina Volunteers..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18, 1898.) Commissioned June 22, 1898, but not sworn in until Aug. 23, owing to noncompletion of regimental organization—In camp first at Columbia, S. C.—Came to Jacksonville Sept. 16—Are now a little short of tents—Need about 50; 6 or 7 men occupy a tent, and are too crowded—Have made requisition for tents, but refused—Rations all right excepting fresh beef, which is sometimes bad, but not often—Camp is in a swampy place—Sinks—Water supply—Hospitals—Sick in quarters—Typhoid and diarrhea.	351-355
210	Jurgensen, Ernest F., Q. M. Sergt., Twenty-first U. S. Infantry..... (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 8, 1898.) Was commissary sergeant Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, after June 3, 1898—Describes conditions on transport <i>Alamo</i> —Commissary stores—Rations insufficient—No ice; bought ice water from ship's steward—Describes conditions in Cuba—Lack of transportation—Officers made every effort to get supplies to the front—Conditions on return on <i>St. Louis</i> —Camp Wikoff.	1516-1522
80	Katz, Otto, Q. M. Sergt., U. S. First Infantry..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) Regimental Q. M. sergt.—Went to Cuba on <i>Segurança</i> —Well fed on voyage—Had no particular shortage of rations in Cuba excepting for one or two days—Evened up afterwards—Condition at Camp Wikoff—Aid of Red Cross.	623-624
323 <i>b</i>	Keller, J. J., Seventy-first New York Volunteers..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Testified as to neglect of sick in detention camp at Montauk—No food after march of 2 miles to detention camp until 10 o'clock next day—Resulted in death of J. H. Haller—Also testified as to bad treatment on <i>Vigilancia</i> —Food scarce and poor, and water foul.	2403
388	Kelly, Edward A., Chaplain, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry..... (Testified at Washington, Dec. 14, 1898.) Entered the service at the first call and mustered out October 20—Was at Springfield, Ill., Camp Alger, Thoroufhare Gap, and Camp Meade—Describes camp site at Alger—Water supply—Abuse of grounds by men of other regiments—Sinks—Up to leaving Camp Alger has lost but two men out of 1,326—Rations—Clothing—Shortness of medical supplies—Regimental hospital—Shelter tents—Typhoid fever at Camp Alger—Suggestions as to care of the sick.	3017-3024
345	Kenibbs, William B..... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1898.) Enlisted at Boston May 4—Served at Santiago and wounded in battle of El Caney—Wound in head prevents occupation as opera singer—Carried to rear when wounded and bled pro-	2523-2528



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57	Kent, Alex., Rev. Dr., Agent Red Cross Society ..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Pastor People's Church, Washington, D. C., and field agent of Red Cross Society—In Jacksonville since middle of June—Then 12,000 troops—States in detail the cooperation of the Red Cross Society—Criticises surgeons in charge of Second Division Hospital for lack of executive ability—Character of supplies furnished by the Red Cross—Conditions at Pablo Beach and Miami—Third Nebraska, Second New Jersey, Second Virginia—Lack of medical and surgical appliances—Dietary conditions improved after commutation of 60 cents per day allowed.	489-496
104	Kenyon, Francis P., Maj., Surg., Fourth Kentucky Volunteers. .... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) In Anniston since Sept. 16—Health of regiment improving, excepting epidemic of measles—Medical supplies promptly furnished—Some trouble at first about tentage—Character of sickness—No aid from outside sources—Little shortage of bed linen at first—No female nurses.	682-684
294	Kimball, A. S., Col., Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army ..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 22, 1898.) Stationed in New York City, in charge of general depot of Q. M. Dept.—Purchase of Q. M. supplies at the depot—Manner in which bids were made—List of contractors and prices of goods—Memorandum relative to Q. M. supplies purchased for Montauk and other points—Purchase of duck for tents—Clothing—Hospital tentage—Underclothing—Purchase and hire of transports—Lists submitted—Hospital ship <i>John Englis</i> —Transportation of troops by rail—Ambulances—Wagon transportation—Unloading of ships—Complaints about delay of trains—Aid of Red Cross—Memorandum—Statements.	2184-2221
105	King, Charles F., Maj., Surg., Fourth Kentucky Volunteers. .... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Major and surgeon, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, and was brigade surgeon in First Division, Third Army Corps, when first came to Anniston on Sept. 15—Medical supplies at first short; not yet received all of them—Some things he wanted not on requisition list—Testified in detail of shortages—Typhoid cases—Rations—Thinks delicacies sent from home affected health of men.	684-688
330	King, Preston C., Hospital Steward, First District of Columbia Volunteers ..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Testified as to case of Henry A. Dobson, Company D, First District of	2433-2435

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329	Kirkham, Henry P ----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Shipwright in New York City—Engaged, under Major Summerhayes, in fitting up transports; also appointed by Assistant Secretary of War as member of board of survey—Testified as to character of work performed on transports—Hammocks—Ventilation—Overcrowding of transports.	2431-2433
58	Kirksey, W. W., Hospital Nurse ----- (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Stationed at Miami—Entire testimony relates to Charles ———, Company M, Louisiana Volunteers (last name and regiment omitted)—Father of soldier was present, and appeared grateful for attention to his son and offered witness a watch for his care.	496-500
283	Kitchen, Arthur L ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1898.) Private in Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers—Testimony relates to First Sergt. Henry A. Dobson, late of same company.	2098-2100
243	Knowles, Lawrence D., Maj., Thirty-second Michigan Volunteers ----- (Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) Acting as chief surgeon at Fernandina—Conditions at Fernandina—Camp at Tampa—Sinks—Malaria—Lack of tentage—Requisitions—Hospitals—Camp at Fernandina—Lack of bedpans—200-bed hospital—Hospital tents—Water supply—Milk—Typhoid—Nurses—Complaints—Clothing of sick—Nurses inadequate—Sinks—Medical supplies.	1699-1706
253	Knox, Thomas T., Maj., Insp. Gen., U. S. Army ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1898.) Served since April 19 at Fort Riley, Kans., Chickamauga Park, Lakeland, Fla., Port Tampa, and sailed with General Shafter June 14—Landing in Cuba—Engagement near Siboney—Killed and wounded—Witness wounded, but remained with command some time—Walked back 150 yards to dressing station—Dr. Dellaguado—No surgical instruments—Witness put on <i>Olivette</i> —Medical supplies and doctors good—Went to Fort Wadsworth—Attention good—In camp at Lakeland, Fla.—Camp excellent—Rations during campaign—Conditions on transport <i>Leona</i> —Litters in Cuba—No field hospital—Lack of doctors—No ambulances—Inspection of Camp Myer—Female nurses compelled to eat with negroes—Letter submitted.	1748-1758
174 <i>h</i>	Koch, Henry, First Sergt., Third U. S. Cavalry ----- (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 4, 1898.) Reached Chickamauga about April 21 and remained there three weeks—Then went to Tampa—Camp, rations, clothing, and water good at Chickamauga—Camp at Tampa not as good, but rations plentiful and medical attendance good—Sailed for Cuba on <i>Rio Grande</i> —No accommodations on transport; travel rations ran out and cooked field rations at night—Coffee very poor—Landing in Cuba—Engagement—	1222-1226

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174 <i>b</i>	Koch, Henry, First Sergt., Third U. S. Cavalry ..... Nurses—Returned on <i>Miami</i> —Beef poor; bread good; water poor—Rations at Montauk and Camp Wikoff good—Lack of medical supplies throughout the war—Witness in service 17 years.	1222-1226
174 <i>a</i>	Koester, Francis J., Lieut., Third U. S. Cavalry ..... (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 4, 1898.) Reached Chickamauga about May 10—Conditions—Scarcity of water—Remained until June 8—Conditions on transport <i>Rio Grande</i> —Landing at Daiquiri—Rations and Q. M. supplies—Transportation—Lack of medicines—Casualties due in great part to use of smoky powder by Grimes's battery—Describes engagements—Tentage—Conditions after the surrender—Marches—Rations—Transport <i>Miami</i> .	1182-1190
319	Kreuss, Louis E. .... (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Served in Company C, Ninth New York Volunteers—Testified as to his treatment in Second Division hospital at Camp Thomas—Rations—Character of food for sick—Lack of water—Commodore left uncleaned—Case of F. B. Lynch of Company K.	2360-2363
258	La Garde, Louis A., Maj., Surg., U. S. Army ..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1898.) Major and surgeon, U. S. Army—In charge of field hospital at Port Tampa from May 3—Details as to organization of Fifth Army Corps hospital—The <i>Saratoga</i> —Landing at Siboney—Ambulances—Medical supplies and food—Tentage—Medical officers—Care of the wounded—Sick and wounded sent North as rapidly as possible—Failure to unload medical supplies—Aid of Red Cross—Sufficiency of doctors—Nurses and hospital corps— <i>Concho</i> and <i>Seneca</i> —Relief—Dr. McCreery—Other details.	1823-1841
353	La Motte, Henry, Dr. .... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1898.) Was major and surgeon of the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders)—Gives medical history of the regiment—Transportation to the front—Description of the campaign—Treatment of the wounded at the field hospital—Description of his (witness's) wound—Hospital at Siboney—Conditions on returning transport <i>City of Washington</i> —Witness states in detail how he became separated from his regiment and why he has failed to be mustered out.	2556-2565
192	Landy, Edward F., Dr. .... (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1898.) Stationed at Chickamauga and Lakeland—Camp site at Lakeland good—Hospital—Tentage—Soil—Typhoid—Nurses good—Medical supplies—Milk—Wines and wine jellies plentiful—Water supply—Cooking bad—Diarrhea common—Men well supplied with quartermaster, garrison, and camp equipage—Difficulty in obtaining correct sizes of clothing—No leggings—Tentage—Rations good—Few complaints.	1346-1349
99	Langston, W. Nathan, Third Tennessee Volunteers ..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Enlisted May 16—Has been at Camp Thomas before coming to Anniston—No fault to find with either rations or clothing.	675-676



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248	<p>Latimer, William G., Maj., Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers            (Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) Served at Camp Eaton, Mich., Camp Alger, and in Cuba—Q. M. and ordnance supplies at Camp Alger—Arms—Commissary supplies—Cooks—Sickness—Schools—The <i>Harvard</i>—Camps and duties in Cuba—Marches—Shortage of food; cause—Condition of transport <i>Comal</i>—No medical officers—Eight days at Egmont, Tampa—Transferred to <i>Segurança</i>—Landing at Montauk—Deaths—Shortage of tents in Cuba—In National Guard since 1883—Fever in Cuba.</p>	1715-1721
150a	<p>Lawton, H. W., Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers.            (Testified at Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1898.) Testified in detail as to embarkation at Tampa of 5th Army Corps, medical and commissary supplies—Landing in Cuba—Engagements—Occupation of Siboney—Further details of Santiago campaign—Care of the wounded—Killed and wounded—Weather—Conditions after the surrender—Tentage—Witness in Regular Army for 37 years—Thinks no mistakes were made and that every officer did best he could.</p>	944-952
32	<p>Lay, John L., Sergt., Ninth Illinois Volunteers            (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Was acting sergt., and detailed as Q. M. sergt.—Says no substantial cause for complaint existed—Some growlers, as is always the case—Rations were plentiful, and some savings and exchanges were effected.</p>	389-391
127	<p>Lebo, Thomas C., Maj., Sixth U. S. Cavalry            (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27, 1898.) Served in civil war; in U. S. Army since 1867—Describes campaign in Cuba; engagements, conditions on returning transport <i>Gate City</i>—Conditions at Camp Wikoff and present camp at Huntsville—Character of sickness, etc.</p>	803-809
131	<p>Lee, Charles M., Capt., Surg., U. S. Volunteers            (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27, 1898.) Appointed latter part of August—Stationed at Camp Wikoff until about Oct. 5—Describes detention hospital—Supplies—Water supply—Condition of the hospitals—Milk and ice—Aid from Red Cross—Condition of sick furloughed—Lack of medical appliances—Tents—Sanitary conditions—Sinks—Number of sick in each tent.</p>	817-827
310	<p>Lee, Elmer, Dr.            (Testified at New York, Nov. 23, 1898.) Visited Camp Wikoff Sept. 1 as representative of the New York World—Describes in narrative form the hospitals, building operations—Criticises present system of the Medical Department of the Army as being inefficient—Bath houses—Scarcity of bed linen—Plenty of drugs—Visitors detrimental to sick—Statement containing various recommendations as to hospital organization and management, etc.</p>	2305-2316
3	<p>Lee, Fitzhugh, Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers.            (Testified at Washington Oct. 6, 1898.) Commissioned about May 3, 1898—Assigned to command of Seventh Army Corps May 28—Headquarters at Tampa—Afterwards transferred to Jacksonville—Remarks upon clothing and commissary supplies—Necessity for tents in Cuba—Suit-</p>	81-95

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3	Lee, Fitzhugh, Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers..... able clothing and rations for that climate—Remarks as to efficiency of his officers—Medical officers—Sanitary regulations.	81-95
100	Lee, George A., Second Arkansas Infantry..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Quartermaster-sergeant of his company—No cause for complaint as to rations—A few men complain anyway—Clothing and tents all right—Have two men in hospital—Only 1 death in the company.	676-677
106	Lee, Henry H., Dr., Actg. Brigade Surg., First Division, Third Army Corps..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Entered service May 3—Appointed acting brigade surgeon at Camp Thomas May 25—Testified as to medical supplies—Some articles needed not on supply list—Condition of First Division hospital—Tentage—Sanitary measures—Sinks—Disinfectants—Overcrowded condition of hospital—Typhoid, cause of—Flies—Recommendation for removal of the troops—Col. Hartsuff.	688-694
6	Lee, J. G. C., Col., Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army..... (Testified at Washington Oct. 7, 1898.) In the Army for 35 years—From Apr. 19 to Oct. 1 was stationed at Chickamauga Park as chief Q. M.—Inadequacy of railroad facilities—Water supply—Uncertainty as to quantity of clothing and tentage required—Some articles not yet manufactured—Theft of forage—Sale of horses—Difficulty in securing prompt transportation and certain articles of clothing—Abuse of horses and wagons.	125-143
371	Lee, J. G. C., Col. (recalled)..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1898.) Chief Q. M. at Camp Thomas—Says was no delay in filling requisitions for tents—Restriction of requisitions for tentage—Hospital tentage—Lumber—Reference to the complaint of the assistant surgeon of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Reference to Chief Surgeon Hartsuff—Improper use of hospital tentage—Witness unauthorized to issue more than the regular amount of tentage—Reference to charge of Dr. Jenne as to insufficiency of tentage—Supply of water barrels ample—Supply of disinfectants.	2717-2726
396	Lieber, G. N., Brig. Gen., Judge-Advocate-Gen., U. S. Army..... (Testified at Washington Dec. 17, 1898.) Testified as to organization and work of his office during the war—Gives opinion on several proposed changes—Order of procedure in courts-martial—Judge-advocates—Mostly civilian appointees—Blanks and forms.	3164-3168
92	Lemke, H. C., Fourth Wisconsin Infantry..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Is company Q. M.—Fed well at Camp Douglas; better bread and vegetables; bread here is sour—State furnished butter and milk at Camp Douglas—Men now contribute \$1 per month and the ladies at home sent \$90—Meat rations (beef) not good—Draw rations from brigade commissary—Coffee poor—Describes rations in detail—Clothing—Furnished piece-meal—Delicacies sent from home—Quarters.	656-659

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160	Leonard, R. W., Col., Twelfth New York Volunteers..... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 31, 1898.) Reached Camp Thomas about May 19—Remained until latter part of August—Supplied with quartermaster stores, camp and garrison equipage by the State of New York—Additional clothing needed came in driblets—Clothing and shoes of poor quality—Commissary supplies all right—Savings on bread—Some small complaint about meat—Health of command—Medicines and medical officers—Character of men detailed for hospital corps—Proportion of men in hospital—Tentage.	1012-1017
322	Lesser, A. Monae, Dr. .... (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) In practice since 1882—Went to Cuba on <i>State of Texas</i> —Arrived at Santiago about June 25, and after sending material to Cubans sailed to Siboney, where battle had been fought—Services of surgeons and nurses refused at first—Took building opposite Major La Garde's hospital—Received patients from Major La Garde—Operations upon wounded—Dressing—Patients comfortable—Wounded in tents—Food for sick—Witness taken with yellow fever and nurses taken sick—Witness taken to yellow fever hospital—Medicine ample—Went on <i>Concho</i> after seven days at hospital—Loaded about 175 sick and well—All taken with fever—No sick diet—Quarantined at Fortress Monroe—Burial of dead—Landing at New York—Water on ship bad—No ice—Witness says men died because of improper food, taken without orders—Malaria—Hospital at Havana—Lack of nurses—Report of the <i>Concho</i> trip and field work.	2369-2401
164p	Linguist, John A., Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers..... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Enlisted May 10—Brought clothing and shoes from home furnished by State and they are good—Rations at Camp Thomas poor—Cooks—Everything better at present—Men anxious to go to Cuba or to go home—Tired of present place.	1089-1090
164l	Logan, William F., Sergt., Second Missouri Volunteers..... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Enlisted in April—Clothing—Shoes not now good; won't turn water—At Camp Thomas meat sometimes tainted and thrown away; none furnished in its place—Cooks—Short in sugar and bacon—Discontent arises from inaction among the men.	1082-1084
50	Lorenzen, A. F., Sergt., Second Volunteers ..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Enlisted Apr. 26—At present quartermaster sergeant of his company—Some complaint, but not justified—No ground for complaint made to Gen. Dodge of the commission—Excepting three or four members the company was satisfied, and had no complaint to make.	474-475
276	Lorigan, George T., Maj., Ninth New York Volunteers ..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 19, 1898.) Testified as to conditions at Chickamauga—His regiment there until about August 15—Sinks—Water supply—Rations—Medical officers—Complaint as to treatment of Sergt. Frank by Surg. Hubbard—Canteens and sale of deleterious food by hucksters—Pest of flies—Cooks—Responsibility rests on those having charge of details.	2062-2070



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296	Lowell, Mary C., Miss, Brooklyn, N. Y. ----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 22, 1898.) Was at Camp Wikoff two weeks—Worked among regulars—Sick not taken to hospital—Could not secure ambulances—Case of soldier named Goodwin, and others—Typhoid fever patient—Witness saw ambulances at general hospital—Dr. Thomas and Dr. Tabor—Neglect of sick—Clothing—Lack of quiet throughout general hospital—Building of wooden structures in presence of dying men.	2227-2231
295	Lowell, Sidney V., Brooklyn, N. Y. ----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 22, 1898.) Has practiced law over thirty years—At Montauk four days in Sept. assisting ladies of East Hampton tent—Description of Montauk Point—Shelter for soldiers—Condition of men—Percentage of sick—Hospitals—Death rate—Condition of officers—Rations—Lack of medical attendants—Recruits—Sick compelled to walk from camp to station—Tentage—Clothing—Complaints of soldiers.	2221-2227
394	Ludington, M. I., Brig. Gen., Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army. ----- (Testified at Washington, Dec. 16, 1898.) Details the operations of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the war—Appropriations—Augmenting supply of clothing and tentage—Stock of manufactured kersey and duck very limited—Hospital tentage—Purchase of horses and mules—Wagons—Importance of keeping certain amounts of clothing and tentage on hand—Contracts not made by officers of his Bureau, but by depot quartermasters—Opinion of Q. M. Department furnishing portion of small ordnance stores, such as cooking utensils, knives, spoons, etc.—Establishment of foreign supply depots—Supply of blankets—Transportation of medical supplies—Cooperation between his and other departments—Some good and some poor volunteer officers—Reference to Colonel Hecker—Khaki clothing—Table showing cost of different articles of clothing—Letter from Capt. J. N. Patton as to medical supplies at Camp Wikoff.	3138-3158
449	Ludlow, William, Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers. ----- (Statement sent from Havana under date Jan. 21, 1899.) Replies to allegations of Gen. Miles, as reported in newspapers—Was ordered to accompany Shafter to Santiago and render all possible aid—Quartermaster had charge of all embarkation and disembarkation—Appointed to a command at the front by Shafter at his own request—Thinks he did not fail in any duty.	3788-3794
78	Lutz, William J., Lieut., Second United States Infantry. ----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) Was in the engagements of 1st, 2d, and 3d of July—Wounded on July 18—In command of Company G Aug. 5—Thinks men suffered from lack of proper food—No insufficiency—Too much meat; not enough vegetables—Also suffered from lack of certain medical supplies—Conditions at Montauk—Red Cross aid.	620-622
38	Machemer, A. U., Lieut., Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteers. ----- (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Commissary officer of regiment since arrival at Jacksonville on June 14—Rations plentiful and of fair quality—Saved 6,000 pounds of flour, but has not yet been paid commutation for same—Can not suggest any improvement in the ration.	423-424

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164j	Magner, David F., Sergt., Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Quartermaster-sergeant of Company E since May 10—Quality of clothing; trousers and some shoes poor—Rations—Exchange of components—Rations better now than while at Chickamauga—Sickness—Only two in hospital.	1079-1080
256	Magruder, George L., Dr..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1898.) Practiced medicine since 1870—Describes conditions at Camp Alger—Water supply—First Division hospital—Nature of diseases—Contamination of water by nonuse of the sinks—Sickness not due to locality—Much sickness due to food sold by hucksters.	1799-1803
175	Mange, Henry E., Asst. Surg., Sixth U. S. Infantry..... (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1898.) In Santiago with Sixth Regiment of Infantry, beginning on 29th of July, and since at Montauk—Educated at New Orleans—Medical supplies limited—Large number of sick—Lack of hospital supplies—No ambulances—Requisitions—Transport <i>Vigilancia</i> —Medical supplies—Scarcity of ice—Condensed milk plentiful—Beef extract—Camp at Montauk—Sick in hospitals—Commissary stores—Lack of ice—Lack of nurses—Malaria at Montauk—Water supply.	1270-1277
273	Manson, Mary, Mrs..... (Testified at New York City, Nov. 18, 1898.) Testified in detail as to conditions at Camp Wikoff—Observations apply especially to the Third Infantry—Tents without floors and no straw for bed sacks for some time—Nights damp and cold—Dr. Harris—Character of sickness—No lack of quinine—Confusion and lack of system in hospital management—Crowded condition kept some men out who should have been there—Officers were considerate and courteous—No knowledge of large supply of blankets, etc.—Percentage of sick.	2035-2042
61	Marks, Abraham T., Q. M. Sergt., One hundred and sixty-first Indiana Volunteers..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Quartermaster-sergeant of company since enlistment—Rations good and sufficient—Meat delayed once—Exchanges some things for vegetables, etc.—No cause for complaint	503
370	Marsh, John F., Col..... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1898.) Testified as to conditions at Camp Thomas—Tampa—Conditions on the several transports—Visited the camp of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers on August 7 at Santiago—Details of controversy between witness and General Humphrey—Reference to Dr. McGruder—Surgeon Bowen—Surgeon White.	2712-2717
65	Marshall, E. E., Mrs..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Has resided in Jacksonville since encampment of Seventh Army Corps—Visited Second Division hospital daily—Testified in detail as to hospital equipment, management, supplies, appliances, nurses, medical officers, cooperation of Red Cross Society, dietary food, kitchens, bed linen, etc.	507-514

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156	Marshall, J. M., Lieut. Col., Chief Q. M., First Army Corps... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 31, 1898.) Depot quartermaster from middle of September to end of October at Lexington—Previously sick from April 30—Testified as to clothing, stoves, etc.—Complaints of Tenth Immune and First Territorial regiments.	984-986
144	Martin, John C. F., Maj., Chief Surg., First Army Corps..... (Testified at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1898.) Chief surgeon. First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps—Appointed July 3 and served at Camp Thomas—In no official relation to any division hospital—Medical supplies—Tentage—Typhoid—Water supply—Flies—Wells—Pollution of Chickamauga Creek—Witness threatened with court-martial for saying there was too much typhoid fever.	910-917
373	Martin, M. C., Lieut. Col., Q. M., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1898.) Testified as to the selection by him of Camp Alger with Col. Seaborn of Gen. Miles's staff—Considered site good and as possessing all material advantages for military purposes—Influenced by no other person or other consideration—Water supply—Authority for selection of camp sites—Considers that subsequent results justified selection of Camp Alger—Government had no control over the grounds upon which the booths, etc., were located.	2755-2760
45	Maurice, Florence M., Miss, Nurse..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Trained at Garfield Hospital, Washington—Employed at Second Division hospital—In charge of Ward D—Most of cases were typhoid—Supplies limited at first; now plentiful—Knows of no cases of neglect on part of doctors or orderlies—Some of the female nurses were released because of inattention—Quarters and mess for nurses excellent.	457-460
16	Maus, Louis M., Lieut. Col., Chief Surg., Seventh Army Corps. (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18, 1898.) Reported as chief surgeon Seventh Army Corps at Tampa, Fla., about May 29—Removed to Jacksonville May 31—Details of organization—Delay in beginning in the filing of requisitions for medical supplies—Requisitions afterwards made in advance of actual needs—Female nurses—Hospitals—Water—Ice—Milk—Typhoid brought from State camps—First Mississippi Volunteers infected while at State camp, Jackson—Men accorded too many privileges—Disseminated false reports, etc.	308-328
139	McCarthy, D. E., Capt., Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army..... (Testified at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1898.) Is assistant quartermaster, stationed at Camp Thomas since Apr. 24—Witness had charge of tools and transportation only—Wagons and harness plentiful and of good quality—Railroad transportation—Ambulances.	862-864
393	McCook, Henry C., Rev. Dr., Chaplain..... (Testified at Washington, Dec. 16, 1898.) Was chaplain Second Pennsylvania Volunteers—Served most of time in connection with National Relief Commission at Santiago in August—Also in same capacity visited the various camps in the United States—Describes in detail the operations of the Relief Commission—Reference to the Red Cross Society—Marking of graves in Cuba—Conduct of the hos-	3115-3138

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393	McCook, Henry C., Rev. Dr., Chaplain ----- pitals in Cuba—Food for sick—Female nurses—Copy of report of witness to Secretary of War upon his work in Cuba.	3115-3138
170	McCord, Myron H., Col., First Territorial Volunteers----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1898.) Regiment mobilized at Fort Whipple, Ariz.—Reached Lexington Sept. 28—Arms and supplies—Denies alleged statement of Lieut. Col. Mitchell as to the requisitions not being honored—Medical officers—Health of regiment exceptionally good—Only three deaths—Copy of letter to the commission as to the statement of Lieut. Col. Mitchell.	1147-1149
200	McCormick, S. Y., Dr ----- (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1898.) Testified as to having treated Frank P. Betts, First Illinois Volunteers, for typhoid fever and diarrhea from Sept. 4 or 5 up to Sept. 19, the date of his death—Thinks death resulted from exhaustion—Was an ordinary case of typhoid fever.	1453-1455
41c	McCulloch, C. C., jr., Capt., Asst. Surg., U. S. Army----- (Testified at Tampa, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) In command of 4th Army Corps hospital in West Tampa—Describes character of hospital building and nature of ailments treated—Compelled to purchase medical supplies, as the supply depot did not have them—Had plenty of diet food for sick—More than \$1,100 unexpended—Cooperation of Red Cross Society—Hospital nurses—Percentage of deaths—Contract surgeons sober and efficient—Recommendations as to barracks, etc.	438-442
25	McEwan, William P., Q. M. Sergt., Second South Carolina Volunteers----- (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18, 1898.) Testified generally about clothing and rations—Little cause for complaint—Believes sickness was due to change of water, causing bowel complaints.	371-373
397	McGee, Anita Newcombe, Dr., Asst. Surg., U. S. Army----- (Testified at Washington, Dec. 19, 1898.) Is acting asst. surgeon, U. S. A.—Since Aug. 29, 1898, has had supervision of the female nurses under the immediate direction of the Surgeon-General—Testimony is mainly in relation to employment of female nurses—Nurses furnished by other societies, churches, etc.—Movement as to female nurses chiefly urged by Daughters of American Revolution—Work of that society—Selections of nurses—Table showing employment of contract nurses from May 15 to Dec. 31, 1898.	3168-3181
366	McKay, James, Capt., Tampa, Fla----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1898.) Was civilian assistant to Col. Humphrey, chief quartermaster Fifth Army Corps—Is a shipmaster—Describes in detail the number and character of the transports, loading, capacity, etc.—Dockage at Port Tampa—Reference by name to the several transports of the first expedition—Assignment of troops to the transports—Loading of troops and supplies was systematic—Why some of the supplies were never unloaded at Santiago—Loss of lighters—Difficulty in landing supplies, tentage, etc., at Siboney on account of the surf—Stevedores and civil employees;	2655-2679



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366	McKay, James, Capt., Tampa, Fla. ..... wagons—Reference to Col. Jacobs—Thinks sufficient provision for landing in Cuba was made prior to leaving Tampa—Reference to Dr. Munson—Tables showing number of small boats in the fleet and the regiments assigned to the several vessels.	2655-2679
313	McKeever, Daniel ..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Testified as to treatment of his son, Percy McKeever, member of Company K, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who died August 31—Thinks he was starved—Claims that soldier laid in the detention camp from August 20 to 26 without attention.	2330-2332
219	McQuiston, Charles, Lieut., Q. M., Fourth U. S. Infantry ..... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) Was quartermaster Fourth Infantry during war up to July 1—Conditions on transport <i>Concho</i> —Landing in Cuba—Rations, quality and amount—Sickness following surrender—Conditions on returning transport <i>Seneca</i> —Camp Wikoff—Result of court of inquiry to investigate charges of neglect on part of certain officers—Dr. Taber—Tentage in Cuba.	1568-1572
158	Mearns, E. A., Dr., Brigade Surg., U. S. Volunteers ..... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 31, 1898.) Is captain and assistant surgeon U. S. Army—In charge of Keeps Hospital, Camp Hamilton, since Aug. 31—From June 18 to end of August (about) was brigade surgeon of Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps, at Camp Thomas—Brigade consisted of Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, and Twenty-first Kansas—Sinks—Condition of camps—Water—Character of soil—Regimental hospitals—Hospital corps—Lack of certain furniture and supplies—Bought some from his own pocket—Character of sickness—Typhoid—Medical officers.	997-1007
123	Meeker, Arthur, Chicago, Ill. ..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1898.) General manager of dressed beef and fresh meat business of Armour & Co.—Method of doing business precisely the same as that of Swift & Co.—No chemicals used—Supplies Great Britain with large amounts—Refrigerated cars—Branch houses—Government inspectors—Experiments upon beef—Camps supplied during war—No complaints—Beef furnished transports—Difference between refrigerated and frozen beef—Embalmed beef—Letters and testimonials from commissaries.	3524-3530
37	Menoher, Charles T., First Lieut., Sixth Artillery (also balance of testimony of Gen. Ed. B. Williston—recalled) ..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Aid-de-camp to Gen. Williston at Camp Wikoff and Camp Thomas—Assisted in construction of detention camp at Montauk—Afterwards the general camp—Supplies ample—Heard of a lack of nurses—All sick sent to hospitals were provided for in tents—No hospital buildings—Never saw any medical officer or nurse intoxicated—All seemed capable and attentive.	419-423
402	Merritt, Wesley, Maj. Gen., U. S. Army ..... Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1898.) Describes the expedition to Manila which sailed in three detachments, during May and June—Force consisted of	3264-3272

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402	<p>Merritt, Wesley, Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.....  2,000 regulars and 13,000 volunteers—Description of Spanish defenses and the capture of Manila—Relative merits of the Springfield, Mauser, and Kräg-Jorgensen rifles—Enemy's force was 13,000—Spanish ordnance—Q. M. stores—Transportation—Rations—Character of volunteer troops—Native fruits—Medical supplies—Red Cross—Clothing—Transports—Character of Camp Merritt.</p>	3264-3272
41	<p>Meyer, H. G., Private, Second Louisiana Volunteers.....  (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Enlisted June 19, 1898—Knows of no cause for complaint as to rations and clothing—Latter better now than at first—Some men complain, but they would do so under any circumstances—Some want to go to Cuba and others want to be discharged—Don't think the division hospital is conducted as well as it might be.</p>	428-429
401	<p>Miles, Nelson A., Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.....  (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1898.) Testified as to fitting out the first expedition at Tampa—Original plan of campaign in Cuba—Reason for change—Transports—Q. M. and commissary stores—Medical stores insufficient—General Orders, No. 54, in relation to equipment—Recommendations of Asst. Surg. Gen. Greenleaf as to medical equipment—General Orders, No. 76, not issued until expedition had sailed—Means for disembarking in Cuba—Plans of the campaign in Porto Rico—Disposal of the various troops—Details of the operations during the Santiago campaign from reports—Thinks the engagement at Las Guasimas was contrary to orders—Hospitals at Siboney—Care of the wounded—Lack of medicines—Exposure of the sick while being brought from the front—Further details as to the campaign in Porto Rico—Rations sent in bulk without invoice—Reports of regimental commanders upon the canned beef—Report of Chief Surg. W. H. Daly as to character of the refrigerated beef—Opinion of witness as to quality of beef—Opinion of Camp Alger as a camp site—Copy of report of Major Seyburn upon same—Opinion of Chickamauga Park—Reports of Surgeons Greenleaf and Senn as to condition of men arriving in Porto Rico from Camp Alger and Chickamauga—Camp at Jacksonville—Tampa—Camp Alger not suitable in any respect.</p>	3240-3264
450	<p>Miles, Nelson A., Maj. Gen., supplementary statement of.....  (Received Feb. 3, 1899.) Certain letters <i>in re</i> statement as published in the newspapers by Maj. Gen. Wm. Ludlow.</p>	3795-3798
429	<p>Miles, William D., Kansas City, Mo.....  (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1899.) Is general manager of the Armour Packing Company—Slaughter about 325,000 cattle yearly—Sell the larger portion of the refrigerated beef in the United States—Government inspection both before and after slaughter—Sale of canned beef abroad—Never had any complaints—Use no chemicals or preservatives whatever—Reason why distasteful in hot climate—Canned meat is made of good quality of beef.</p>	3561-3563
400	<p>Miley, John D., Lieut. Col., U. S. Volunteers.....  (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1898.) Testified in detail as to matters occurring during the Santiago cam-</p>	3232-3240

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
400	Miley, John D., Lieut. Col., U. S. Volunteers ..... paign—Witness was a member of General Shafter's staff and conveyed his orders to the several divisions—Character of the Spanish intrenchments—Location of the emergency hospitals—Sharpshooters—Range of the Mauser rifles—Care of the wounded—Truce—Use of balloon—Valuable service of the Signal Corps—Destroying mines in the harbor—Total number of prisoners—Everything provided at Camp Wikoff.	3292-3240
36	Millar, Edward A., First Lieut., Sixth Artillery ..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) On Gen. Williston's staff at Montauk Point—Arrived Aug. 16—Preparation for receiving troops—Further testimony substantially the same as that of Gen. Williston's.	415-419
364	Miller, Crosby P., Col., Q. M. Dept., U. S. Army ..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1898.) Was in charge of all land transportation, except by railroad—Horses, mules, and wagons—Cost of wagons—No reserve wagons when war commenced—Ambulances; 596 manufactured during the war—Distribution of ambulances in charge of the Surgeon-General—Conditions at Camp Wikoff—Tentage and flooring for same—Price of lumber—Lack of same—No lack of proper transportation—Teamsters—Statement as to transportation, etc., at Camp Wikoff, number of mules, etc.	2624-2642
177	Miner, Charles W., Lieut. Col., Sixth U. S. Infantry ..... (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1898.) Left Tampa June 14, and arrived at Daiquiri June 23—Commanded Sixth Infantry from July 1 to present time with exception of ten days—Left Santiago Aug. 8—Camp at Tampa—Number of sick—Transport <i>Miami No. 1</i> ; worst vessel in the fleet—No lights or ventilation—March to Siboney—Fever—Sick report—Cooking—Rations—Water—Tentage—Commissary supplies before and after surrender—Lack of vinegar—Transport <i>Vigilancia</i> —Camp at Montauk—Removal to Fort Thomas—Sale of whisky on <i>City of Chester</i> —Recruits—Lack of wagons during the war—No help for sickness—Rations recommended—Beef—Corned Beef good, but scarce—Sinks—Killed and wounded—Treatment of wounded.	1279-1284
163	Mitchell, D. D., Lieut. Col., First Territorial Regiment ..... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 31, 1898.) Is captain in Fifteenth U. S. Infantry—Mustered in volunteer rank on 8th of July—Complains of lack of quartermaster stores and equipments at Camp Hamilton—Have not yet received them; only overcoats—No stoves—Made requisition for 433 stoves—Tentage—No lumber—Medical supplies—Regimental hospital—Medical officers.	1028-1029
308	Moffet, Cleveland ..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 23, 1898.) Correspondent for McClure's Magazine and Leslie's Weekly—Describes conditions observed by him at Camp Wikoff—Lack of hypodermic syringes and morphine—Statement from hearsay as to worthlessness of quinine—Ambulances useless because had no tongues—Transportation of sick on steamer <i>Missouri</i> defeated by officers of the Long Island Railroad Co.—Difficulty in obtaining furloughs through red-tape regulations.	2298-2301

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
26	Mooney, J. C., Sergt., Second South Carolina Volunteers. .... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18, 1898.) Says they run short of rations one week in each month—Can not state the cause—Suppose the same amount is drawn every 10 days—Knows only what he is told—Formerly got fresh beef every fourth day; now daily—Beef was bad only one day—Short on sugar—Plenty of coffee—Short on shoes and clothing—Shoes not of proper size—Five or six men in each tent.	373-375
202	Moore, Benjamin J., Lieut., First Illinois Volunteers. .... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1898.) Taken with yellow fever in Cuba about July 25; left August 15—Described hospital at Siboney—Conditions on returning transport <i>Catania</i> —No ice after second day out—Conditions at Camp Wikoff.	1471-1474
171	Moore, Frank N., Capt., Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. .... (Testified at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 3, 1898.) Entered service July 11; mustered out Oct. 29—At Chickamauga from July 14 to Sept. 27—Camp sites—Sinks—Water supply—Springs—Wells—Rations—Meat bad at times—Spoiled potatoes—Typhoid—Lack of lime; bought from his own means, \$2.50 per barrel—Character of sickness—Hospitals—Sanitary measures—Drills—Men too much exercised—Not enough time for sleep between taps and reveille.	1150-1166
369	Moore, James M., Col., Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army. .... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1898.) Testified as to system of preparing contracts and bids in Q. M. General's Office—Knows of no instance in which contracts were influenced by outside persons—Contracts for hats—Details as to the controversy with Mr. Knox—Reasons for rejection of Mr. Knox's bid—Was at Camp Wikoff from Sept. 5 to 20—Ambulances and wagons—Testified as to various contracts for tentage, etc.—Tabulation and various letters and statements in the Knox case.	2691-2712
52	Morrow, Henry M., Second Lieut., Third Nebraska Volunteers. (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Acting regimental commissary Aug. 10-20, and from Sept. 9 to Oct. 18—Rations generally good and sufficient—Bacon condemned twice and good meat substituted—Saved over \$100 on flour, besides 500 lbs. now to credit—Rations frequently exchanged—No just cause for complaint.	478-480
30	Mowre, Simeon, Second Lieut., Ninth Illinois Volunteers. .... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Was acting regimental commissary from Aug. 30—Had good rations—Fresh beef sometimes bad—Exchanged beef for cured hams—Got canned salmon, 1 out of 10—Army ration is sufficient if taken care of—Some companies saved and others ran short—Got cash for flour savings—Has a regimental bakery.	386-387
174 i	Mulhern, Bartholomew, Sergt., Third U. S. Cavalry. .... (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 4, 1898.) Left Fort Ethan Allen Apr. 21 and arrived at Chickamauga Park about the 23d, remaining there until about May 11—Rations—Water supply—Camp at Tampa good; also water—Transport <i>Rio Grande</i> ; ventilation—Rations on transport and after landing in Cuba—Killed and wounded—	1226-1231



Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
174	Mulhern, Bartholomew, Sergt., Third U. S. Cavalry . . . . . Tentage—Care of sick—Return on <i>Miami</i> —Arrival at Montauk—Means for transportation of sick—Red Cross aid—Witness in service nineteen years—Camp Wikoff.	1226-1231
262	Munson, Edward L., Capt., Asst. Surg., U. S. Army . . . . . (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1898.) At Camp Thomas for thirty days and then on duty in the office of the chief surgeon, Fifth Army Corps—Medical supplies—Ambulances ordered left at Tampa—Supplies landed at Siboney—Dr. La Garde's hospital—Some medical stores not landed up to July 10—Cause—Lack of boats or other landing facilities—Officers coming off transports took up room in boats to exclusion of medical supplies—Unable to get transportation from Q. M. Dept.—Aid of Red Cross—Nurses—Tentage—Character of the transports—The wounded.	1875-1887
174	Murphy, James T., First Sergt., Third U. S. Cavalry . . . . . (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 4, 1898.) In service 28 years—With Third Cavalry troop at Fort Ethan Allen; went from there to Chickamauga, and then to Tampa—Camp, rations, and medical attendance good at Chickamauga—Camp at Tampa poor; rations plentiful, medical attendance good, water warm but good—Transport <i>Rio Grande</i> —Landing at Daiquiri—Engagement—Witness wounded—Camp—Return on <i>Cherokee</i> .	1214-1218
416	Murphy, John J., Chicago, Ill. . . . . (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1898.) Employed by Swift & Co. to look after handling of refrigerator cars and cargo—Fitting up of cars—Size—Process of refrigerating—Loading of cars—Inspection—Sealing—Shipments of beef to Newport News and Tampa and elsewhere—Accumulation of "beard" on beef—No chemicals used—Transportation of beef from cars to vessels.	3471-3476
145	Myers, Park L., Maj., Surg., Sixth Ohio Infantry . . . . . (Testified at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1898.) Assigned to Second Division hospital at Camp Wikoff, First Army Corps—Number of patients and proportion of typhoid—Theory as to cause of typhoid—Water—Absence of certain medicines—Tentage.	917-923
150	Myers, Park L., Maj., Surg., Sixth Ohio Infantry . . . . . (Letter to Gen. G. M. Dodge, president of commission, concerning sick soldiers on furlough.) Letter of Surg. Myers to Gen. Dodge relative to the moving of certain convalescents on Saturday, Aug. 20—Cause of delay.	952-953
241	Nancrede, Charles B., Maj., Surg., Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry . . . . . (Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) Mustered in May 11—Conditions on cruiser <i>Yale</i> and transport <i>City of Washington</i> —Camp Wikoff—Afterwards chief surgeon of Third Division, Second Army Corps—Conditions at Camp Alger—Third Division hospital—Supplies—Requisitions—Transport <i>Yale</i> —Vaccination of soldiers—Lack of medical supplies in Cuba—Engagement—Care of wounded—Hospitals—Dr. Lesser—Nurses (female)—Transport <i>City of Washington</i> —Rations—Water good—Food for sick—Landing at Fortress Monroe—Dr. Appel—Hospitals at Montauk—Lack of nurses, hospital corps men, and orderlies—Hospital not properly officered—Dr. Heizmann and	1681-1698

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
241	Nancrede, Charles B., Maj., Surg., Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry Dr. Brown—Changes suggested in medical department—Case of Lieut. Lafferty—Newspaper reports—Interference of friends and relatives in hospital—Major Heizmann.	1681-1698
68	Nave, Orville J., Chaplain, U. S. Army (Testified at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21, 1898.) Stationed at Fort McPherson since Oct. 19, 1897—16 years in the service—In civil war for 3 years—Superiority of hospitals in this war to those of 1861-1865—Fly screens for windows not obtainable—No real complaints from men; some typhoid patients craved food which could not be safely given—Clothing supplied to many patients without descriptive lists—Petty peculation among soldiers—Cooperation of Red Cross Society—Case of Dr. Taylor; drinking—Sinks—Cooks.	525-534
307	Neffel, Knight, Capt., Eighth New York Infantry (Testified at New York, Nov. 23, 1898.) Submits a statement signed by himself, Maj. Lewis K. Neff, surgeon, and Capt. Henry Melville, all of Eighth New York Volunteers, as to cleanly condition of their camp at Camp Thomas, etc.	2297-2298
129	Nevins, Daniel J., Sergt., Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27, 1898.) Is quartermaster-sergeant Company A—At Camps Black, Thomas, Fernandina, and Huntsville—Rations satisfactory except bacon and potatoes; men did not like bacon, and potatoes were spoiled—Clothing good—Company short on rations between Camp Thomas and Tampa—Need stoves at Huntsville camp, as weather is chilly.	814-815
298	Olin, Hilder, Second Lieut., Seventy-first New York Volunteers (Testified at New York, Nov. 22, 1898.) Mustered in May 10 at Camp Black—Regiment in good condition—Fully equipped, clothing plentiful, rations good—Transport <i>Seneca</i> —Rations scarce and poor—Investigation—Disembarked at Jersey City—By train to Lakeland, Fla.—Few complaints—Camp excellent—No fresh meat—Clothing and tentage good—Tampa Heights—No food upon arrival—Camp good—Transport <i>Vigilancia</i> —Light, ventilation, and water poor—Haversacks, etc., stolen at Siboney—Hospitals—Rations— <i>Grande Duchesse</i> —Commissary supplies—Lack of transportation—Hospital tents—Care of sick—Number of sick and deaths—Case of soldier named Moore—Men preferred treatment in tents to hospital.	2236-2245
411	Osgood, H. B., Maj., Com. Sub., U. S. Army (Testified at Washington, Jan. 4, 1899.) Served first with Gen. Miles at Tampa, and assisted to load the first expedition to Cuba; then served for short time as chief commissary of First Corps at Camp Thomas—Served from Aug. 2 to Dec. 7 at Santiago—Character of the ration—Beef—Never saw any of poor quality—Details as to the survey and condemnation of certain beef sent to Hoad's Immunes—Subsequent issues—Surveyed by board appointed by Gen. Wood—Knew of no preserved or "processed" beef excepting four quarters on the <i>Comal</i> , belonging to a man named Powell, which were for sake of experiment—None of it issued—Knows of no advantage to be gained by preservatives—Report of Surgeon Daly—	3386-3404

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
411	Osgood, H. B., Maj., Com. Sub., U. S. Army..... Knew about use of canned beef prior to present war; fully ten years ago—Only issued when other beef not obtainable—Character of the transports, etc.	3386-3404
209	O'Shea, James, Corpl., Twenty-first U. S. Infantry..... (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 8, 1898.) Testimony substantially the same as that of Sergt. Hanson of same regiment—Says transport <i>Montero</i> was unfit to carry soldiers on—No sleeping accommodations, etc.—At Montauk was detailed as nurse in First Division hospital—Describes same—Aid of Red Cross—Medical officers attentive and sober—No complaint to make.	1512-1515
174j	Ouellette, John, First Sergt., Third U. S. Cavalry..... (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 4, 1898.) In service 12 years and 8 months—Left Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Apr. 19 for Chickamauga Park, remaining there about a month—Rations good—Water scarce—Arrived at Tampa about May 11—Rations plentiful—Water supply—Medical attendance good— <i>Rio Grande</i> —Tentage in Cuba—Shortage of rations—Engagement—Care of wounded—Scarcity of medical attendants—Accommodations and rations at Camp Hamilton—Hospitals—Diseases—Care of sick on <i>Gate City</i> —Witness thinks medical attendance in Cuba could have been better.	1231-1236
204	Parke, John S., Capt., Twenty-first U. S. Infantry..... (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 8, 1898.) In service since 1879—Was commissary officer of Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps—Conditions on transport <i>Alamo</i> —Landing in Cuba—Character and extent of rations—Inland transportation—Medical treatment and supplies—Scarcity of rations after July 1 due to lack of transportation—Volunteers unable from inexperience to utilize rations—Fresh beef good—Canned beef also good and palatable—Conditions on <i>St. Louis</i> —Conditions at Camp Wikoff—Hospitals and medical officers.	1481-1489
164f	Parker, James, Lieut. Col., Twelfth New York Volunteers.... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Is captain in Fourth U. S. Cavalry—For a time was inspector on Gen. Sanger's staff, and again on staff of Gen. Breckinridge as inspector of sanitation—Describes conditions at Chickamauga—Congestion of railroads—Lack of proper clothing—First North Carolina Volunteers without arms for a month—Other regiments also delayed as to arms, etc.—Character of soil, water, springs, wells—Drilling in woods—Dirty condition of First Division hospital—Lack of lime—Increase of typhoid—Proportion of sick.	1057-1065
125	Parkhurst, Charles D., Capt., Second Artillery, U. S. Army... (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27, 1898.) In command of Light Battery F; in service since 1872—Character of camp at Tampa—Embarked for Cuba and landed June 26—Description of transport <i>Berkshire</i> and the landing—Describes the campaign and engagements—Ration and forage—Wounded on July 2—Describes treatment of wounded—Care of wounded on the <i>Iroquois</i> .	792-796
289	Parrish, S. D. .... (Testified at New York, Nov. 21, 1898.) Visited Camp Wikoff on Aug. 26—Condition of furloughed sick—Poor general management of the hospitals and camp—Details	2158-2169

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289	Parrish, S. D. .... of transfer of sick and cooperation of the Red Cross Society—Lack of ambulances—Witness supplied one wagon for hauling the sick—Witness declines to give names in any specific case of neglect.	2158-2169
365	Patten, William S., Col., Q. M. Dept., U. S. Army ..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1898.) In charge of clothing, tentage, picks, shovels, and spades—Supply and character of tentage—Awards all made after advertisement and to the lowest bidders—Contracts for hats—Reference to Mr. Knox, of New York City—Number of hospital tents sent to Camp Thomas—Life of the standard tentage in the South—Shoes and clothing shipped to Camp Thomas and Tampa—Khaki suits—Amount of clothing sent to Camp Wikoff prior to arrival of troops—Table showing tentage at Camp Thomas.	2642-2654
260	Patton, Jonathan M., Capt., Asst. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers .... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1898.) On duty at Camp Wikoff from August 2—No preparation for reception of troops made up to that time—Contracts for building—Commissary supplies began to arrive August 9—Cost of lumber—Labor—Clothing—Bed sacks and straw—Commissary depot—Wagon transportation of furloughed sick—General transportation—Accommodations provided at the depot for sick—Additional railroad facilities provided—Never interfered with by Department in the matter of making contracts.	1856-1865
62	Paurie, James R., First Lieut., Sixth Missouri Volunteers ..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Acting commissary of regiment since Sept. 6—Rations and most of cooks good—A few complaints of the meat; condemned on one occasion—Regimental bakery run with profit—Profits not yet distributed, but when it is done the rations will be supplemented.	503-504
159	Pew, W. A., jr., Col., Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers ..... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 31, 1898.) Conditions at Camp Thomas—Arms clothing, and rations—Got medicines from home—Tentage—Camp site—Character of soil—Practically no sickness in his regiment until about Aug. 15—Kept up regimental hospital—Transfer of men to hospital corps—Failure to get medicines and drugs—Lack of lime—Finally bought it in Chattanooga.	1008-1012
360	Pfaff, Charles, Col. .... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1898.) Commanded First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery—Never out of the State—Had one death—No criticisms, except that once a requisition for medicines was not very promptly filled.	2583-2584
181	Pfleuger, Fred. J. .... (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1898.) Went to Chickamauga Aug. 1, after Alfred Beodeker, a young soldier—Found in hospital in bad condition—No sheets—Hospital tents crowded—Maggots crawling over one typhoid patient—Some flies—Mosquito netting—Alfred Beodeker died, but left daybook—Says surgeon would not examine him when sick—Sent to hospital by captain—Rained through hospital tents and fever patients compelled to get up—Application for furlough never heard from—Patients had no attention—Water terrible.	1302-1305



## LXVIII INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCT OF WAR WITH SPAIN.

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282	Phelan, Samuel (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1898.) Was a corporal in Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers—Testimony relates to medical treatment of Henry A. Dobson, late first sergeant Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers, at Camp Wikoff.	2095-2098
48	Pilcher, James E., Maj., Brigade Surg., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Is captain in U. S. Army—In charge of medical supply depot since its establishment, at Jacksonville about June 14—Supplies first brought from Tampa—Had considerable difficulty in getting supplies from Tampa—Afterwards got them from the Surgeon-General—No trouble then—Been in Regular Army since 1883—Thinks Hospital Corps efficient—Red Cross—Commutations of rations for sick—Answers to questions in detail as to supplies, etc.	466-471
275	Plummer, Edward H., Capt., Tenth U. S. Infantry ..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 19, 1898.) Was quartermaster Second Infantry Brigade at Tampa from May 4 to July 3—After that date was quartermaster Fifth Army Corps in Cuba—In charge of wagons, mules, and pack trains—Conditions on the <i>Alamo</i> —Landing in Cuba—Details as to transportation—Condition on the roads—Pack trains—Transportation of medical supplies—Division quartermasters and commissary officers did their best to get the rations to men—Ambulances—Further details as to loading the <i>Alamo</i> , etc.	2052-2062
389	Pope, Benjamin F., Maj., Surg., U. S. Army ..... (Testified at Washington, Dec. 14, 1898.) Recounts his several commands—Finally made chief surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps and remained as such up to July 23, when was relieved because of illness—Opinion of Tampa as camp site—Water good—Health of men good except for slight intestinal troubles due to acclimatization—Medical supplies—Regulars brought medicines; volunteers nothing—Establishment of medical supply depot at Tampa—Medical supplies and appliances for the first expedition to Cuba—Proportion of supplies landed in Cuba—Regimental supplies abandoned on ships; don't know who authorized it—First-aid packets—Reference to Capt. McKay, civilian assistant to Gen. Humphrey—Never heard that he was charged with the unloading of medical supplies—Reference to Dr. Munson—Ambulances—Necessity for leaving most of them at Tampa—General conditions following engagements, care of wounded, etc.—Conditions on the returning transports—Appearance of fever in Cuba—Most of the fevers due to the influence of the trenches—Sending north of the sick and wounded—Reference to the several vessels—Description of yellow-fever hospitals at Siboney—Nurses—Aid of Red Cross.	3025-3057
292	Powell, Susan B., Mrs ..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 21, 1898.) Visited Camp Wikoff—Offered to go as diet nurse of Red Cross Society—Required before offer was accepted not to divulge abuses at any camp—Witness would give no names.	2179-2180
338	Prescott, William H., Dr ..... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1898.) In class of 1884-85 at Harvard Medical School, Boston—In charge	2484-2497

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338	Prescott, William H., Dr ..... of distribution of supplies at Camp Wikoff sent to soldiers by Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association—Assigned to three wards in hospital as acting assistant surgeon—Lack of doctors, nurses, hospital corps men, and medical supplies—Nurses sufficient afterwards—Rations—Camp good—Water supply—Sinks—Policing—Lack of hospital tents—Regimental and division hospitals—Furloughs and discharges—Lack of transportation—Man in charge of detention hospital and others constantly under influence of liquor—Lack of executive ability of chief surgeon on transportation facilities—Col. Forwood—Transportation—Quarantine—Milk—Army Medical Dept.—Percentage of sick—Suffering of soldiers.	2484-2497
174	Price, Charles H., Capt., Second Kentucky Volunteers ..... (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1898.) Conditions at Second Division hospital, Third Corps—Charges Surgeon Hubbard, of Ninth New York Volunteers, with choking Private Nunn, of same regiment—Witness protested—Neglect of Private Mitchell, of witness's company, in same hospital—Care of sick.	1180-1182
174	Pyles, Richard H., Maj., First District of Columbia Volunteers ..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1898.) Surgeon First District of Columbia Volunteers—Testified to conditions at Camp Alger, Camp Thomas, Tampa, in Cuba, and Camp Wikoff—Food for sick on returning transport—One corporal left at Key West with yellow fever (he thinks) on way to Cuba—Division hospital in Cuba—Case of Sergt. Henry A. Dobson—Conditions at Montauk.	1944-1949
332	Quintard, L. W., Mrs ..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 26, 1898.) In charge of nurses at Camp Wykoff from August 17 to September 15—Lack of nurses—Hospital Corps men were inefficient and unwilling—Lack of hospital supplies at first, but plentiful later—Contract doctors poor—Character of sickness—Typhoid patients—Delay of nurses caused by Colonel Forwood—Lack of medical appliances—Tents overcrowded—Building of pavilions—Lack of bed linen—Some clothing burned, and other put under tents—Laundry plant—Restriction of visitors in hospital—Applications by people for furloughs of soldiers—Lack of sheets—Only enough for very ill men—Caused many ruined blankets—Colonel Forwood did everything to make nurses comfortable—Meals of nurses—No complaints from nurses.	2446-2456
90	Ragland, Fountain, Q. M. Sergt., Third Alabama Infantry ..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Quartermaster-sergeant of regiment since July 15—Rations rather short at first; sufficient afterwards—No potatoes or onions at first—Considerable savings; bought vegetables and turned balance over to captain of company—Food is well cooked—Men satisfied with food—No sick in the company—Clothing is satisfactory excepting drawers and trousers; too short and too large in waist—Quarters.	653-654
206	Ramsburgh, Jesse, Surg., Twenty-first U. S. Infantry ..... (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 8, 1898.) In service since July 2, 1898—Joined Twenty-first Infantry before Santiago on July 11—Condition of the men at that time—Medical supplies—Conditions on returning trans-	1495-1503

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206	Ramsburgh, Jesse, Surg., Twenty-first U. S. Infantry..... port <i>Montero</i> —Rations—Camp Wikoff—Detention camp— Medicines—General hospital—Good water supply—But one death in camp while at Wikoff—Requisitions for medi- cines—Health precautions—Mention of certain volunteer regiments.	1495-1503
421	Read, James C., Capt., Com. Sub., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1899.) Com- missary of subsistence and acting assistant quartermaster on transports for five months—Duties—Stores delivered to Porto Rico—Delivery of refrigerated beef to <i>Massachusetts</i> at Newport News—Condition—Under charge of engineers of Swift & Co. on vessel—Delivery of beef at Arroyo— Other beef taken to Santiago—Condition of beef on vessel— Refrigerator at Santiago—Issue to troops—Complaints— No indication of use of chemicals—Spoil of vegetables on ship—Condition of tinned beef—Roast canned beef—Gen- eral Miles's statement regarding beef—Delivery of supplies at Arroyo and elsewhere—Comparison of refrigerated beef with beef on hoof—Statement of Dr. Daly—Captain Hunt— Other statements of Dr. Daly relating to beef.	3505-3516
87	Reed, F. Ellis, Lieut., Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Regimental commissary officer—Rations good, excepting beef and bacon—Bacon too fat—Bought all beef from Armour & Co.—Had no tools with which to cut meat—Rations at Camp Douglas were supplemented by butter and milk furnished by the State.	647-649
191	Reed, Thomas..... (Testified at Covington, Ky., Nov. 5, 1898.) Undertaker in Covington, Ky.—Left for Chickamunga Aug. 14, where his son was very low with typhoid fever—Second Division hospital overcrowded—Lack of tentage and attendants— Son was in space between two tents—Some patients taken to Sternberg Hospital—No supplies at division hospital— Major Griffen said Reed's son, who died two days after, was not very sick—Men would have had more chance to live had they not been removed.	1343-1345
174a	Reichmann, Carl, Capt., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 4, 1898.) First lieut- enant, Ninth U. S. Infantry—Captain and adjutant- general, U. S. Volunteers—Sick in hospitals—Cause of illness at Camp Alger—Sinks—Sanitation—Water sup- ply—Intoxicating beverages—Rations.	1253-1255
230	Reynolds, Frank B., Private, First Illinois Volunteers..... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9, 1898.) Conditions at Camp Thomas—Short rations at first—Also lacked can- teens and ponchos—States as to his sickness and discharge.	1626-1628
250	Reynolds, Thomas H., Maj., Thirty-second Michigan Volun- teers..... (Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) Mustered in May 14—Left for Tampa May 19—Quartermaster and ord- nance supplies—Garrison equipments and arms plenti- ful—Camp at Tampa good until rainy season—Moved to Fernandina—Camp good—Some sickness—Commissary stores—Schools—Being mustered out now—Muster rolls— Few complaints.	1725-1727

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
246	<p>Richings, Helen Stuart -----            At Chickamauga to help soldiers—Condition of Second Division hospital, Third Corps—Lack of sanitation and drinking vessels—Neglect of sick—Mosquito netting—Nurses inefficient—Witness a minister.</p>	1710, 1711
174b	<p>Ripley, Henry L., Capt., Third U. S. Cavalry -----            (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 4, 1898.) At Chickamauga from about Apr. 21 to May 15—Describes conditions on transport <i>Rio Grande</i>; rations, etc.—Describes landing in Cuba, engagements, rations, sick, wounded, medical supplies, surgeons, tentage, etc.—Conditions on returning transport <i>Miami</i>—Camp Wikoff—One death at sea—Red Cross aid.</p>	1190-1197
42	<p>Robbins, Anna A., Miss, Nurse -----            (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Trained nurse—Educated at St. Louis Training School for Nurses—Served in First Division hospital, Seventh Army Corps—In charge of typhoid fever patients—At first had 175 patients; now has 88—Had good facilities—None sent away except convalescents—One nurse to 8 or 10 patients—Graduated as nurse in 1880, and constantly employed since—Nurses had good quarters and food—Knows no neglect on part of nurses or doctors.</p>	448-451
305	<p>Robinson, John Jay -----            (Testified at New York, Nov. 23, 1898.) Was at Camp Wikoff first two weeks in September as volunteer secretary of Y. M. C. A.—Work was more especially among Third, Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fifth Infantry—Character of sickness—Quarters—Character of the rations—Coffee poor—Other things good and plentiful and a variety—Cooks—Some cases of pretended sickness—Character of the water—Condition of the furloughed sick.</p>	2283-2291
165	<p>Romeyn, Henry, Capt., U. S. Army, retired -----            (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1898.) Captain and brevet major, retired, U. S. Army—Was correspondent in the field for the National Tribune, of Washington—Was at Camp Thomas ten days—Went to Tampa and to Cuba—Had yellow fever in Cuba—Returned on <i>Concho</i>, reaching New York on Aug. 1—Describes conditions at Camp Thomas and Tampa—Conditions in Cuba, engagements, etc.—Testified in detail as to landing in Cuba—Surgeons—Surgical appliances—Care of the wounded—Firing on hospitals—Pack trains—Conditions on transport <i>Concho</i>—Deaths on board.</p>	1090-1108
286	<p>Roosevelt, Robert B. -----            (Testified at New York, Nov. 21, 1898.) Does not testify from personal knowledge, but offers to furnish witnesses—Tenders a lengthy statement in which he charges intentional cruelty and neglect, fraud, and peculation—Urges thorough action on part of the commission—Signs as "Secretary of Committee for the Protection of the Soldiers."</p>	2127-2129
301	<p>Roosevelt, Theodore, Col., First Regiment Volunteer Cavalry -----            (Testified at New York, Nov. 22, 1898.) Joined the Rough Riders at San Antonio—Condition of camp—Clothing and arms—Left San Antonio about May 30—Confusion upon arrival at Tampa—Rations—Water—Ar-</p>	2255-2272



Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
301	Roosevelt, Theodore, Col., First Regiment Volunteer Cavalry—rival at Port Tampa—Great confusion and difficulty in obtaining transportation—Sailed on <i>Yucatan</i> —Canned beef bad—No arrangements for cooking—Sleeping accommodations—Medical supplies ample—Landing at Daiquiri—March to the front—Battle of Las Guasimas—Wounded taken to Siboney—Dr. Church—Pack mules taken away—Water supply—Rations—Could buy no beans for men at Siboney—Afterwards got tomatoes and beans from transport—Clothing not suited to climate—Battle of Santiago—Spanish artillery superior to that of United States—Captain Parker—Pack trains—Lack of medical supplies—Tentage—Terrible condition of sick and wounded during and after battle—Red Cross aid—Bravery of regulars—Conditions on returning transport—No ice—Water bad—Landing—Treatment of sick—Army should be exercised in peace—Witness thinks troops should be under Navy from time of embarkation until landing.	2255-2272
239	Rosenbaum, O. B., Lieut., Q. M., Seventh United States Infantry (Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) Left Fort Logan and went to Chickamauga, Denver, and Tampa—Rations plentiful in Cuba—Clothing—Transport <i>Iroquois</i> —Landing in Cuba—Medical supplies—Transport <i>Yucatan</i> —Landing at Montauk—Surfboats or lighters.	1674-1677
432	Ruthers, George W., Maj., Com. Sub., U. S. Volunteers ----- (Testified at Washington, Jan. 13, 1899.) Was depot commissary officer at Jacksonville in August—Handled about 3,000,000 pounds of refrigerated beef—Beef was good, only a few minor complaints such as might occur at any time—Has never heard of any embalmed beef—Also handled about 750,000 pounds of canned beef—Never had any complaint—Don't think Government could have done any better.	3607-3608
1644	Ryan, Keene, Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers ----- (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Served at Chickamauga during July and August—Relates in detail his experience while patient in First Division hospital—Charges neglect on part of nurses—Neglect of surgeons—Lack of thermometers—Unsanitary condition of hospital—Sinks—Water—Hospital tents.	1069-1078
291	Ryan, William C., Corpl., First District of Columbia Volunteers (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1898.) Acting first sergeant September 2—Testified as to case of Henry A. Dobson—Had Sergeant Dobson brought to surgeon's tent—Not able to stand, but marked "duty"—Dobson was sick on <i>Hudson</i> —Distance from tent to sink—Laid on ground because he was not able to get in hammock—Helped in ambulance—No papers of identification taken with patients to hospital.	2176-2179
446	Salmon, Daniel E., Dr ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1898.) Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry—Inspection of beef—Percentage of diseased animals small—Number of inspectors—Slaughterhouses having inspectors—Character of diseases of cattle—Inspectors have free access to all parts of slaughterhouses—Decomposition of boric acid—Tagging of beef—Certificates—People engaged in meat industry—Instructions to inspectors—Mode of tagging and stamping.	3754-3758

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
96	Sample, Samuel S., Capt., Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers ..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Commissioned June 27—Was in war of 1861-1865—At Camp Thomas, and on Sept. 2 went to Anniston—At first short of wagons—Describes telegraph and telephone construction—Rations unsatisfactory at Washington (D. C.) Barracks, but all right at other places—Has no complaint to make—Estimate of Keene Ryan.	671-673
166	Sanger, J. P., Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 2, 1898.) Is lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general, U. S. Army—Appointed to volunteer rank in May—On 29th of June assigned to command of Third Division, First Corps—Camp sites at Chickamauga—Sinks—Moving of camps—Quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores—Transportation—Water—Lack of disinfectants—Possibilities of purchase of certain supplies in open market excepting clothing, camp and garrison equipage—Medical officers—Channels of communication with Department—Hospitals—Sanitation—Water system—Deficiencies in First and Third Division hospitals—Female nurses—Tabular statements.	1108-1127
176	Schindel, Samuel J. B., First Lieut., Third U. S. Infantry.... (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1898.) On duty with Sixth Infantry at Santiago and Montauk—Sailed on <i>Miami</i> to Cuba—Commissary supplies ample—Quartermaster stores sufficient—Engagement—Supplies delayed, but sufficient—Accommodations good on <i>Vigilancia</i> —Camp at Montauk—Few delays on supplies—Equipage and clothing—Medical attendance good—Malaria—Tentage.	1277-1279
195	Schooler, Lewis, Maj., Surg., U. S. Volunteers ..... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1898.) Surgeon, Second Division, Third Army Corps—At Camp Thomas from June 7 to July 17—Testified as to sanitary conditions of the grounds, sinks, lack of disinfectants—Hospital statistics—Character of Hospital Corps—Medical supplies—Hospital tentage—Contention between Medical Department and Colonel Lee, Quartermaster—Lack of stationery—Dr. Hubbard—Water supply—Dr. Hartsuff—Character of medical officers—Typhoid—Proportion of deaths.	1401-1415
433	Scott, Roderick, South Omaha, Nebr..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1899.) Manager for Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Nebr.—Slaughter about 225,000 cattle yearly—Government inspection—No chemical or preservatives used—Ship canned beef to Europe and Germany—Have had no complaints—Meat is of good quality.	3609-3610
357	Seabury, W. H..... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1898.) Was volunteer purser on the <i>Bay State</i> —Character of supplies—Supplied any soldiers making application, only those from Massachusetts first—Gave money when needed—Medical supplies and clothing turned over to Dr. Appel at Santiago—Assisted to bring sick soldiers north—Saw no reason why the Government should not have supplied same articles—Saw large amount of spoiled bacon.	2576-2579
84	Seamans, Horace M., Col., Fourth Wisconsin Infantry..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) Mustered in July 15—At Camp Douglas, Wis.—Considerable difficulty	630-632

## LXXIV INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCT OF WAR WITH SPAIN.

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
84	Seaman, Horace M., Col., Fourth Wisconsin Infantry----- at first about supplies—Clothing very poor; rations fairly good except bread—Beef also tough and bacon sometimes bad—Shoes poor—Arms—Medical officers—Hospital—Character of sickness—Tentage—4 to 5 men in a tent—Unable to get stoves.	630-632
14	Seaman, Louis L., Maj., Surg., First U. S. Volunteer Engineers. (Testified at Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1898.) Commissioned June 25, 1898—No previous military experience—First stationed at Camp Townsend, Peekskill, N. Y.—Ordered to Porto Rico about July 1—Arrived Porto Rico Aug. 16—Description of camp—Topography—Prevailing sickness dysentery and diarrhea, and some typhoid—Native fruits good excepting mango—Commutation of rations—Fresh beef furnished but not good for men nor not desired in that climate—Cooperation of the Red Cross Society—Water—Medical supplies—Food and delicacies for sick—Replies to newspaper reports.	278-302
201	Senn, Nicholas, Lieut. Col., Chief Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers--- (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1898.) Was colonel and chief surgeon—Reached Camp Thomas May 24 and remained about four weeks, thence to Cuba—Came North on hospital ship <i>Relief</i> , then sent to Porto Rico, where he remained one week and returned to New York City with wounded—Describes conditions in the several places—Medical supplies—Hospitals—Character of medical officers and nurses—Cause of typhoid at Camp Thomas—Conditions on the <i>Relief</i> —Female nurses.	1455-1471
399	Shafter, William R., Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers----- (Testified at Washington, Dec. 20, 1898.) Gives in detail the organization of the expedition from Tampa, number of troops, etc.—Change of orders—Reason for delay in leaving Tampa—Rations and clothing—Medical stores—Ammunition—Order of embarkation—No confusion as to assignments—Wagons and ambulances—Tugs and lighters—Cooperation of the Navy in landing troops and stores—Plan of campaign—Engagement at Las Guasimas—Effect of same—Pack trains—Explanations as to why all the medical supplies not landed—Difficulties in transporting supplies to the interior—Rations for the refugees from Santiago—Details in narrative form of the operations of his corps from June 20 to end of hostilities—Treatment of the wounded—Surgeons worked faithfully—Work of the Signal Corps—Transport service—Reference to Gen. Miles—Reference to certain volunteer officers on his staff—Aid of Red Cross and others—Returning troops North—Recommendation as to the rations and clothing and various tabulations, showing names and capacities of the transports, troops conveyed to and from Cuba, list of commissary, forage, and ordnance supplies carried on the various vessels, etc.	3190-3231
412	Sharpe, H. G., Lieut. Col., Asst. Com. Gen., U. S. Army----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1899.) In Commissary Department fifteen years—Made contract for delivery of beef at Camp Thomas—Character of beef—Report of W. H. Daly—Reformed cattle—Slaughter of beef—Beef on steamer <i>Panama</i> —Frozen beef—Complaints from troops in Porto Rico—Issue of beef—Canned roast beef—Purchase of supplies—Supply of coffee and	3404-3421

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
412	Sharpe, H. G., Lieut. Col., Asst. Com. Gen., U. S. Army----- sugar at Porto Rico—Sale of beef—Storage—Testing of beef—Statement of officers—Issue by Major Black—Rations—Cooking of beef.	3404-3421
148	Shubel, Fred., jr., Lieut. Col., Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers. (Testified at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1898.) At Camp Thomas May 17 to Aug. 22—Character of the camp site; changed but once—Character of soil—Sinks—Water supply—Scarcity of water—Ice—Rations and cooking—Clothing not satisfactory—Medical officers of regiment not able to get sufficient supplies at times—Tentage.	931-935
91	Simmons, Edward, Third Alabama Infantry----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Rations good but not properly cooked—Cooks detailed from the company—Describes the cooking—Clothing is fair; fit good—Men are contented and cheerful.	655-656
189	Sloan, W. H., First Ohio Cavalry----- (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1898.) Served at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Lakeland, and Huntsville—Q. M. supplies good—Cook good—Company satisfied—Cause of sickness in some companies.	1340-1341
374	Smith, Clinton, Architect, Q. M. Dept., U. S. Army----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1898.) Has charge of construction and repair division, Q. M. Department—States as to his operations at Camp Wikoff—Arrived there August 4—Water supply; pumps, etc.—Well boring—Pipe lines—Did not have charge of building—Thinks work was done quickly, considering the vastness of the tasks—Hospitals.	2760-2765
436	Smith, Fred. A., Maj., Com. Sub., U. S. Volunteers----- (Testified at Washington Jan. 14, 1899.) Is captain in the Twelfth U. S. Infantry—Connected with the Commissary Department since July 12—On General Shafter's staff from May 22 and commissary officer in Cuba to August 1—Superintended the issue of the first and a portion of the second cargo of beef—Beef was of excellent quality—Don't think any chemicals or preservatives whatever were used—Canned beef good; ate it himself—Conditions on the <i>Segurança</i> —Never heard of any troops made sick by eating the beef.	3621-3623
212	Smith, George A., Maj., Surg., Third Army Corps----- (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) Served at Camp Thomas from July 14 to Sept. 10, in Second Division hospital—Describes lack of supplies, tents, and cots—Aid of Red Cross and National Relief Association—Lack of certain medicines—Testifies in detail as to hospital quarters, sinks, disinfectants, etc.—Neglect of patients by nurses—Medical officers faithful—Proportion of typhoid—Dr. Hubbard—Cause for criticism of Second Division hospital—Report made by witness not allowed to reach Surgeon-General.	1531-1546
378	Smith, James E., Private, Sixth Cavalry----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1898.) Enlisted March 17; discharged September 24—Conditions on transport <i>Rio Grande</i> —Rations good—Supplied several volunteers with food in Cuba from their own portion—Brief	2809-2812



## LXXVI INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCT OF WAR WITH SPAIN.

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
378	Smith, James E., Private, Sixth Cavalry ..... description of the campaign—Tentage—Clothing—Conditions at Camp Wikoff—Makes no complaint about any, thing.	2809-2812
245	Smith, O. M., Lieut. Col., Asst. Com. Gen., U. S. Army ..... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) Was purchasing commissary, located at Chicago, Ill.—Class of supplies bought—Table showing dates, amounts, and firms supplying roast canned beef; never had any complaint excepting about 8 barrels of pork condemned at Camp Alger—Manner of preparing canned beef—Proportion of spoiled beef—Reference to the canned beef returned from Europe and sold to the Government—Promptness as to transportation.	1556-1559
162	Smith, Thomas J., Col., Third Kentucky Volunteers ..... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 31, 1898.) Reached Camp Thomas June 2—Remained until July 27—At Newport News until Aug. 17, then to Lexington—Carried 150 rifles from the State; also a few uniforms—Commissary supplies—Transportation—Proportion of deaths—Hospital Corps—Medical officers—Some trouble, owing to negligence of company commanders.	1024-1027
272	Sowers, James S., Seventy-first New York Volunteers ..... (Testified at New York City, Nov. 18, 1898.) Details his experiences at the several camps and in Cuba—Rations short up to July 16 or 18—Equal division of whatever rations were furnished the regiment—No rations of any kind on July 4 and 5—Ate wild cherries and mangoes—Coffee of poor quality; not better than that he can buy in New York City for 10 cents a pound—Never saw a commissary cookbook—Had good food on <i>St. Paul</i> returning—Rations at Camp Wikoff—Says the regulars fared better.	2027-2035
183	Springer, Ruter W., Post Chaplain, U. S. Army ..... (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1898.) Post chaplain in U. S. Army since 1894—Went to Cuba with Seventeenth Infantry—Held services on Sunday when possible, and visited sick and wounded—At battle of El Caney—Soldiers on battlefield—Hospitals—Cooking—Wounded taken to Siboney—Lack of men to do hospital work—Camp of Second Massachusetts—Accommodations on <i>City of Macon</i> better than those on <i>Cherokee</i> —Packed in like sardines—Camp at Montauk good.	1317-1319
81	Stahl, Joseph, Sergt. .... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) States as to Santiago campaign—Rations—Transportation—Nature of sickness in Cuba—Camp Wikoff—Been in service 27 years and 9 months, always in same regiment.	625-626
346	Standish, Miles, Dr. .... (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1898.) In practice since 1879—Has been commander of ambulance corps of militia of Massachusetts ten years—Organization for Massachusetts volunteers as hospital corps men—Telegram stopping proceedings—No provision made by Congress for hospital corps men—Proposition from Surgeon-General of Army—Best men would not enlist as regulars—At last raised and sent to front 90 men—All have done well—Witnessed at Montauk Point—Hospitals overcrowded—Condition of sick sent to Boston—Transportation of men on <i>Lewis-ton</i> —Deaths—Vessel lost.	2528-2531

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
375	Stanton, Thaddeus H., Brig. Gen., P. M. Gen., U. S. Army ---- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1898.) Testified as to operations of paymaster in Cuba and Porto Rico—Why Eighth Ohio, First District Columbia Volunteers, Light Artillery, and Seventeenth Infantry were not paid while in Cuba—Plenty of facilities for paying troops at all times, and ample funds—Character and qualifications of the volunteer paymasters generally good—Not over 6 per cent of them inefficient—None discharged on that account.	2765-2767
143	Stapp, Fred. B. ---- (Testified at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1898.) Resident of Chattanooga; in practice for 14 years—Inspected Leiter and other hospitals at Chattanooga at instance of New York World—Testified in detail as to condition of each; especially as to Second Division hospital—Medical officers—Major and Surgeon Brusco—Condition of grounds—Sinks—Dissipation of soldiers in Chattanooga—Normal health of Chattanooga—Malaria, but little typhoid.	888-896
234	Staunton, Edward G., Private, Second Volunteer Engineers -- (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9, 1898.) States as to his work at Camp Wikoff, constructing roads, pumping stations, laying water pipes, etc.—Erected tents—Had sinks dug—Lumber was furnished promptly—Condition of the sick—Policing of the camps was well attended to—Sanitary measures—Furloughed sick soldiers—False report by newspapers.	1638-1641
379	Sternberg, George M., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army ---- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1898.) Testifies as to initial preparations for war in the Medical Department—Examination of applicants for volunteer positions—Contract surgeons generally proved satisfactory—Why many applicants who served in 1861-1865 were not appointed—Reason for preferring division to the regimental hospital system—First location of general hospitals—Opposition of regimental officers to division hospitals—Conditions at Camp Thomas—Responsibility of the chief surgeon—Sanitary report of Lieut. Col. Woodhull upon Camp Thomas—Other inspections—Treatment of typhoid fever—Supply of disinfectants—Hospital corps—Trained nurses—Employment of female nurses—Red Cross and National Relief Association—Female nurses satisfactory—Deficiencies of medical supplies at some points explained—Reference to Surgeon Torney—Hospital ships—Commutation of rations for sick—Various matters in detail.	2812-2849
285	Stimpson, Lewis A., Dr ---- (Testified at New York, Nov. 21, 1898.) Testified as to conditions at Camp Wikoff on September 2 and 4—Careless handling of excreta from typhoid fever cases at general hospital—Fly pest—Neglect to empty commodes—Lack of proper food—Milk supplied by witness—Transfer of patients to the New York and Brooklyn hospitals—Many soldiers picked up by ambulances in New York City—Unprepared condition of the camp to receive troops—Data showing cases treated at Hudson Street Hospital, New York City.	2110-2127

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
324	Stimpson, Lewis A., Dr. (recalled) ----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Statement in regard to the Hudson Street Hospital—Condition of men in camps—Distribution of food to sick in Regular Army—Medical care of sick.	2403-2405
118	Stone, John H., Lieut., Asst. Surg., U. S. Army ----- (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1898.) With Sixth U. S. Infantry at Camp Thomas, Tampa, and with Sixteenth Infantry in Cuba—Supplies (medical) at Camp Thomas—took his own supplies to Cuba—Composition of "first aid" by packets—Transportation in Cuba—Hospitals—Transport <i>Grande Duchesse</i> —Conditions at Camp Wikoff upon his return from furlough—Typhoid—Medical supplies, etc., plentiful—Ambulances in Cuba—Attacks of sharpshooters upon the hospital.	757-763
164g	Strange, Frank L., Lieut., Third Kentucky Volunteers ----- (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Mustered in May 10—At Camp Thomas until July 17—Did not get complete outfit of clothing until July 15—Armed about last of June—Present conditions—Lack of proper sizes in clothing.	1065-1067
128	Stretch, John F., Capt., Tenth U. S. Infantry ----- (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27, 1898.) Arrived in Cuba June 26 on transport <i>Santiago</i> —Describes campaign and engagements—Rations; never entirely without, but never a full ration while in Cuba—Medical officers—Supplies—Loss, sick, and wounded—Conditions on returning transport <i>St. Louis</i> —Conditions at Montauk—Supplies plentiful—At Huntsville—Tentage poor—Should have conical tents.	810-814
327	Summerhayes, John W., Maj., Q. M., U. S. Army ----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) In service since 1861—Engaged in inspecting and fitting up transports for Col. Kimball—Examination of <i>Concho</i> —Fitting up—Bunks—Toilets—Hospital ship <i>Relief</i> —Water supply—Food for officers on transports—Transports too small—Hammocks—Lavatories—Fans—Cleaning of returned vessels—Cause for vessels not carrying number of men reported they could carry—Selection of captains and crews—English troop ships—Conditions excellent—Spring mattresses—Ice plants, steam laundries—Water supplies—Loading and unloading of transports—The <i>Missouri</i> and <i>Devine</i> —Newspaper reports—Crew of <i>Alamo</i> —Mr. Kirby—Statements.	2410-2420
309	Sumner, Edward A. ----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 23, 1898.) Was counsel for the Woman's Relief Association and in charge of the Sir Thomas Lipton fund—Went to Porto Rico and Santiago between Oct. 7 and Nov. 7—Hospital at Ponce in good condition—Conditions at Santiago—Foulness of the harbor—Tribute to General Wood—Conditions on the <i>Manitoba</i> and <i>Port Victor</i> .	2301-2305
49	Swatek, John W., Capt., Second Illinois Volunteers ----- (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Commissioned May 16—Reached Jacksonville May 22—Rations satisfactory except on two occasions, when beef was tainted—Men usually well fed—Lieutenant inspected meals when	472-474

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
49	Swatek, John W., Capt., Second Illinois Volunteers..... he (the captain) was absent—Inspected them himself each day when present with company—Command enlisted in Chicago—Mostly mechanics.	472-474
328	Swift, Charles M., Purveyor of Fleet..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Stores consisted of fresh beef, fresh fish, vegetables, jellies, jams, etc.—Cost of these articles on <i>Obdam</i> for thirty days—Ice houses—Care of sick—Witness visited Camp Wikoff—A palace compared to camps of civil war—Character of food on transports—Cooking bad at Camp Black—Sinks—Purchase of supplies—Officers and employees of ship should be enlisted men—Cooking department—Statements.	2420-2431
419	Swift, Gustavus F., Chicago, Ill..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1899.) Senior and president of Swift & Co.—Testified in detail as to how business is conducted from time of purchase of cattle until export—Manner of killing, dressing, and packing—Inspections—Duty of Dr. Devoe—Live-stock exchange—Slaughter houses—Losers of condemned beef—Coolers—Stamping and tagging—Sales, domestic and foreign—Quality of beef—Chemicals never used—Other exporters—Appearance of "beard" on beef—Character of mold—Decomposition begins at bone—Test on beef—Beef furnished for Cuba and Porto Rico—Comparison of refrigerated and frozen beef—Supplied English Army.	3486-3498
67	Taylor, Blair D., Maj., Surg., U. S. Army..... (Testified at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21, 1898.) Surgeon in U. S. Army for past 23 years—in charge of general hospital, Atlanta, Ga.—Hospital established May 14—Maximum number of patients over 900; 1,122 beds; 200 occupied by nurses; capacity for sick, 922; filled once in July—Some trouble up to Aug. 1 to obtain medical supplies—Exhibit of telegrams—Other hospital supplies—Nurses—Water supply—Typhoid—Sinks—Prevailing diseases—Case of Barnes—Reference to J. Morris Brown, medical purveyor, N. Y. City—60 cents commutation.	515-525
51	Taylor, George W., Col., Fourth Virginia Volunteers..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Commissioned May 25; in Jacksonville since June 7—In camp at Richmond previously—Knows of no good ground of complaint either as to rations or quartermaster supplies—Health of command good—Sick has good attention—Medical officers were reliable and efficient—Refutes charges of Nurdlinger, La Comisky, Baylor, Sands, and Jones—Witness graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1872.	475-478
331	Terry, M. O., Surg. Gen., New York Volunteers..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 26, 1898.) At Porto Rico, Camps Black, Townsend, and Alger, and Chickamauga, Fernandina and Jacksonville—Excellent condition of sinks at Camp Alger—Lack of medical supplies—Major Briggs—Terrible condition of water—Report—Division hospital overcrowded—Condition of sinks at Chickamauga—Hospitals overcrowded—Percentage of sick under Major Neff—Typhoid in Fourteenth Regiment—Sinks—Water—Excellent condition of hospital—Water at Fernandina—Neglect of sinks—Camp site good—No complaints as to hospital and medical supplies—Hospital at	2435-2445



Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
331	Terry, M. O., Dr., Surg. Gen., New York State.----- Jacksonville—Sinks—Military hospital in Porto Rico— Absolute neglect of sick—No nurses—Other hospitals in fair condition—Surgeons on <i>Relief</i> —Reasons of Colonel Senn for not attending operation performed by young surgeon on board—Policing of sinks at Camp Alger— Typhoid.	2435-2445
342	Thomas, Elizabeth Bell, Mrs., Haverhill, Mass.----- (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1898.) Husband died in Sternberg Hospital, Chickamauga—At time of death delivered \$20 to Mrs. Goldsmith, who gave it to Miss Dewey—Witness is trying to ascertain whereabouts of money at present—Thinks her husband was well cared for—Letters from Major Griffen, and others.	2516-2517
121	Thomason, Henry D., Surg., Thirty-third Michigan Volun- teers----- (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1898.) Entered service July 27—Assigned to general hospital, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 17—Remained there until Oct. 6—Testified in detail as to conditions existing during above period, supplies, tentage, etc.—Nurses—Some assistant surgeons incompet- ent (p. 777)—Recommended discharge of one contract doctor, who was discharged accordingly—Heard of drunk- enness among the doctors, but never saw any—Condition of furloughed sick—Overcrowded condition of hospital— Character of Hospital Corps men.	772-780
21	Thompson, Henry T., Lieut. Col., Second South Carolina Vol- unteers----- (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18, 1898.) Testified substantially the same as Colonel Jones (20), of same regi- ment.	355-359
303	Thompson, John M., Lieut., Seventy-first New York Volun- teers----- (Testified at New York Nov. 23, 1898.) Letter to com- mission, in which he states that he is prevented by illness from appearing as witness—Criticises testimony of Private David J. Goss, of Seventy-first New York Volunteers, and says most of it is false—Denies that any hospital tents were issued to his company—No sick men were ever deprived of shelter.	2280
116	Thompson, R. W., Capt., Com. Sub., U. S. Volunteers.----- (Testified at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1898.) Depot com- missary officer Fourth Army Corps—Served in civil war— At Fernandina for a month—Supplies usually sufficient— Some trouble owing to railway congestion—Bacon con- demned and buried—Portion cut off and retained—Pota- toes and onions—Method of issue—Quality of coffee.	750-752
59	Thompson, Samuel C., Third Nebraska Volunteers----- (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Enlisted July 8; reached Jacksonville Sept. 8—At Pablo Beach Sept. 9 to Oct. 4—Rations short at first; better afterwards—Was sick when he came South with lung trouble—Benefited by change—Has gained 10 pounds.	500-502
288	Thompson, W. Gilman, Dr.----- (Testified at New York, Nov. 21, 1898.) Visited Camp Wikoff on September 2 and 8—General hospital—Lack of	2147-2158

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
288	Thompson, W. Gilman, Dr. .... disinfectants—Careless disposition of excreta—Camp sinks and latrines not disinfected—Tents without flooring—Treatment of sick soldiers in New York City hospitals—Very few had been in hospitals at Camp Wikoff; came from quarters—Water supply at Camp Wikoff—Possibility of contamination—Percentage of mortality—Investigation of witness was wholly voluntary and without pay.	2147-2158
39	Thorpe, Private, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteers ..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Enlisted June 23, 1898—Reached Jacksonville June 28—Has no complaint to make—Rations good and sufficient—Clothing good; little trouble as to sizes—Some men wrote false statements home—Would like to go to Cuba.	424-426
422	Tilden, Edward, Chicago, Ill. .... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1898.) Treasurer of McNeill & Libby—Business consists principally of canned meats—Supplies almost every country on the globe—Total amount of meat sold yearly—Purchase and inspection of cattle—Weight—Slaughter—Tagging and stamping—Dressing—No chemicals used—Cooking and canning—No complaints from Government or elsewhere—Liquid results from parboiling—No dates put on cans—Served English, French, German, and other armies—Grade of cattle used—Meat should last 100 years if properly sealed—Labels.	3516-3524
31	Tolliver, John H., Lieut., Q. M., Ninth Illinois Volunteers ... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Was quartermaster of regiment—Clothing was furnished promptly—Sometimes trouble about sizes—Exchanges made when possible—Tentage was poor—Some of it condemned—Regiment had 25 teams and 100 mules—Had 4 men in each tent.	387-389
23	Tompkins, Edwin R., Lieut., Second South Carolina Volunteers. (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18, 1898.) Acting Q. M. of regiment in absence of regular Q. M.—Shoes issued were poor—Ponchos worthless—Difficult to get boards of survey to condemn worthless articles—Drew supplies at Columbia through Lieut. Newman—Shoes, trousers, and ponchos were the worst—Have trouble in obtaining discharge of men afflicted with syphilis and like diseases—Short of sufficient tentage—Tents of poor quality—Six or seven men in a tent—Rations not good.	362-366
406	Torney, George H., Maj., Surg., U. S. Army ..... (Testified at Washington, Dec. 23, 1898.) Was surgeon in charge of the hospital ship <i>Vigilancia</i> , afterwards rejected and the <i>Relief</i> selected—Correspondence relating to selection of vessel—Time and cost of converting the <i>John Englis</i> into the <i>Relief</i> —Finished on July 2—Arrival at Siboney—Medical supplies ample for a 750-bed hospital for six months, including cots—All stores landed—The wounded supplies on the <i>Seneca</i> —Witness had no control of the <i>Seneca</i> —Disposition of yellow-fever patients—Deaths during voyage North—Causes of death—Delay in leaving New York for Porto Rico—Supplies carried to Porto Rico—Cooperation of the National Woman's War Relief Association—Cost of fitting out the <i>Relief</i> —Delay in acceptance and equipment of the ship due to the action of the Q. M. Dept.	3325-3347

## LXXXII INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCT OF WAR WITH SPAIN.

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
447	Townsend, R. M., Maj., Chief Com. Sub., U. S. Volunteers.... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1898.) Commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers—First lieutenant, of regiment at Camp Black and Chickamauga, and served as chief commissary, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, at Tampa—Used canned and fresh beef at Camp Black—Assisted in loading beef on transports at Port Tampa—Fresh beef at Tampa excellent—No complaints of canned beef—Witness never heard of beef being chemically treated—Fresh beef on transport <i>Segurança</i> —Sick and wounded on board—Canned beef produced by General Beaver.	3758–3760
199	Turner, Henry L., Col., First Illinois Volunteers..... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1898.) Served during civil war—Testified as to conditions at Camp Thomas, Tampa, and in Cuba—Water supply at Camp Thomas—One death from typhoid—Landing in Cuba; lack of facilities—Lack of rations owing to no means of transportation—Cleanly condition of camp at Tampa—Volunteer v. Regular Army officers—Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers not a fair sample of volunteers—Medical officers—Hospitals—Details and special cases.	1441–1453
1640	Twohig, William K., Private, Third Kentucky Volunteers... (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Enlisted May 27—Rations scarce at Chickamauga—Men called on Colonel Smith and rations were improved—Company fund—Fresh meat often tainted—Proximity of sinks to kitchens—Sinks not covered—Majority of the men want to go home.	1087–1088
74	Vickers, David, Maj., Insp. Gen., U. S. Volunteers..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) Formerly inspector-general Second Division, Third Army Corps, at Chickamauga—Reached there about June 20—Camp not properly located to support 52,000 men; could probably have supported 10,000—Water—Roads—All water hauled 6 miles—Division encamped east of Vineyard House; moved three times—Ice—Strata—Artesian wells—Sinks—Inspection of hospitals—Ninth New York Volunteers—Surgeon Hubbard—Sickness due to the water and to the dissipation of the men in Chattanooga.	588–596
64	Vifquain, Victor, Lieut. Col., Third Nebraska Volunteers..... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Graduated in military school at Brussels and was 2d lieut. of cavalry for a year—In Jacksonville since July 18—At Pablo Beach 4 weeks—Does not indorse abrogation of the regimental hospital—Canvas of poor quality—Trousers poor—Shirts usually good—Quartermaster's supplies have improved—Rations abundant, but quality mean, sometimes poor; pork wormy, fresh meat tainted—Quality of all stores, however, better than in 1861–62—Camps are too circumscribed.	505–507
437	Vogel, Frank E..... (Testified at Washington, Jan. 16, 1899.) Is member of firm of Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago—Testified as to details of slaughter, inspection, and handling of beef—No chemicals or preservatives whatever used—Sells throughout the United States and in England—Letter from Lieut. Arrasmith commending the quality of the beef furnished—	3624–3628

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
437	Vogel, Frank E. .... Canned beef—Sold throughout the world—Good beef used for canning—Beef supplied to the Army equally as good as that sold throughout the country.	3624-3628
306	Wagner, Johanna von, Mrs. .... (Testified at New York, Nov. 23, 1898.) Testified as to her experience as a volunteer nurse at Camp Wikoff, especially as to Seventh Infantry—Regiment had but one medical officer, Dr. Genella, a contract surgeon—Soldiers depended largely upon the relief societies for food and medicine for the sick—Many of the medicines prescribed were, in her opinion, improper and had a depressing effect—Some contract surgeons incompetent—Lack of certain hospital requisites—Request for instruments by Dr. Genella refused.	2291-2296
229	Walker, Harris H., Hospital Corps, First Vermont Volunteers (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 9, 1898.) Was acting steward in First Division, Third Corps, hospital—Transferred from First Vermont Volunteers—Describes hospital facilities, food, tentage, etc.—Supply of sheets, towels, etc., plentiful—Water supply—Medical supplies—Twenty-seven deaths in his regiment, principally from typhoid fever.	1622-1626
43	Walker, Mary E., Dr., Trained Nurse. .... (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Graduate physician, University of Michigan—Attention confined to typhoid cases—Supplies limited at first, but plentiful afterwards—Had nurse to each two patients—Orderlies under direction of nurses—Had plenty of milk and of good quality—Need stoves—Was employed in Women's Hospital at Detroit.	451-453
299	Wallace, George ..... (Testified at New York, Nov. 22, 1898.) Lawyer, at Freeport, Long Island—At Camp Wikoff in search of his son—Landing of Seventy-first New York Volunteers—March to detention camp—Difficulty in obtaining discharges or furloughs of sick—Captain Gilfoile—Soldiers on <i>Berkshire</i> —No ambulances—Hospitals—Lack of bedpans—Letter to War Department—Neglect of sick by officers—Treatment of witness's son on <i>Berkshire</i> —Compelled to buy food—Witness thinks most trouble and sickness due to incompetency of volunteer officers—Unloading of ship.	2245-2250
197	Ward, Milo B., Maj., Surg., U. S. Volunteers. .... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1898.) From July 12 to Aug. 12 was chief operating surgeon at Second Division, Third Corps, hospital at Camp Thomas—Testified in detail as to conditions of hospital, lack of medicines, food, and appliances—Cases of neglect—Sanitary condition of hospital—Character of diseases—Nurses—Hospital statistics—Criticism of Dr. Jenne and Dr. Hoff—Aid from Red Cross—Poor tentage—Character of nurses—Sinks—Transfer of patients—Character of water—Spread of typhoid.	1417-1437
216	Wardrop, William T. B., Chicago, Ill. .... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) Is manager of the canned-meat department of Armour & Co., Chicago—Describes in detail the method of canning meats—Dis-	1559-1562



Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
216	Wardrop, William T. B., Chicago, Ill.----- tinction between canned and roasted beef—Method of testing the sufficiency of sealing cans—Properly sealed, the meat lasts indefinitely.	1559-1562
424	Wardrop, William T. B. (recalled)----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1898.) Coun-tries supplied with witness' beef—Soldering—Nonuse of chemicals—Never had any complaints—Australian prod-uct—Only one way of canning meat.	3530-3532
77	Waring, J. K., Capt., Second U. S. Infantry----- (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 24, 1898.) In the serv-ice 32 years—Describes landing at Siboney—Rations—En-gagements—Killed and wounded—Proportion of sick upon return to United States—First-aid packets—Description of Camp Wikoff.	618-620
47	Waters, Isabella G., Miss, Trained Nurse----- (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Gradu-ate Johns Hopkins University—In Third Division hospi-tal since Aug. 28—No complaints or inattention—Thinks patients fared better than if at home—Nurses well cared for.	464-466
174 <i>q</i>	Watts, E. B., Lieut. Col., Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.... (Testified at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 4, 1898.) Mustered in May 12, 1898, at Mount Gretna, Pa.—Left there May 18 and went to Camp Alger, remaining there until latter part of August—Now located at Camp Meade—Health of com-mand excellent at Mount Gretna—Regimental hospital tent—Typhoid cases limited—Health now good—Com-plaint by men as to rations—Clothing good—Lack of trou-sers—Medical staff incompetent—Scarcity of hospital supplies—Lack of equipments.	1266-1268
188	Weaver, James T., Corpl., First Ohio Volunteers----- (Testified at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1898.) Started in as private and mustered out as corporal—In camp at Fernan-dina—Treatment poor; no care—Sent to Fort McPherson Aug. 24—Treatment excellent—Surgeon Ditchman would give no examinations at Fernandina—Clothing and rations plentiful—Cook poor at first, but obtained a better one afterwards—March to Ringgold.	1339-1340
257	Weaver, William G., Actg. Surg., Ninth Pennsylvania Vol-unteers----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1898.) Des-cribed stay at Camp Thomas—About thirty deaths from typhoid fever—Shallow sinks and proximity to camps—Lack of disinfectants—Medical supplies—Requisitions not always honored—Excessive drills—Flies a source of infec-tion—Character of division hospital—Nurses and hospital corps—Crowded condition of hospital—Water—Believes typhoid due to character of water—Proportion of sick and character of diseases.	1804-1823
249	Weed, O. B., Asst. Surg., Thirty-second Michigan Volunteers.. (Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) Stationed at Tampa, Fernandina, and Huntsville—Conditions at Tampa—Sinks—Sickness at Palmetto Beach—No medical supplies—Cause—Camp at Fernandina—Men not over-worked—Typhoid and malarial fevers—Heat—Water good—Hospitals—Nurses—Requisitions.	1721-1725

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
245	<p>Weldon, Lucy, Mrs.-----            (Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) Whole testimony relates to Norman E. Weldon, Company L, Thirty-first Michigan, who died October 6—Troubled with malaria and inflammation of the kidneys—Visited in camp by surgeons and captain of his company—Suffering caused delirium—Nursed by tent mates and friends of Company L—Lower limbs paralyzed—Finally taken to hospital and later to Knoxville—Arrived in dying condition—Expenses—Furlough—Cause of death.</p>	1707-1709
392	<p>Weston, John F., Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers-----            (Testified at Washington, Dec. 16, 1898) Was chief commissary officer Fifth Army Corps—Lack of ovens for baking bread—Difficulty in landing supplies, owing to lack of lighters and other facilities—Details as to landing and means used—Inland transportation—Officers' stores for sale—Character and quantity—Contrasts between conditions in this war and Indian campaigns; latter much more severe—Lack of tarpaulins—Lack of ordnance equipments, knives, spoons, etc.—Suggestions as to character of rations for Cuba and Porto Rico—Discussion as to appointment of Q. M. from grade of commissary sergeants—Explanation as to why testimony of Captain McKay and Surgeon Pope only apparently irreconcilable.</p>	3106-3115
88	<p>West, William Thomas, Lieut., Third Alabama Infantry-----            (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Regimental Q. M. from June 10 to Oct. 1 at Mobile and Anniston—Regiment colored—Rations good—Exchanged potatoes for other vegetables—Clothing good—Some of the shoes of poor quality—Tentage poor—Is now being condemned—Troops cheerful—All in regiment colored excepting commissioned officers.</p>	649-650
356	<p>Wheeler, Edwin S., Rev. Dr-----            (Testified at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1898.) Was a chaplain during civil war—Visited Camp Wikoff September 30—Good camp—Management good, hospital clean, men both in hospital and quarters well cared for—Makes no criticisms.</p>	2574-2575
1	<p>Wheeler, Joseph, Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers-----            (Testified at Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1898.) Commissioned May 6, 1898—Reached Tampa, Fla., May 9 and placed in command of the cavalry a few days later—Sailed for Cuba June 14—Command consisted of First, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth U. S. Cavalry and First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry—History of Santiago campaign—Returning transports—Reached Camp Wikoff Aug. 15—In command of camp from Aug. 17 to Sept. 6—Conditions at Camp Wikoff—General observations.</p>	3-56
55	<p>White, Allen O., Private, Fourth Virginia Volunteers-----            (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1898.) Sick for 12 days with malaria—Treated by regimental surgeon—Describes rations—No complaint to offer.</p>	485-487
147	<p>White, Elfridge W., Capt., Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers...            (Testified at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1898.) Chaplain of the regiment—Cooperation of the Y. M. C. A. and people of southern Michigan—Reading matter—Religious services—Visits to hospitals and quarters—Canteen—Influence of military life upon the men.</p>	928-930

## LXXXVI INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCT OF WAR WITH SPAIN.

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
214	White, Trumbull, Mrs. .... (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) Was assistant to Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, during the campaign—Describes conditions at Siboney following first engagement—Lack of hospital facilities—Red Cross aid at first refused by Major La Garde—Red Cross hospital—Burning of buildings at Siboney and exposure of patients taken therefrom—Treatment of sick on the <i>Concho</i> .	1551-1556
242	Whittier, Theo. W., Private, Seventh Infantry ..... (Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) Been in regiment since June 10, six years ago—At Fortress Monroe, Lithia Springs, and Montauk Point—Testified as to care of Lieut. Lafferty—No complaint to make.	1698-1699
414	Wilder, Frederick W., Chicago, Ill ..... (Testified at Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1899.) General superintendent of Swift & Co.—Testified as to buying and weighing of cattle—Inspection—Driving of cattle to abattoir—Dressing—Inspection—Diseased cattle—Tagging and stamping—Export of beef—Loading of refrigerator cars—Sealing—Houses of Swift & Co. in other cities—Government orders—Condition of beef sent to Porto Rico—Appearance of "beard" on beef—One complaint from Government—No chemicals used on beef—Refrigerating process—Cooling rooms—Beef exported—Inspection of beef by Government appointee.	3452-3466
317	Willard, Mary Hatch, Mrs. .... (Testified at New York, Nov. 25, 1898.) Relates her experience of a six weeks' stay at Camp Wikoff—Hospitals, medical officers, and nurses—Officers willing and even anxious to do all in their power for comfort of the men—Devotion of Surgeon Brown and others to the sick—Red Cross aid very opportune—Ample supplies by the Government for all needs—Origin of and motive for sensational newspaper reports about Camp Wikoff—Some abuses existed, but were very promptly corrected upon notice to proper officers.	2344-2355
225	Willard, William E., Q. M. Sergt., First Vermont Volunteers. .... (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 9, 1898.) Conditions at Camp Thomas—Rations—Sale of decayed bacon; no exchange—Cooks—Bread—Experience of witness in the division hospital—Care of grounds—Some men expected better rations.	1598-1603
203	Williams, Charles A., Capt., Twenty-first U. S. Infantry ..... (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 8, 1898.) In service since 1870—Describes voyage to Cuba on transport <i>City of Washington</i> —Opinion of Tampa as rendezvous—Abandonment of rations—Cheerful resignation of the men—Tentage, rations, and clothing in Cuba after the surrender—Campaign in Cuba compared to those against the Indians in the West—Former harder—Water—Conditions returning on <i>St. Louis</i> ; quarters and fare good—Conditions at Camp Wikoff—Hospitals.	1474-1481
97	Williams, Perry W., Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers ..... (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Enlisted July 12—Rations enough until reached Anniston—Whole rations now short—Each man pays 50 cents a month to supplement rations—Says Q. M. sergt. claims short weight—Clothing—Arms.	673-674



Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
35	Williston, Ed. B., Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers (see also a portion of his testimony with that of Lieut. Chas. T. Menoher).—(Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1898.) Is colonel of Sixth U. S. Artillery—Commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 3, 1898—At Camp Thomas until Aug. 10—From there to Montauk Point until Sept. 13—At Chickamauga commanded 11 batteries of light artillery, all volunteers—Character of camp—Water supply—Health of command excellent—Had all work and drill in morning to avoid heat of afternoon—Sanitary measures—Landing of troops at Camp Wikoff—Preparation of the camp—Condition of troops upon landing—Commissary and quartermaster's officers did their whole duty—Proportion of sick.	406-414
174e	Wilson, Graham, Sergt., Third U. S. Cavalry ----- (Testified at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 4, 1898.) In service 6 years and 10 months—Reached Camp Thomas Apr. 24 and remained until May 11—Then went to Tampa and sailed for Cuba June 14—Rations good at Camp Thomas and Tampa—Transport <i>Rio Grande</i> ; crowded; not well ventilated; water very bad; rations: corned beef good, coffee poor—Hospital tents; crowded; no attendants; no bedding; two physicians for 60 or 70 men—Lack of quinine; other medicine plentiful—Hospital for wounded poor—Left Cuba Aug. 7; arrived at Montauk Aug. 14—Detention camp at Montauk good—Aid from Red Cross Society—Witness thinks more preparation could have been made for sick and wounded.	1209-1214
151	Wilson, James H., Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers ----- (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 31, 1898.) Major-general of volunteers and brevet major-general in U. S. Army—At Camp Thomas from May 16—Remained there until July 5, when he was ordered to Porto Rico—Testified in detail as to organization, location of camps, officers, and medical staff—First appearance of typhoid fever; imported, he thinks, by Sixteenth Pennsylvania and an Illinois regiment—Protest of regimental commanders against abolition of regimental hospitals—Food and clothing—Conditions on transports—Landing in Porto Rico—Details of occupation—Home-bound transports—The sick—Rations—Present conditions at Lexington.	953-964
395	Wilson, John M., Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army ----- (Testified at Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1898.) Military record—Funds available for seacoast defenses at beginning of the war—Location of defenses—Character of ordnance—Estimate of men required for defenses—Organization of the Engineer Corps—Amount available before emergency fund was provided—Tribute to superior and subordinate officers of the Engineer Corps.	3158-3162
222	Wines, Fred. H. ----- (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) Was secretary of the Army and Navy League—Was one of a committee appointed to visit soldiers at Camp Alger, Chickamauga, and Jacksonville—Copy of report to Secretary of War—Hospitals—Regimental v. Division hospitals—Medical officers—Nurses—Sick soldiers on furlough—Medical supplies—Cooperation of Red Cross and other relief societies and friends at home—Efforts at acclimatization.	1580-1589



## LXXXVIII INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCT OF WAR WITH SPAIN.

Order of appearance.	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
431	Wood, Leonard, Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers. (Testified at Washington, Jan. 13, 1899.) Was colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders)—Thinks hardships and privations in Santiago campaign less than during Indian campaign in the United States—Character of sickness in Cuba which is inevitable—Feeding the prisoners and Cubans—Refrigerated beef good if used properly—Complaint arose during campaign because of lack of proper means to handle—Don't think any chemicals or preservatives whatever were used—Troops not compelled to receive the meat—Canned beef, used little or none excepting on voyage to Cuba—Some complaints as to its being flat—Medical supplies and officers—Extreme difficulty in landing supplies—Condition of the transports—Has no complaint to make and was always supported by his superiors.	3599-3606
17	Wood, O. E., Lieut. Col., Chief Com. Sub., Seventh Army Corps (Testified at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18, 1898.) Is a captain, Fifth U. S. Artillery—Volunteer rank since May 26—Describes in detail the commissary supplies—All requisitions promptly and completely filled—Character and quality of rations—Fresh meat—Refrigerator cars—Regiments were paid cash for their flour savings, about 33 per cent—Schools for regimental and brigade officers—Commutation of rations for the sick in hospital—Exchange of components allowed.	329-335
110	Woodbury, Chas. L., Maj., Engineer Corps, U. S. Volunteers. (Testified at Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25, 1898.) Engineer officer Second Division, Fourth Corps—Graduated as engineer from University of Vermont, in 1888—On Gen. Frank's staff since his command—Condition of Camp Thomas—Disposition of rubbish—Character of soil—Water supply—Crawfish Springs—System of pipage—Contracts.	707-712
300	Woodhouse, L. G., Mrs. (Testified at New York Nov. 22, 1898). At Camp Wikoff about five weeks—No preparations for troops being made August 6—Landing of <i>Prairie</i> —Suffering among soldiers—Hospital tent—Provisions—Percentage of sick—Lack of proper clothing—Difficulty in obtaining furloughs—Soldiers at Montauk station—Overdoses of quinine—Provisions from East Hampton tent—Water supply—Third Division Hospital—Officers worried over condition of men—Neglect of sick by Dr. Tabor—Lack of milk—Condition of men at detention camp—Dr. Clark—No stretchers.	2250-2255
281	Woolridge, Lawrence J. (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1898.) Private in Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers—Testimony relates wholly to case of First Sergt. H. A. Dobson, late of same company.	2092-2095
1644	Wonson, Charles F., Lieut., Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers. (Testified at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1898.) Entered service Apr. 28—At Camp Thomas until May 19—Clothing and camp equipage supplied by the State—Difficulty in obtaining water barrels and hauling same—(Says in latter part of testimony he left Camp Thomas Aug. 23)—Conditions at Lexington.	1068-1069

Order of appearance	Name of witness and topics.	Pages.
405	Wright, Joseph T., Col., Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. Army. . . . . (Testified at Washington, Dec. 23, 1898.) Was disbursing officer for the medical department and in charge of the medical supply depot at St. Louis—Received orders for extraordinary purchases on May 5—Supply depot at Camp Thomas—Cots and mattresses—Supply of cots and bedding limited—Requisition simplified after latter part of August—Cooperation of Q. M. Dept.—Medical purveyors and storekeepers—Letter to Dr. Conner of the commission giving further data as requested.	3316-3325
220	Young, E. C., Col., First Illinois Cavalry. . . . . (Testified at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1898.) Arrived at Chickamauga June 1 and remained until Aug. 25—Testified as to commissary and quartermaster supplies and arms—Water supply—Some bad beef and bacon—Typhoid fever and malaria—Sinks and nonuse of same—Care of sick in regimental hospital—Reputation of division hospital bad—Cause of resignation of Surgeon Cuthbertson.	1572-1577
247	Young, George S., Capt., Seventh United States Infantry. . . . . (Testified at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1898.) Landed in Cuba on 23d of June—Accommodations on <i>D. H. Miller</i> —Rations—Water supply—Camps near Daiquiri—Rations ample—Transport <i>Concho</i> —Sick and wounded—Lack of doctors and nurses—Landing at Old Point Comfort—Quarantine—Landing at New York—Case of Lieut. Laferty—Supplies plentiful—Water on <i>Concho</i> bad—Dr. Genella—Mrs. Hogan—Opinion of men of Dr. Genella.	1711-1715
265	Young, S. M. B., Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers. . . . . (Testified at Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1898.) Is colonel Third Cavalry, U. S. Army—Served during war at Camp Thomas, in Cuba, and in command at Camp Wikoff until arrival of Gen. Wheeler—Landing in Cuba—Details of the campaign—Engagement at La Guasima—Care of the wounded—Conduct of the Cubans—Witness taken with fever July 1 and returned to United States—Facilities in Cuba for treating sick better than in Indian campaigns in United States—Conditions at Camp Wikoff on August 5 and subsequently—Q. M. supplies and commissary supplies and Red Cross aid—Hospitals, nurses, etc.	1950-1964
142	Zalinski, M. G., Capt., Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army. . . . . (Testified at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1898.) In Regular Army since 1885—Served as Q. M. since Mar. 9; at Camp Thomas since May 7—Supplies—Tentage and equipment—Q. M. depots—Assistants—Col. Lee then chief Q. M.—Quality of the supplies—Lack of trained assistants—Character of regimental quartermasters—Difficult to get proper sizes in trousers—Unable to fill all requisitions as to clothing, principally owing to not having proper sizes.	882-888
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# TESTIMONY.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1898.*

## TESTIMONY OF MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER appeared before the commission, and having had read to him by the president the formal statement as to the purpose and object of his testimony, and having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon sworn by Maj. Stephen C. Mills, recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly state, in order to put it upon the record, what your rank is and the date of your appointment?

A. I was appointed major-general of volunteers on May 4, and I think my commission is dated May 6, 1898.

Q. When did you assume the duties of your rank?

A. On the 9th I received a telegraphic order to proceed to Chickamauga, and I left on the next through train, the next morning, reaching there the next day, and the following day at 2 o'clock I received an order to go to Tampa. I left immediately and reached Tampa the next day, and two or three days afterwards was assigned to command the cavalry.

Q. How long did you remain at Tampa?

A. I think it was the night of the 7th of June when ordered to Port Tampa, 9 miles distant, and went on board ship the next morning. We remained there until the 14th, when we sailed for Cuba.

Q. Did your division of cavalry consist of troops of the Regular Army or volunteers, or both; and if so, what proportion?

A. It was five regiments of regulars and one of volunteers. The command consisted of two brigades, the First Brigade, the Third, Sixth, and Ninth Regular Cavalry, commanded by Gen. S. S. Sumner; the Second Brigade, commanded by General Young, consisted of the First and Tenth Regular Cavalry and the First Volunteer Cavalry.

Q. Were you made acquainted in any way before you got upon the transports as to the plan of campaign?

A. I was not, except that I understood from General Miles that our destination was Santiago.

Q. Will you go on and state generally in your own way, as fully as you think advisable under the general direction which General Dodge has read to you, what was done after you sailed? Give us an account of the campaign at Santiago as fully and completely as your recollection will enable you to do so. I think you have already said you were on board transports about seven days.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. This account will probably enable the members of the commission to formulate in their own minds any inquiries which they may wish to make afterwards, and you have a better knowledge of what we want, probably, than anybody else; and you will state just what was done after your transport sailed, and give us a general account of the Santiago campaign.



A. The transports sailed on the 14th—there were some forty transports, I think—with men-of-war guarding them as a convoy. After passing out of the bay we sailed directly to the vicinity of Santiago, taking the route around the eastern end of Cuba. On the 21st, I was ordered on board the ship occupied by General Shafter, and instructions were then given to other commanders and myself that we would disembark the next day. General Lawton's division disembarked first in boats furnished by the Navy and by other ships, and in the course of the day I disembarked with a small portion of my men. I rode out and took a look at the country some 4 miles, and returned that night, and the next morning was ordered by General Shafter to proceed to Juragua and throw pickets out to Jurnagacito it being supposed that the Spanish forces were there still. I reached Jurnagacito about 11 o'clock or 12 o'clock in the day and found that General Linares and his troops had left at daylight, moving toward Sevilla. I went out to reconnoiter, and found the men in position, and meeting General Castillo I arranged to go out the next morning, and if they were there, to engage them. General Castillo promised to have his Cubans, some two hundred, to go with us. I returned to Jurnagacito, also called Siboney, and about 8 o'clock that night Colonel Wood and General Young joined me at that place. Soon after daylight we moved forward. I had with me two squadrons of the First Volunteer Cavalry and a squadron each of the First and Tenth Regular Cavalry, in all 964 men.

Unfortunately, General Castillo didn't get his troops up and did not go out with us. The roads being rather narrow, I sent the volunteer regiment by one road and took three Hotchkiss guns and the regulars on the other road. We reached the place and found the Spaniards in line of battle behind breastworks. We did not attack immediately. I was afraid there was some doubt of their being Spaniards, and I examined their line with my glasses for about twenty-five minutes before giving orders to fire. I realized that it would have been a terrible thing to fire into our own Cuban friends, but after about half an hour I became satisfied they were Spaniards and I directed a shot from a Hotchkiss gun, and the Spaniards replied, opening fire from a line nearly a mile long. I ordered the line to advance and no soldiers could have gone forward more handsomely than our regulars did. They advanced and fired with wonderful accuracy. The firing was very different from what I had seen before. Thirty-three years ago we fought at short range. Here we commenced at 700 or 800 yards and could see no smoke of the enemy, and we could see the firing of our men was having its effect upon the enemy. The Spaniards fired in volleys, but when our men reached the foot of the hill upon which the Spaniards were stationed, they retreated toward Santiago.

Q. You say there was no smoke from the enemy; was there smoke from our line?

A. No; we did not have with us any black-powder ammunition. The Spaniards were commanded by General Linares. This affair was called the Battle of La Guasimas. We lost 16 killed and 52 wounded. This engagement seemed to inspire our soldiers and had a depressing effect upon the Spaniards. We afterwards procured some Santiago newspapers. They had been very boastful, saying and repeating that the Spanish army would drive the Americans into the sea.

Q. Did you have any opportunity to learn the loss of the enemy?

A. No; not definitely. I did not see many Spanish killed. Officers of my command reported finding quite a number of dead Spaniards. The New York Times of July 1 had the Spanish report, giving their losses at 265; but I think that included all the Spanish losses up to and including the fight at La Guasimas. Afterwards I spoke of this to General Toral, and he said the figures given by the New York Times included all the Spanish losses up to June 24.

Q. Did you make any captures?

A. No, sir. It seems to me that the figures given are greater than would be justified by the character of the fighting, and I presume it included the men missing as well as the killed and wounded. I see General Shafter states the losses as very much less. The Spaniards had a large command, about 2,000 men under fire for an hour. We will have to rely upon Spanish reports.

Q. Proceed with your narrative.

A. My orders from General Shafter were to take command of all the troops on shore and to put them in camp. Previous orders contemplated placing them in defensive positions and selecting good ground in the vicinity of water. I was especially and repeatedly enjoined not to make any forward movement which would bring on an engagement until the entire command reached the front. I devoted myself to examining the country, reconnoitering the enemy's position, selecting camps for the army, and repairing the roads. On the 29th and 30th I was ill, but continued to perform my duties and did not go upon the sick report. During the night of the 30th I learned that my division had been ordered forward, the orders having been sent directly to General Sumner. I hastened to the front early in the morning of the 1st, reaching my command before the action commenced.

Q. What distance were you at this time from the point of disembarkation?

A. About 18 or 19 miles. General Lawton had been ordered with his division and with two troops of cavalry and some Cubans to take El Caney, which was 5 miles to the northeast of Santiago.

Q. Was that before your left or right?

A. Our right. His orders were, when he had taken El Caney, to join my left and move with me upon San Juan. General Kent's division and the cavalry division were ordered to approach Santiago by the regular Siboney and Santiago road, and it was important for these troops to move forward so as to reach San Juan Hill by the time Lawton reached the vicinity of Santiago in his march from El Caney. Colonel McClernand, General Shafter's adjutant-general, ordered me to give directions for the forward movement of Kent's division as well as to my own cavalry division. The movement was handsomely executed. The hill called San Juan House Hill was carried by the cavalry, and the fortifications and intrenchments on the ridge upon which Fort San Juan and another large block-house were situated were handsomely carried by Kent's division and the cavalry division jointly. Many casualties occurred in crossing the river and in forming the line on its west bank. The cavalry was under heavy fire in taking the first hill, and the entire line suffered casualties in crossing the plain before reaching the foot of the hill upon which Fort San Juan was situated.

Q. What was the width of the San Juan River?

A. I should suppose not more than 10 yards.

Q. And its depth?

A. It varied. Some men went across, and it didn't seem more than a foot deep, but other men sank in it to their waists. The general talk was that they went in to about their waists.

Q. What was the character of the banks?

A. The soil was alluvial, and except at the fords the banks were washed out by the heavy current, so as to make them rather precipitous. At the fords the banks were cut down so as to admit of easy passage. Right in front of the cavalry division was the hill called San Juan House Hill. The enemy took advantage of this position and made a right strong fight there. We had several men killed going up the first hill. I remember, Colonel Hamilton. As we descended the slope toward the enemy we were confronted by a pond. The First Volunteer Cavalry and a part of the regulars, including four troops of the Tenth Regiment, moved to the right

of the pond, while the bulk of the cavalry moved to its left. This threw them to the left of the Santiago road, and this part of the cavalry advanced with Kent's division upon Fort San Juan and the breastworks on the crest of San Juan Hill, while the troops which moved to the right of the pond directed themselves on a blockhouse which was on San Juan ridge to the right or north of the Santiago road.

Q. The cavalry was dismounted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Throughout the entire movement?

A. Yes, sir: throughout the entire movement. It was magnificent to see officers of high rank coming there carrying packs and sleeping with the men and setting such an example, I think, as had a good effect upon the whole army. None of us had any tents for seven days. We slept in the open air and were exposed to the sun in the day. On July 1 the cavalry lost, killed and wounded, I think, 375 out of about 2,000. General Kent's division lost over 600, killed and wounded. Having reached the ridge, we were confronted by a fire from the fortifications far beyond, and they were pretty severe. I sent back for intrenchment tools, and that night we intrenched very successfully, and from that time we were in a very strong position—a very fair position. We had a river running behind us, giving us easy access to water, and we were very favorably intrenched.

Q. At what distance were you from Santiago?

A. About a mile and three-quarters.

Q. That's a good point to go back a little. What was the character of the roads from the coast to the position you occupied, from time to time?

A. They were roads that with such work as we were able to give them were made very good roads. The growth came over them and made them very narrow, but we cut that out without much difficulty, and, while they were exceptionally narrow, we made wide spaces so that teams could pass very well, and the rains had not been sufficient up to that time to make them too muddy to get along on.

Q. The roads were available for transportation of the commissary stores without difficulty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you lack at any time a supply of ordnance, medical, and commissary stores?

A. I don't think we did. Certainly not of ordnance, and there were few cases of complaint of shortness of rations. I think that General Shafter deserves great credit for his administration of affairs in rations and ammunition. He seemed to think that that was important in the management of that campaign.

Q. Did the Quartermaster's Department have sufficient land transportation for supplying the army with commissary and ordnance supplies?

A. They succeeded in doing it. This was mostly done by pack trains. They succeeded in keeping a thorough supply of ammunition, and by hard work kept up the supply of rations, and got ahead, I think, two days. General Shafter's purpose was to get a supply of rations ahead, and I think he got ahead two days.

Q. This by the time you intrenched yourselves?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So far as you know, General, what was the objective of the campaign, Santiago and the Spanish army in Santiago?

A. Well, the fleet and the army were the objective points. After taking the fleet the army would be at our mercy. I was not on that part of the line. I recollect that General Toral proposed at one time to go out if permitted to go, and I did not see why he asked the question. There was nothing to prevent his going out. There were very good roads around the head of the bay. I asked him later why he didn't march out with his troops. He said, "Well, my men were footsore." My impression was that he was unwilling to risk a fight with our troops in the open field.



Q. Considering the advantages to be gained by the plan of the campaign which you pursued, was it in your judgment desirable to pursue that plan of campaign rather than to follow up the line of the bay?

A. Well, I thought of that a good deal. I think we would have done very well if we had followed up the line of the bay. It would have been a good plan, but I can not say it would have been better than that which we pursued. The forts on the bay could have been taken by siege guns. The fort on the left hand or east side, the Punta Gorda battery, had two 16-centimeter modern guns and some smaller ones—first-class guns facing on the bay—and while we could have taken them with infantry with considerable loss, yet by placing our siege guns on the hill we could have knocked them to pieces. Old Morro Castle was not prepared for defense—the guns were not mounted.

Q. What was the condition of the rear of Morro Castle?

A. It had breastworks across, and to take it with infantry would have subjected us to heavy loss; but we could have reached them with heavy guns.

Q. Was the railroad available to get the heavy guns in position?

A. No, sir; we would have had to build bridges and repair the road. General Shafter wrote me a letter on July 2, asking my opinion as to taking the forts on the bay with infantry, and I wrote a strong letter against it, in which I said we could not take these forts with infantry without great loss, and I stated that my idea was that we ought to bring up our guns and by hammering away at the batteries and defenses of Santiago we would make the Spaniards think about themselves, and they would not be thinking much about us. There were other very serious objections to making a movement with infantry against the forts on the bay at that time.

Q. Would the time involved have been greater or less than the plan of campaign which you did pursue?

A. I expect it would have been longer. There was some difficulty about water. We would not have had water near the forts for the army. We would have had to dig wells. That occupies some time.

Q. Time for mounting your field guns?

A. Yes, sir. It would take some time, I think.

Q. Now, the position you occupy is the one occupied by the troops at the time of the final capitulation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any serious firing after you reached your position upon San Juan?

A. Nothing very serious; they kept up a warm fire of artillery and small arms, but our losses were very few. I know after July 1 my losses were very light. We had good breastworks, and though there was a pretty warm fire on us, yet there were very few wounded and killed.

Q. I will ask you in general about the ordnance and commissary departments. What was the condition of the medical department? Was there a sufficient number of surgeons, attendants, and enough medical supplies for your troops, for those who were sick and those who were wounded?

A. Well, there was at times some complaint. They were not so serious. There was a scarcity of surgeons, because a great many got sick. Some were wounded and killed. I had a surgeon killed and several sick and wounded. There was not as much complaint in the cavalry division as there was in the infantry.

Q. General, were your wounded promptly taken care of?

A. I think that they were. Now, after the first fight, June 24, I went to the temporary hospitals and was particularly pleased with the methods adopted by the surgeons. Now, in the fight of July 1 the men carried the wounded back to the rear on improvised litters, and I think they got them all carried off that night. That made our line on the ridge very weak, but we were strong enough to resist any attack.



Q. Coming back to Tampa General Wheeler, how long were you in camp there before you went aboard the transport?

A. About three weeks.

Q. What were the general features of the camp there as to desirableness as a campaign place.

A. Well, just at that time they were not unfavorable. We had water convenient and good level ground, but we all had an idea that they would not continue favorable. I thought when the rains commenced they would be too damp. There was no objection to it while we were there.

Q. Have you any knowledge, or is it your opinion as a military man, that Tampa was selected as a post of operations or with a view to the Cuba campaign, or was that an afterthought?

A. The Santiago campaign was an afterthought.

Q. The campaign against Santiago became necessary by reason of the entrance of the fleet under Cervera in the harbor?

A. It became advisable.

Q. How was the camp at Tampa supplied with commissary, ordnance, medical, and other supplies?

A. Well, very well. We had some little scarcity and some little delays, but nothing that soldiers complain of.

Q. What was the available line or lines of transportation?

A. Well, there was only one available line.

Q. What was its terminus?

A. It was the Plant system.

Q. And the terminus at the other end, what was that?

A. It connects with two or three systems when it gets to Jacksonville, I believe.

Q. Was it a single or double track?

A. Single track.

Q. For what distance?

A. Well, I think it was single track all the way to Jacksonville, and all the other roads were single track.

Q. How many troops were there?

A. I didn't see the report of them all, but I think about 18,000 or 19,000.

Q. Were the troops sufficiently supplied with commissary and other stores?

A. I think they were sufficiently supplied with commissary stores.

Q. What was the shelter?

A. We had tents, and they were very comfortable.

Q. What kind of tents were they, General?

A. They were a mixture. We had the Sibley tents and the ordinary wall tents.

Q. That is, wall wedge tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your water supply, you say, at Tampa was good?

A. They had a good water system there, and they ran pipes out to the camps, and had faucets, so they could fill the troughs for the horses.

Q. Do you recollect the percentage of sickness in your command?

A. We did not have much sickness.

Q. What was the proportion of sick as between the volunteer and regular regiments? Have you any knowledge?

A. No. At that time there were very few sick of the volunteers or regulars?

Q. There was no great demand, then, upon the medical department at Tampa?

A. No. These soldiers were healthy and strong. I went into the hospitals and saw the men were doing very well.

Q. General, did you have anything to do—did you have any direct control as to the supplies which went with you to Santiago?

A. No, sir; that was kept under the control of the different staff departments.

Q. You had a chief commissary on your staff and chief quartermaster and chief medical officer?

A. Yes, sir. For a time, however, while General Shafter was still on his ship, he directed that my chief commissary receive all the commissary supplies and look after their distribution. I had my officers take a general control. I had my commissary receive all the supplies and they were piled up near my tent, and efforts were made to get a day or two ahead.

Q. I mean Tampa?

A. I had nothing to do with it there.

Q. Did you have any control of the amount of commissary, quartermaster, ordnance, or medical supplies which went with you?

A. No, sir.

Q. That was done by the several staff departments?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you had no knowledge as to how you were to be supplied when you reached your point of destination?

A. No, except in talking to the staff officers; I knew there was an abundance of commissary supplies on board.

Q. You say that after going aboard the transports you were detained in Tampa Bay for a number of days. Do you know why that was?

A. Well, I simply was told that the reason for our hurried starting on June 7 was the receipt of a dispatch from Admiral Sampson saying it was important to have a force of 10,000 men at Santiago immediately, as delay would enable the Spaniards to prepare defenses, which would render it more difficult to take the place.

Q. That was the reason for your hurried embarkation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why were you delayed there?

A. I was told that information was received that Spanish men-of-war were in a position to interfere with our transports, and some delay was made to ascertain the truth of that.

Q. That was a supposed military necessity that arose after the embarkation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whilst you were on the transport, after you reached your destination and disembarked and during the campaign at Santiago, state whether or not there was any suffering on the part of the men known to you more than usually accompanies every military transaction; and if so, what steps were taken to relieve you.

A. The only thing that was called to my attention about scarcity of rations was, I being at the front on the line, officers came to me on some two occasions, and reported that some volunteer regiments reported they were short of rations. I immediately telephoned to the rear, and the supply was forthcoming with great promptness; and when I came to investigate I found the reason why they did not get their supplies on time was owing to some misunderstanding of their officers as to the method they were to pursue. The suffering was due to other causes. When we reached San Juan Hill we were compelled to lie behind breastworks, and we had only bacon and hard-tack, coffee and sugar to live on, and the men being exposed to the sun and heavy night dews, they became sick, and it caused a good deal of suffering; but I do not know, under the circumstances, that it could have been prevented.

Q. Were your medical stores sufficient to provide for this state of affairs?

A. They cared for it pretty well. I think it would have been better to have had more surgeons and more nurses.

Q. Did you have the usual complement?

A. Yes, sir; but there was an unusual amount of sickness.

Q. Can you recall what the percentage of sickness in your command was when intrenched there in Santiago?

A. I think about 12 or 15 per cent; but some men would not go on the report as long as they could stand it. The men did everything they could to take care of themselves.

Q. What was the largest amount in days of rations issued to your troops, to the men individually, at any one time?

A. About three days. They had to carry them, and they could not manage much more than three days' rations.

Q. Was there any, so far as you know, wastefulness when rations were issued in bulk in that way?

A. Yes, sir; I think so. In every fight the men were compelled to throw down their rolls, and they could not always go back for them.

Q. They went into action with their rations on their person, did they?

A. No, sir; generally they would throw them down and often failed to get them back. It was said the Cubans stole them. I think very few Cubans intended to steal. Our soldiers threw away a great many things they did not need at the moment and these things were picked up by some of the Cuban soldiers. For instance, many of our soldiers found their blankets too heavy and cut them in two, discarding part. It was fully understood these pieces of blankets were thrown away and every one was glad to see the Cubans appropriate them. Afterwards, when the soldiers threw down their packs to go into fight, it is charged that some of these packs were broken into and rations taken out, but in behalf of the Cubans it is contended that they understood these articles of food were abandoned. As you know, 22,000 Cubans came out of Santiago just prior to the bombardment. We furnished them with sufficient food, but there being no organization among them, some of these Cubans failed to get any rations, and being very hungry they picked up anything they saw that could be eaten. Among these suffering people were families with every evidence of good breeding. The consequence of all this was some waste. It was the necessary result of such a campaign.

Q. And not unusual under the conditions that confronted you?

A. No, sir; it was almost a necessary consequence.

Q. At the time your expedition landed for the Santiago campaign, state whether or not, in your opinion, there was with the expedition a sufficiency of all kinds of quartermaster's supplies—medical, ordnance, and so forth?

A. I think there was enough commissary and ordnance. I heard complaint about there being a scarcity of medical supplies, although I did not feel it particularly in my own command.

Q. It is hardly fair to ask you the question, in view of that answer, who was responsible for that lack?

A. I only heard it.

Q. Who was the medical director of your division?

A. Major Harvard.

Q. Did you see any place in which soldiers were left on the field unattended to?

A. Not but a very short time. In the first fight, June 24, the line went forward, and when a man would fall, a man near him would call, "Hospital corps," and the hospital men would come forward and take the wounded man to the rear.

Q. Was your hospital corps that near to you?

A. Yes, sir. The surgeon improvised a hospital very near the field.

Q. Where were the field hospitals located as to your command?

A. At the battle of La Guasimas they were located very near where the fight commenced. The surgeons very quickly put down some stakes, and with an abundance of leaves made a covering for the men, and when we went back that evening I saw they were very comfortable. I did see some wounded men crawling back, but they were cared for very quickly.



Q. Was that because they failed to be reached, or because they went themselves?

A. Failed to be reached, I suppose—some of them.

Q. What was the distance from your line?

A. It varied from a very short distance to three-quarters of a mile.

Q. Were you at any time during the campaign. General, surprised in any way at the enemy opening upon you without your knowledge?

A. No, sir. At La Guasimas I was twenty-five or thirty minutes examining the enemy's line, and we opened fire ourselves.

Q. Opened with a skirmish line, companies deployed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In general, General Wheeler, will you please state what was the character of the commissary supplies which were furnished to the men—whether or not the hard bread was of good quality, and the bacon furnished of standard quality, or whether inferior, and if so, in what respect?

A. I never heard any complaint, nor did I see any hard-tack or bacon that were not of good quality. When they were stacking up supplies at my headquarters they had some very heavy rains and some of the hard-tack became moistened by these rains and got moldy, but there was very little of that. I don't think they issued any moldy hard-tack.

Q. Was that accidental?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State, if you please, what field rations were issued to the men, say three days at a time—of what they consisted.

A. I have the exact regulations on the subject here. I think I might file this statement. That is regulated by law.

Q. Were the rations as regulated by law furnished?

A. Not fully. They got the hard-tack and meat and sugar and coffee with scarcely any exception.

Q. That was the travel ration?

A. No; that was the field ration.

(General Wheeler filed a copy of army ration regulations.)

I will state that the good spirit of the army was such that they had no disposition to complain. They were proud to be there to fight for their country, and they were proud to undergo privations.

Q. Did you notice any difference between the health or treatment of the volunteer regiments under your command and the regulars?

A. Well, yes; the regulars knew how to take care of themselves better; they knew how to be thrifty; they knew how to get their cooking well done and with more ease. They knew exactly what was necessary for their comfort and what they could dispense with better than the volunteers; they were careful always to have their covering in case of rain. The volunteers were inexperienced in the field and did not appreciate these things and did not know what kind of utensils they needed, and with the inability to carry burdens some of them dropped things they afterwards found they needed.

Q. That was true in general so far as your observation goes in your own division and outside of it?

A. Yes; and it was less a case with the volunteer cavalry than other regiments. They were mostly from the West—men who had been on hunting campaigns—whereas the regiments from the States were men from cities and the farms who had no experience in that line.

Q. Did these conditions, General, to your knowledge affect the health of the regiments?

A. I think they did.

Q. You mean to say the health of the regulars was better under these conditions than the health of the volunteers. Why was that?



A. I think the health of the regulars was better than the volunteers, and I think it was caused by their experience teaching them how to take the best care of themselves, and then the officers had experience. They were officers with years of experience out West in campaigns, and had given a study to these things and devoted their lives to it.

Q. General, how long did you remain in Santiago after the battle of the 2d and 3d of July?

A. We remained on the breastworks until the 17th, and then General Miles ordered that the cavalry division should be isolated, with a view to taking it to Porto Rico, and we marched down 4½ miles and made a new camp and remained until the 7th of August.

Q. What was, in your opinion as a military man, the cause of sickness?

A. The condition of the country, added to the exposure to which the men were subjected.

Q. Did they have proper shelter at night?

A. They did after the surrender. Before that the shelter was hardly sufficient.

Q. What was the general temperature during the daytime?

A. I don't know as I could state in figures, but it was very hot. The sun was exceedingly hot, penetrating. In the afternoon we would have very heavy rains and the sun would come out and steam seemed to rise.

Q. Did you notice any improvement in the health of your men after you moved out 4 or 5 miles, as you say?

A. The men that had been sick seemed to pick up, but the men that had the disease still in them became affected so the number on the report did not change much. Some men got home here to Montauk Point and then got sick.

Q. In your opinion, did any of the wounded die for want of medical care?

A. I did not hear that they did. My attention was never called to it, and I never heard any complaint of that character. Of course, my observations were confined to my own division, and in regard to them I heard no such complaint.

Q. In your opinion, did any who were stricken with the fevers of that country die from want of such care as might be expected under the conditions existing?

A. I had no knowledge that they did. The medical officers seemed to be very devoted to their duties. It is true that we could not always give the sick the care we desired.

Q. Did your medical director report to you any neglect on the part of any of the medical men?

A. I don't recall that they did.

Q. Was there any complaint made by subordinate officers to you?

A. Well, I have a little recollection of officers coming to tell me that some men were suffering, but I do not recall that they attributed it to the neglect of anybody. It was just the conditions that we were all subjected to.

Q. At what time now from the time after the battle—what arrangements did you have for your command in the way of hospitals; what was the arrangement; who were the officers?

A. As fast as possible all the sick and wounded were sent to the general hospital in the rear. We had a separate hospital, but had very few in it. When we were on the San Juan Hill we had a hospital back a mile, but we sent the sick and wounded to the general hospital as rapidly as possible.

Q. Where was the general hospital?

A. At Siboney.

Q. What was the general equipment of those hospitals—did you visit them?

A. No, I never went back there; I could not leave the line.

Q. What means of conveyance did you have back to the general hospital?

A. Ambulances.

Q. Do you know how many ambulances were there?

A. I do not know.

Q. Was there any insufficiency?

A. More could have been used. I should say there was some deficiency.

Q. Do you know who was responsible for want of ambulances?

A. No, I do not; we regarded it as an accident of the campaign.

Q. Were the roads of such a character that ambulances could be used for your lines to the general hospital?

A. Most all the time. After heavy rains the streams got past fording and the bridges got broken down. Most generally wagons could travel the road.

Q. Whilst you were at Tampa and these troops were being loaded—did you notice any confusion in the loading of the troops at Tampa?

A. I did not.

Q. Some complaints have been sent here regarding loading vehicles. Did anything of that kind come to your knowledge? The complaints say the vehicles were loaded on one vessel and the troops on another.

A. I did not hear of any such complaint.

Q. Do you know of any difficulty in landing medical supplies at Siboney?

A. There was some little delay. When the sea was high it made a delay of two hours or more, but I never heard anything serious enough to amount to a complaint. My attention was not called to any serious delays. My information about these delays was hearsay. I went to the front after landing and remained there.

Q. Did any surgeons ever report to you that supplies were wanted in the medical department?

A. I have a little recollection in talking to my surgeons. They did say that there were certain medicines they wanted, but we promptly procured them.

Q. Did you find any official complaint? Would that be filed before you?

A. It would be their duty to complain to me; also to the chief surgeon. They would probably do both.

Q. Did anything of that kind occur?

A. Nothing that was serious. I would always send for any necessary things which were asked for and they generally came with reasonable promptitude. Of course there were some delays and deficiencies, but not to amount to much.

Q. Were they, General, inevitable consequences of an active campaign and were they reasonably met by the medical department?

A. I think so. After we captured Santiago General Shafter bought about all the medicines there were in town; and I know, in talking to General Shafter about it he was surprised to find there was a scarcity, and when he learned of the scarcity he immediately bought all available supplies.

Q. Did the medical department care for citizens, or make any provision for furnishing supplies to them?

A. Yes, sir; I know we furnished food to them and if any applied for medicine they must have gotten it. There were many sick and some deaths, and they must have asked for it.

Q. Was it difficult to get ashore?

A. I wanted to land. I wanted to get ashore quickly, and I insisted upon the captains of the ships getting close to the shore, but they made every objection in the world, urging that it was dangerous, and I had to be very arbitrary.

Q. Is it or not a fact that they kept off from shore a greater distance than what you desired them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who commanded these officers on the transports?

A. It seemed to be an indefinite condition.

Q. You made a complaint for not getting closer in. What was done about that?

A. Well, I will explain that. The order of going ashore put my division third, which I regretted, but I did not complain. I noticed that some of the transports which contained troops which were to precede me in landing were far out to sea. I therefore used every effort possible to get my ships close to shore, and by this means and also by use of the boats belonging to my transports I succeeded in getting a portion of my command ashore the first day.

Q. Then you got the master of your transport to get in by sheer force of personality?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who controlled these transports, the Army or Navy?

A. They were in control of the Army.

Q. Who made that order as to who should be fourth?

A. General Shafter. I don't mean to say I had the right to complain and I did not complain.

Q. Did you hear any order from General Shafter in regard to what they should do in approaching the shore?

A. No; I did not know what specific orders were given. I should say that General Shafter sent this order giving the order of disembarkation to the various ships, but there was difficulty in reaching them. We did not get through the conference until nearly dark, and then officers were sent off in boats to go to the various ships, but the staff officers could not find them in the night. This was the conference before we landed. That conference did not get through until nearly dark. When it became dark they could not find the ships and they did not get to them until the next day.

Q. General, I think probably you come pretty near one question. You say the masters of these transports claimed to have their orders from the Quartermaster's Department, because they were employed by the Quartermaster's Department.

A. Yes; that was the understanding before we left Tampa, but after we got to Cuba I went ashore and saw nothing more of the ships.

Q. But while you were on the ships and anxious to land, did they recognize your orders in any way as to when they would land and how they should land, or did they claim they were under the control of the Quartermaster's Department, because that department employed them?

A. I can not say that they did. I simply urged them to get the ships near the shore so that we could land.

Q. What officer of the Quartermaster's Department was in charge of that arm?

A. Colonel (now General) Humphrey.

Q. He was the chief quartermaster of General Shafter's staff?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the commanding officers of the boats state how far out they should lie?

A. I think they did. When it began to blow, they put about and insisted that they must go out.

Q. Did they exercise greater precautions than the vessels of our Navy of similar draft?

A. I did not notice whether or not they did.

Q. As to the transports upon which you went from Tampa to Santiago, were they properly prepared for the reception of your troops? Was there an unusual amount of suffering on board; and if so, what was the cause of the suffering?

A. Well, I think it would have been better to have provided the ships with hammocks in place of bunks.

Q. Can you care for as many men that way?

A. I think so. They would have posts to hang hammocks on.

Q. As to the suffering, General?

A. There was some suffering from the heat in the lower places, where the men



slept. It was not serious. I went down among them in the night to test it, and they didn't know who I was, and I asked how they were getting along. I never heard any serious complaint. Some would say it was hot, but it was not serious.

Q. Were the transports that your men went over in inspected?

A. I inspected them partly and thought that they were fixed in a way that was satisfactory.

Q. About the water supply, had you enough?

A. I got a statement as to how much water was on board and there was sufficient. The captain at first cut us a little short of water, but when I went to him and showed him he had enough to go through without danger of famine he opened the other tanks and we had no trouble.

Q. Did you have medical officers on board your vessel?

A. Yes, sir; we had. We had very little occasion for them in going out.

Q. What was the name of your transport?

A. *Allegheny*, and I came back in the *Miami*. It was stated to be the worse ship. I came back on it purposely. I had three ships to come back on—*Gate City*, *Matteawan*, and this ship, and I took this one and found it very comfortable indeed. The *Matteawan* was about the same, but the *Gate City* was very much better. I found it a remarkably comfortable ship, and by having inspections every morning and keeping it clean the command was kept in fine health and when we landed at Montauk Point we had 34 sick men, and I think all but 2 or 3 stood up or sat up during the inspection.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in regard to having your requests being complied with by the captain?

A. No; I did not have any trouble. The captain of the *Miami* seemed to make an effort to be obliging.

Q. How many did you bring back on the ship?

A. Seven hundred. One died, who was not expected to live when he got on board. He was in a very precarious condition for some time.

Q. What was the condition of the water supply and food on that vessel?

A. The men brought their own rations.

Q. When they got aboard?

A. Yes, sir; they had an abundance of food rations, and there were no complaints as to the quality, but the canned beef did not seem to be liked by the men.

Q. Plenty of water?

A. Plenty of water.

Q. Good, pure water?

A. Yes, sir; good water. A statement was made every morning showing the amount of water remaining.

Q. How about the supply of ice?

A. There was very little ice. We had some for the sick.

Q. What can you say in regard to any assistance you received from the Red Cross or other societies while at Santiago?

A. About the time we sailed from Tampa there were reports in the press that a Spanish man-of-war had been seen, and no ships would go out except under a convoy. After Cervera's fleet had been destroyed and the chance of being attacked by Spanish cruisers had passed away we had an abundance of every luxury sent to us by the good people of all parts of our country. Shiploads of luxuries came to us. As soon as the ships got there, the army was supplied with every necessary comfort. Numerous societies sent shiploads of luxuries of all kinds and sent agents who saw that they were supplied to the army.

Q. And they reached you in front of Santiago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, General, this commission is here to ascertain the truth in accordance with the President's wishes. If there is anything that you can say to the commission in commendation or condemnation of any of the medical, quartermaster,



or commissary departments, or anything relative to your experience up to the time at which General Beaver has examined you, in addition to what you have already said, I, for one, should be glad to hear it.

A. Now, you know we look back and criticise what has been done. You can easily see where you could have done things better; and therefore I say that it would be in that spirit of looking back from the standpoint of to-day, and having the whole light put before us, and with a view to future movements—I say that in going to a climate of that character it is very wise to have excellent and sufficient tentage; to have the men kept from the ground; to have abundance of medical stores of a character to be an antidote to the poisonous malaria of that country; and keep troops sheltered from the rains, and have sufficient transportation—matters that seemed difficult to supply at the time our expedition sailed.

Q. Looking at it from the standpoint of your foresight, General Wheeler, was there anything omitted that ought to have suggested itself to the mind of a careful and prudent commander or the heads of the different staffs of the departments—was there anything omitted to be done that should have been done; and if so, in what department; and what department is responsible for the omission, and to what extent?

A. I was a commander of one of the divisions, and devoted myself so entirely to that that I don't know. I was not familiar with the details of the administration of the army, and therefore I do not know that I would be competent to answer that question. I know at the time it didn't impress me that there was any striking neglect or deficiency that ordinary prudence could have obviated. The army went there expecting to undergo hardships and suffer privations.

Q. Where were the tents of your command? You spoke of lying out for seven days with nothing to cover you at night or day. Where were the tents of your camp?

A. On the ship.

Q. What ship?

A. On the ship we came on.

Q. Why were they not landed?

A. There was an impression that we ought to get ashore and go right to the enemy. I took that view myself. We came there for business, and it was necessary to move upon the enemy with rapidity. We all knew the country was a yellow-fever country. We knew this malaria fever often affected even the natives, and it seemed that promptness of action was more essential than anything else.

Q. Had you made roads and transportation facilities that would have enabled you to carry this amount of quartermaster and camp and garrison equipage with you without affecting the rapidity in your movements? Would you have put your tents up if you had had them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you consider it necessary to leave the tents behind?

A. Well, I went ashore and kept going on to the front. I didn't see General Shafter or anybody else from the ships until the 28th of June, and I know I was impressed that the rapidity of the movement was the prime necessity, and we didn't have transportation to bring up rations and ammunition and all equipage, and therefore we used the means we had to move our ammunition and rations. We used the transportation as effectively as we could, and it simply sufficed to keep us supplied with ammunition, and, with great effort, we get ahead with two days' ration supplies. If we had used our transportation to bring up tents we would have been short of other things.

Q. They had shelter tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of clothing issued to the troops at Tampa used in your campaign and was it suitable to the climate there?

A. Well, it was not as good for that climate as the finer clothing which was afterwards sent to Santiago.

Q. What kind of uniform was it?

A. The ordinary blue. The men didn't wear the blouse. They just wore their shirts.

Q. When you went to Tampa you were in good health, were you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You stated just a while ago that you were sick with fever.

A. I was taken sick on the 29th, after being out one week in the sun in the days and exposed to the heavy rains at night.

Q. That's what caused your sickness?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any protection from the heat and sun other than your soldiers had?

A. No—that is, I used some precaution. I would take a little oilcloth and tie it to a tree and hang it over me, so as to cover my face from the dews at night. Anybody could have done the same thing.

Q. Could any amount of medical supplies have prevented the sickness there?

A. I don't think it could. If we had had tents and mattresses and so forth it would have helped.

Q. But you could not get these things?

A. No.

Q. Would it be at all possible in any campaign to have them?

A. I don't think it ever was in campaigns, and I don't think soldiers expect it. There is one thing I will mention. When we got our wagons there we had great difficulty in replacing the trained teamsters and packers who were sick. We could not get competent men to replace them. I would say, for the future, I was much impressed with the importance of having well-trained teamsters and packers for the army.

Q. Taking enlisted men?

A. We put enlisted men in their places, but we took men without experience as teamsters or packers, and it took away half the efficiency of regular teamsters. It takes a trained man to make a competent teamster.

Q. How about cooks?

A. That's another thing also. The regulars did not have much trouble about that. They managed to learn to cook.

Q. You said there was a deficiency of transportation?

A. Yes, sir; I think there was.

Q. Have you not heard that there were more ambulances there than necessary?

A. No; we needed more ambulances. If we had had plenty of transportation, we could have put the tents up and supplied the soldiers with cooking utensils. For nearly three weeks the soldiers had to broil their meat and boil their coffee the best way they could. We would have had siege guns if we had sufficient transportation.

Q. Then the roads were sufficiently solid to use wagons as a means of transportation?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. And could have been easily improved?

A. Yes, sir. We did improve them very much.

Q. It is not true then, General, as has been stated, that the roads to the front were scarcely more than trails that the wagons could not pass over; that the roads were in such condition that it was almost impossible to haul over them?

A. When we first got there the weeds did make some of the roads look like trails, but we cut them out quickly. Even the Cubans helped in this. That was tropical growth. Then we cut out spaces in the sides for passage, and then General Shafter ordered that the trains should not go in to get supplies after 9 o'clock, and also that trains should not go out until after 11 o'clock, so there was no occasion to pass. It is true that after some very heavy rains the roads did become very bad for probably a day. The water would run in the roads very deep and wash it out, but we would repair them quickly. After the surrender, a portion of the roads north of Santiago were very bad. The wheels would go down up to the axles. They could not go with a full load, but they got along very well.

Q. Did you have a sufficient supply of intrenching tools and roadmaking tools?

A. Yes, sir. After we took the San Juan hill, on the afternoon of July 1, I sent back for intrenching tools which I distributed along the crest of the ridge. The soldiers worked with them most commendably that night and the next morning I regarded our position as impregnable. When I rode down in front of our works with flags of truce I could see our defenses from a front view and they looked invincible. Many of the men were without tents, but they erected shelters and also dug out shelters on the hillsides.

Q. Was it through their own imprudence?

A. I do not know about that.

Q. I suppose they dropped their dog tents when they dropped their blankets?

A. A good many of them did. I was ordered back to see General Shafter on the evening of July 2, and the road was strewn with the rolls of the soldiers which they had dropped when they advanced on the morning of July 1.

Q. You now have the rolls and not the old knapsacks?

A. Yes, sir. They make a long roll and carry it over their shoulders.

Q. Did they carry a haversack and canteen?

A. They carried a canteen, and most of them had a little haversack.

Q. According to your statement this morning, you came north on the steamer *Miami*?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you land?

A. At Montauk Point.

Q. At what time?

A. We arrived, I think, Sunday, August 15; landed on Monday.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. That day I received a telegram to come to Washington, and left in the morning for the city of Washington. I think I returned to Montauk on the 17th or 18th, and I remained there, except for a short time, until a week ago.

Q. What official position did you occupy, if any, with reference to the camp at that place?

A. When I reached Washington I was directed by the Secretary of War and the President to return and take command of the troops, and, without considering expense, to have the men taken care of.

Q. In pursuance of that order, did you remain in command of that camp until the time you have specified?

A. Until September 6, I think it was, when General Shafter arrived.

Q. Did you examine that camp at this place after you took command?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you just explain in detail, without specific inquiry, what you found there, as to accommodations furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, how the men were fed, what the medical attention was, what supplies were furnished, prefacing your statement with an account of the general physical condition of the camp, the water supply, and everything that occurs to you as being important to our inquiry?



A. When I reached the place I made an examination of the entire camp, and found that there were arrangements for a detention camp in which newly arrived troops were quarantined for about five days.

Q. How far was it from the other camp?

A. Very near, but separated by quarantine regulations, not more than a hundred yards. Generally the men who were sick with an infectious disease were kept in what was called the detention hospital until they recovered. The general hospital contained the sick that were taken from the noninfectious camps. Montauk Point is a large open space of land with a few buildings, none of which could be used for army purposes, and we were obliged to make preparations for water and shelter for the men, which required the putting up of some 6,000 tents. I found necessity for building up everything essential to taking care of the sick people and soldiers; we had to bore wells to get water and put in pumps to pump it, and pipes which amounted to about 12 miles in length to get water to the different camps.

Q. That had to be done after you got there?

A. A part of the work was in course of construction when I got there. At that time I think that but 4,000 or 5,000 men were there; 22,300 came from Santiago and, I think, some 7,000 from Tampa and Fort McPherson and other places, making some 30,000 that had to be provided for in about two weeks. Then we also put up two disinfecting plants—one at the quarantine station and one at the detention hospital.

Q. For disinfecting the clothing?

A. Yes, everything that came in from the yellow-fever country. Then we immediately proceeded to get floors for the tents of the men and to make framework for the hospitals. It involved everything, the buying, the hauling, and the putting up of a million and a half feet of lumber—it was 1,470,000 feet, to give the exact number. Pursuant to the authority of the President and the Secretary of War, I sent for the surgeons and asked them what provisions would be beneficial to restore the health of these men, in addition to the regular rations, and they made out a list of food that should be furnished, and I immediately ordered same by telegraph. Owing to some misunderstanding there was delay of a day or two, but I think by the 20th we got those articles in abundance. I happened to look over a report I have to see the character of articles given to the soldiers. Here is what I ordered: 2,100 pounds of halibut, 47,900 (in round numbers 48,000) pounds of lima beans, about 400,000 pounds of ice, 21,000 pounds of evaporated apricots, 21,000 pounds of butter, 14,000 cans of green corn, 1,000 pounds of cocoa, 4,000 pounds of crackers, 21,000 pounds of sugar-cured hams, 29,000 cans of evaporated cream, 23,000 pounds of oat meal, 15,000 pounds of peaches, 18,000 pounds of evaporated peaches, 12,000 pounds of canned pears, 14,000 pounds of canned peas, 10,000 of prunes, 20,000 cans of soup, 5,000 cans of pickles, 300 boxes of oranges, 53,000 dozen eggs, 250 pounds of tea, 28,000 gallons of fresh milk. Those were given to the soldiers in addition to their regular rations. In addition to that the people came there with carloads and steamboat loads of luxuries of all kinds. I undertake to say that no army on earth ever had the abundance of food and the same amount of luxuries as were given to those men at Montauk.

Q. What were the transportation facilities for reaching you from New York?

A. Not good; had only one line of railroad, and had bad switching facilities—terminals. The lumber came there in box cars. Many men could not work at a time, and we had annoyance over the lack of facilities.

Q. What is the distance from New York to Montauk?

A. One hundred and sixteen miles.

Q. Is there more than one railroad?

A. Only one road.



Q. What is the character of the road—single track?

A. A single track.

Q. All the way?

A. I have not seen anything else, except long switches.

Q. Were your requisitions honored with reasonable diligence from the other end?

A. Well, I always telegraphed them and they came very promptly.

Q. Were you reached by vessels?

A. That could be done, but it seems, unfortunately, that in the contract there was some clause which gave the railroad the right to all transportation except when it was done in Government vessels.

Q. What contract do you speak of?

A. With the railroad company in getting that land.

Q. Did the land belong to the railroad company?

A. Yes; the Long Island Railroad Company; and a contract was made with them that they would carry passengers at such a rate, and freight at a certain rate, and that they were to have all transportation except that which was done upon the Government vessels.

Q. Do you know by whom that contract was made?

A. I do not know.

Q. That was made before you came?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you knowledge as to the exact time at which the camp was established?

A. No; I have not.

Q. How long had it been in operation, from appearances?

A. Only about a week when I got there. Very few soldiers there until just as I came.

Q. You mentioned, in your previous examination, that you came with three transports?

A. Yes.

Q. What number of men were on those transports?

A. Six hundred and eighty on one, the *Gate City* had 551, and the *Mattawan* 527.

Q. Seventeen or eighteen hundred?

A. Yes.

Q. Had any preparation been made for their arrival, in the way of laying out camps, erecting tents, etc.?

A. Yes; we found tents erected, men engaged in putting down floors; but the work of flooring had not progressed very far. They had men in tents without floors. It never struck us, up to that time, that soldiers wanted floors—got along very well without.

Q. What was the character of the ground—was there a vegetable growth?

A. Very good green ground, a good place for soldiers to sleep. It could be ditched around well.

Q. What is the relative value of a tent with floors and without?

A. I think when men are going to be permanently located it is a great advantage to have floors, particularly when the men are in bad health, as these men were; but most generally a soldier could live remarkably well without floors.

Q. Men usually have to put up their camps themselves?

A. Yes.

Q. These were erected in anticipation of the arrival of the men, if they should be found necessary?

A. Yes; when they arrived there was no scarcity of such accommodations, as they marched right to their camps.

Q. Had there been any scarcity of supplies, so far as you know or from any information you had, prior to the time of your arrival?

A. I had not heard of any.

Q. To what extent were preparations made for the care of and for the medical attention of the sick of your command?

A. At that time hospital accommodation was limited. As soon as I got there and inspected them I found the sick men were taken very good care of. At first there was a scarcity of nurses. I found several sick men without constant attendants. The surgeons said there was not enough nurses. I asked why it was. I then proceeded to telegraph to various cities for nurses, and they came in very rapidly, and we had a great abundance after I had been there four or five days—six days.

Q. Was the medical department organized efficiently, in your judgment?

A. I think it was. I had the chief surgeon and the division surgeons come to see me, and I asked them if they had abundance of medicines; if there was anything they could think of that would benefit the sick; and the very moment that any of them designated articles needed by the sick I telegraphed for them. I had a telegraph office joining my office tent and I turned at once and telegraphed for supplies, etc.

Q. Did you have the same medical officers there that you had at the front with you?

A. Several of them. Colonel Forwood, the chief surgeon, was not in Cuba. He stated that he was sent to Montauk to organize hospitals.

Q. Then in the preparation in anticipation of your arrival, this organization for the care of the sick had been attended to by other surgeons than those who had been at the front with you?

A. Yes, sir. The only complaint that I heard of regarding a scarcity of medicines was with regard to Ames' division. I investigated, and had the division supplied immediately.

Q. Was there a depot of medical supplies at camp?

A. Yes, but not a very large one. There was a difference of opinion as to whether we should have a large or a small amount on hand, but to prevent the possibility of any deficiency I told all the surgeons to state what medicines were needed for their commands. I then telegraphed on Sunday to Colonel Brown in New York to send them immediately, and send a man with them to deliver them; and I directed Colonel Forwood in the meantime to supply all the surgeons with necessary medicines sufficient to keep them in stock until the large supply arrived from New York.

Q. Do you know what was the character of medicines of which there was a lack; a lack of medicines for the urgent cases, or just general supplies?

A. I can not state definitely.

Q. What was the character of the preparation for the reception of the men, so far as the number of medical officers was concerned?

A. When the sick men began to come there was at one time a scarcity of physicians, but we telegraphed very promptly and got them there.

Q. How was this supply furnished; from men in the army?

A. By contract surgeons. From the first to the last there were 10,000 sick, and they were very sick people.

Q. How were these contract surgeons employed? Was there an examination as to their qualifications?

A. I think that was attempted. I do not know that it was always carried out.

Q. What was your source of supply; where did you get them, principally?

A. The Surgeon-General appointed them. I do not know where they came from.

Q. Colonel Forwood would make his requisition on the Surgeon-General?

A. Yes, we would just telegraph we must have some more surgeons; did everything by telegraph.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You telegraphed for nurses. Were they male or female?

A. Mostly female.

Q. At the time of your arrival and subsequently what was the character of the hospital accommodations; tents or what?

A. They were tents; but we put framework in them so they were very comfortable indeed.

Q. Were they floored?

A. Yes, all floored.

Q. What accommodations did the men have for their individual comfort? Were their cots laid on the floor?

A. Nearly all had cots; some laid on the floor. Those that laid on the floor were very comfortable.

Q. Did they have mattresses?

A. Yes.

Q. Those were laid on the floor?

A. Yes.

Q. Were the cots laid down on iron beds, or were they woolen cots?

A. Some on iron, some wooden cots.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Were the men supplied with sheets, pillowcases, and comforts of that sort--bed linen?

A. Yes, all very nice.

Q. You erected a steam laundry, you said?

A. Yes, the Quartermaster's Department did that.

Q. That was done for the purpose of washing clothing for the hospital?

A. Yes, the laundry was needed to do the laundry for 5,000 sick people.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was there more than one hospital there?

A. Yes, the general hospital and the detention hospital, and afterwards we erected division hospitals.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What was the number of sick during the time you were in command?

A. I can not give it exactly, but during the whole time there were 10,000 who entered the hospitals.

Q. At the time you landed there what was the capacity of the hospital? How many sick men could you care for?

A. I do not think the capacity was then above 800 to 900.

Q. How many troops had preceded you in the occupation of the camp?

A. About 3,000.

Q. Had the hospital capacity been equal to the demand upon it up to the time you arrived.

A. I can not answer positively. I have got a paper which shows the names of the ships, the day of their arrival, the number of sick on board, and the number who died.

Q. Is that from the beginning?

A. From the very beginning, August 13. The total was 22,221 arrived from Santiago. Of this 3,252 were sick on arrival, and 87 died on the voyage.

Q. By whom was that statement prepared?

A. By the officers. They made report to me every day, giving the name of the ship, the number on board, and the sick.

Q. These data are furnished by authorities outside of your medical department?

A. Yes; of those 30,000 men, half were really sick men—men that either had this fever in them or were recovering and were very sick and feeble.

Q. Were any specific instances of lack of medical care brought to your attention?

A. Yes; several cases. I investigated each case. There were instances in which misunderstandings arose between the medical officers.

Q. As to the manner in which the hospital should be supplied?

A. Yes, but it was very temporary. Every morning at 10 o'clock when the surgeons came I asked each one if he had ample medicines. With one exception they invariably answered that they had.

Q. Were there any complaints as to the lack of hospital accommodations in the vessels as they arrived?

A. I have not heard that there were.

Q. Is it true that there were sick men, who were sick when taken off the transports, who were not sent to the hospital for twenty-four hours?

A. There may have been such cases, but they were not called to my attention. The men seemed to take pride in trying to keep up and march.

Q. What was the distance from the place of debarkation to the camp?

A. It was a mile and a quarter to the detention camp and as much as 3 miles to some of the permanent camps, and some of the men in attempting to march would give out and had to be taken by carriages.

Q. What were the ambulance facilities from the place of debarkation to the camp?

A. They were not enough; but more were telegraphed for, and when they got there there were ample facilities.

Q. Had there been a scarcity prior to the time of your arrival, so far as you know?

A. I had not heard of any.

Q. How many ambulances were there ready for service when you arrived?

A. I think about twenty.

Q. And you increased the amount—doubled the supply?

A. Yes.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. What was the general character of the camp, the situation, the location?

A. It was rolling; good hard sod; and the air was perfectly charming from the sea.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What was the distance from the sea?

A. The sea was all around it on three sides.

Q. Was the sea also available for the men for bathing at all times?

A. Yes; a good deal of the camp was right on the sea.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Was it a sandy soil?

A. Rather sandy. Well, that or clay and sand.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What complaints did you receive from the relatives and friends of soldiers under your command, in hospital or otherwise, as to neglect or cruel treatment?

A. I do not recollect that I received any special complaint. The relatives would come there and I would take them down to the hospitals, and they generally



expressed themselves delighted to see how well their children or their friends were treated. I let the parents go right to their sons. They could have a bed right by their sons and stay close to them.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Do you know anything about the burial of the men? How did they bury them?

A. I do not know how they buried them. There is one thing I must mention that had a kind of a serious effect upon the public mind. Citizens who came to Montauk would pass by the two graveyards, and the sight of so many new graves seemed to arouse their feelings of sympathy.

Q. You say there were about 260 died out of the 10,000 that went to the hospital?

A. Less than that. A good many of the men died in the ships and were brought ashore. Some of them were buried at sea—a good many of them.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You think that 300, practically, would cover all the deaths that took place among the 10,000 hospital patients?

A. Yes.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What do you know, if anything, about soldiers being taken from the hospitals before they were ready to travel?

A. That was one of the most difficult questions we had to deal with. The parents would come there and beg and beg, and their sisters would come and cry. When the officer would say, "Your brother is not able to go," she would say, "Oh, let my brother come home;" and he would say, "Let me go home;" and the doctors would not be able to refuse sometimes, and many were permitted to go on account of the appeals when his judgment was that they should not go; but they begged so hard they would conclude it would not make much difference. I was right in the storm center of it. They came to me, and I said whenever the surgeon says they can go safely they may go.

Q. Do you know of any state of affairs in which dead bodies of soldiers were not clothed?

A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. Do you know anything about the manner in which funerals were conducted—dead bodies treated?

A. No; I did not see the dead bodies—the corpses.

By General BEAVER:

Q. You were concerned with the living?

A. Yes.

Q. In relation to the camp—the general location and the conditions, everything—what is your opinion as an officer as to the camp?

A. I think it was a most wonderfully good thing in selecting that point. We had that wonderful result of 22,000 soldiers coming from the yellow-fever district, with the yellow fever supposed to be in some of the ships, and some of them infected, and yet not the spread of a single case of fever.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Who were the medical officers in charge of the three hospitals you speak of? Was Colonel Forwood in charge of the medical department?

A. He was sent there to organize, and Surgeon Heitzman was in charge of the general hospital and Dr. Egbert in charge of the detention hospital.

Q. To whom were the orders in regard to medical matters issued?

A. I made a rule to have Colonel Forwood and Dr. Egbert and the division surgeons come before me at 10 o'clock every morning, and I gave directions to them together.

Q. Nobody as medical director?

A. Colonel Forwood was understood to be in control.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Were some of the complaints about the manner of the burial of these men—did you receive any complaint of that kind?

A. No; no complaints whatever.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Did you state the capacity of the detention hospital?

A. We were finally able to take care of between 800 and 900 in the detention hospital. At first we only had the ordinary tent with floors, but we rapidly erected what we called pavilion tents, with a capacity for about 40 patients to a tent. They were very comfortable.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you consider that the hospital accommodations were ample for the demands of the camp?

A. The sick were continually increasing as the ships came in, but we succeeded in increasing the accommodations sufficiently rapidly to accommodate them all.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Were they at any time during the time of your location there overcrowded?  
A. Sometimes they were pretty full, but when we could we sent the men away. From 15 to 25 a day were sent to New Haven, others to New York hospitals, others to New London—various places—so that as they came in others were sent out; and we managed by sending them off in that way to keep every really sick man cared for.

By General DODGE:

Q. You spoke of the accommodations of the Long Island Railroad. Has this not two independent lines down to within about 20 miles of Montauk—one the North line and one the South—which come together at Seaport?

A. I am not certain as to the length of the double line.

Q. Where was the greatest difficulty in the transportation; what did you suffer most from the railroad transportation?

A. I can not say that there was real suffering, but we had inconvenience by the troops not getting their transportation exactly at the time expected; or in some cases they marched down to the depot and did not find the cars ready for them, which made some dissatisfaction.

Q. Had those regiments been notified that the transportation had been provided?

A. Notified about two days before to be ready at such a time.

Q. Had you inconvenience in not delivering supplies?

A. Sometimes there were delays, but it was not serious.

Q. Was it anything more than in the general course of business?

A. No; nothing more than the general course.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. It is thought that you could have obtained milk for the camp in a few hours; that a dozen places could have furnished any amount of milk.

A. This matter was discussed and investigation was made, but it was found that New York was the only place where milk could be procured in the required amounts.

Q. Was it so that you could have gotten milk from Boston in shorter time than from New York?

A. I do not know. I talked with Colonel Weston about it, and others, and they said we could get it from New York quicker than from anywhere else.

By General DODGE:

Q. How much milk did you use in a day?

A. As I recollect, about 2,000 gallons a day.

Q. And there were 10,000 sick?

A. Yes; we also gave it to others.

Q. You increased the amount in September?

A. Yes; one day I think we got 4,000 gallons.

Q. When the railroad people knew that transportation was required were they prompt in answering you?

A. Yes; they seemed to use every effort to give us every possible facility.

Q. Nearly all this milk came down on this railroad?

A. Yes; except some that came on our own transports.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. How far was it where the transports landed from your detention camp?

A. About three-quarters of a mile.

Q. How far was it from your general hospital to the railroad station?

A. The general hospital was about 3 miles from the railroad station, and from the landing place to the detention camp about a mile.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was there any difficulty about having a track put in running closer to the hospital?

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. It was as near as practically it could be?

A. Yes; I think so. Not much advantage in getting much closer. I would not have it come too near the hospital.

Q. Did you have ample facilities for carrying the men from the general hospital to the railroad station?

A. At first we did lack, but after we ordered 20 more ambulances that made it sufficient.

By General BEAVER:

Q. It was also said by one of the medical men who went there: "In my opinion, there was no necessity for establishing a camp like Camp Wikoff. As long as the men had to be brought North, I would have landed them at Camp Low or Sandy Hook Point, or at Fire Island, and under no circumstances should they have been kept there for a longer period than five days, or long enough to enable the authorities to be fully assured that there was no danger from the spread of disease or from the existence of contagious disease. After the time for observation had passed the men could have been discharged and sent to their homes or to the stations from which they were recruited, or, in case of the regulars, to the forts or stations they occupied at the outbreak of the war."

I read from the statement of two medical officers through the New York World. Dr. Jenkins criticises the management that permitted the camp to become infested with the germs of typhoid brought by patients from Tampa and Fernandina before even the first man from Santiago had been landed," and then follows what I have just read. Dr. Jenkins added the opinion that the camp should never have been established at Montauk Point.

A. In reply to that, you recollect at that time there was alarm in the country. It was feared that bringing this vast body of men infected with yellow fever would spread it through the country. In New Orleans, Alabama, and our Southern cities we do not allow any ship to land that comes from any infected place. Now, to allow ships to land with this vast amount of material, infected clothing, and send it broadcast throughout the country would have created alarm in the country and would have done great harm to the country. Even if there had not been a single case of spread of fever, the apprehension that the fever would spread would have been very damaging. If, therefore, for nothing else than to prevent this alarm going throughout the country, it was advisable to have this camp at such a place as Montauk. And there we kept them at a detention camp for

five days and then let them go to an independent camp, and if yellow fever broke out they could be isolated immediately. When General Sternberg reached Montauk I went with him to the isolated patients who had been pronounced to have yellow fever. He was the first physician to assert that the cases were not yellow fever.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Was there any yellow fever there at all—any cases?

A. That was a thing these experts differed about. Some said there was, others said there was not. I have visited hospitals in Santiago where surgeons were instructed to separate the yellow fever from other cases, and I could not see any difference between the yellow fever cases and the others. And surgeons would differ in the same way, some insisting that a certain case was yellow fever and others insisting that it was not. So it is hard to answer positively about it.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Would it, in your opinion, have been advisable or possible to have shipped these men to their homes within five days after having landed from the vessels without allowing them time to recuperate in hospitals?

A. I think it would have been very cruel. They needed medical attention, medical care, and they got good care and attention at Montauk.

Q. The difficulty, you have said, was that they were not kept long enough, but men were sent to their homes in answer to requests before they should have been sent, rather than that they kept them in the hospital too long?

A. Yes; and they would be taken sick, and that would cause people to see that distress; and those ladies who came up there and gave time and effort to relieve that distress were tender-hearted ladies, and no doubt saw a great deal of suffering and distress. They were kind, and their whole souls seemed to demand that they should do everything in their power to relieve the sick, and they did do a great deal of good.

Q. Would it have been proper, in your judgment, to have transferred these regiments of regular troops across the country to Chicago and to other points immediately upon their arrival or after a few days' detention?

A. No. They would have dropped out in every city, and the fact that these regiments had just left a yellow-fever country would have caused alarm.

Q. This distress was caused by disease, rather than by any want?

A. Yes; a disease of such character that 90 per cent had the poison in them, which raised their temperature, disturbed their whole system, took away all appetite and all strength.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. That applied as well to officers as men?

A. Yes. There was not a general who was not sick, not an officer on my staff who was not taken down, and they were down fearfully. My own son lay there for about nine days, his temperature much of the time 105, and we could not get it down. He had to be lifted up, and would moan with pain—lifted to make a change of clothing. I saw many others almost as sick.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you have sheets and pillows and those things in the hospital?

A. Oh, yes; everything. All of them had plenty of sheets, pillows, and blankets.

Q. You think the camp at Montauk was an absolute necessity, on account of its position, to keep the fever from spreading through the nation?

A. Yes; and the air was charming.

Q. Take up this statement, which is in detail, beginning August 14, as published in the New York World by Mr. Hersh: "August 14. Four more transports arrived from Santiago. They were the *Miami*, with 680 Rough Riders, General



Wheeler, and Colonel Roosevelt; the *Vigilancia*, with 693 men of the Sixth and Ninth Infantry; the *St. Louis*, with 872 men of the Ninth and Tenth Infantry, Seventy-first New York, and 6 Rough Riders; and *Manhattan*, with 550 men. There was a large percentage of sickness among the men on the transports. The well men who came ashore were thin to the point of emaciation. The sick were taken to the detention hospital and the well went into quarantine in camp."

"August 17. General Wheeler received orders from the War Department to take command of Camp Wikoff and to provide everything necessary for the comfort of the sick. The general-hospital building, able to accommodate 500, became so overcrowded, with the prospect of more transports arriving any day, General Young decided to accept the offer of the Red Cross Society and send away 100 of the sick on board of the steamship *Red Cross* to hospitals in New York."

What was the capacity at the time you arrived? Do you know?

A. I could not say definitely. The appeals of the good people to take away their sick was a great reason why we sent them away. We had people, as I know myself, proposing to take them away, although we had accommodations for them; but knowing that other sick men were coming into the hospital, we gladly availed ourselves of that.

Q. Had the number of sick been telegraphed in advance?

A. Yes; every day we telegraphed the number of the sick at Montauk to the Adjutant-General of the Army, at Washington.

Q. When you left Santiago, had you been able to inform the authorities at Montauk Point as to the number of sick on your hands?

A. No; I do not think we did that.

Q. State whether any of the fever sickness had developed in your command on your way North.

A. To some extent. The *Gate City* arrived with 41, the *Vigilancia* 21, the *St. Louis* 24, the *Matteawan* 34. These came to camp the 14th and 15th.

Q. "August 19. Three more transports arrived at Camp Wikoff. They were the *Mobile*, with 1,600 men of the Second Massachusetts, the Twenty-second Massachusetts, and the Eighth Regulars; the *Seneca*, with 416 of the Fourth Infantry, and *Comanche*, with 468 of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Four hundred and eighty-seven of the new arrivals were sick. The general hospital was unable to accommodate all of them; 150 of them had to be transferred to other transports in the bay. Men were sent to erect new tents for the hospitals. When night fell, the hospital had 700 patients; 200 men the estimated capacity."

A. I do not think they were crowded. We examined them every day and I never heard any complaint that they were crowded at that time. The *Mobile* brought in sick numbering 300. That made an impression on the people and was put in the papers. The *Mobile* came in on a very bad day. There were 128 brought out in litters. People standing there saw 128 litters brought off the ship. It gives a terrible impression of sickness. This large ship had 1,600 men.

Q. "August 20. The patients in the general hospital number 1,000. The accommodations were taxed to their utmost; many of the sick were without blankets or adequate shelter. The *Mobile* arrived with the Twenty-fifth and Eighth Massachusetts aboard. The camp numbers 12,000 men." Do you know of any sick without blankets or adequate shelter?

A. I did not see any, and I did not have a statement made to me that there were such.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. If that had been the case you would have been informed?

A. I think so.

By General BEAVER:

Q. You would have been able to supply shelter and blankets?

A. They had delivered there 30,000 woolen blankets.

By Captain HOWELL :

Q. That was one for every man?

A. Yes.

Q. Had they been there long?

A. No; they came from time to time, about 30,000 in all. I never heard there was any deficiency in blankets.

Q. Do you know whether there were any blankets on hand on the 20th of August?

A. In the quartermaster's department? I could not say positively about that, but never heard that there was any scarcity.

Q. "August 21. Transports arrived at Camp Wikoff were the *Olivette*, *Breakwater*, *City of Macon*, and the *Montera*. The *Breakwater* had 345 men of the Twelfth Infantry and 50 sick; the *Olivette* had 275 men of various commands, 192 were sick; the *City of Macon* brought 462 men of the Seventeenth Infantry Regulars, 92 men were sick; the *Montera* brought 312 of the Twenty-first Infantry Regulars, with 20 sick. The Seventy-first Regiment in camp has suffered severely. The soldiers had no cots and were compelled to sleep on the ground. Two-thirds of them had no blankets, and only had their light rubber ponchos for protection during the cold, damp nights. Hundreds of other soldiers sick were still waiting on the transports for hospital accommodation. It was reported that seventy-five carpenters could do no work toward adding to the hospital because scantling had not arrived.

"Surgeons report 216 typhoid fever cases in hospital. Secretary Alger ordered the purchase of a lot of stores to better the diet of the men weakened by the army rations." Did you furnish cots to the soldiers?

A. We gave the soldiers bedsacks—a very good mattress. As soon as we could, every soldier had a floor to his tent and a straw mattress; not at first, but as fast as we could, a bed-sack mattress filled with straw. This and other statements which you have read illustrates the difference between Montauk Camp and other camps. The soldiers who occupied all the other camps entered them as strong, healthy men, just enlisted, and pronounced perfect specimens of health by medical experts. The condition of Montauk was very different. The soldiers who came to Montauk were sick men, about one-fifth being very sick and half the balance being hardly able to walk, and nearly all being very weak from the effects of unusual exposure in a tropical climate. Our effort was to build up and restore these sick men to health.

Q. Were there any cots used at all for the private soldiers?

A. I think not.

Q. They were used in the hospital?

A. Yes; in the hospital they were furnished with cots, but the soldiers in camp were not furnished with cots.

Q. But I understand you did not leave them bare, but gave them bedsacks and straw?

A. Yes. We did not give floors immediately to all, but we did as soon as possible.

Q. Was there any considerable time when any number were compelled to sleep on the ground without any protection after you were there?

A. After I was there there were a good many tents without floors, but we put in floors with great rapidity.

By Colonel DENBY :

Q. As a military man, you would not regard it as a necessity for an army in the field camping out to have tent floors?

A. It would be impossible for them to be supplied with tent floors in the field. No army ever did have them in the field, but we had them at Montauk because these men came as invalids, to be restored to health as soon as possible.

By General DODGE:

Q. Those who didn't have a tent floor would have a bedtick and straw?

A. We did have in a very short time. We had 20,000 of these bedsacks brought there and issued to the men.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Here is the specification that two-thirds of them had no blanket and had only their thin rubber ponchos to protect them during the cool, damp night.

A. I went all through the camp and never heard any such complaint.

Q. If that were so, whose fault was it?

A. I think, if it was so, it was the neglect of those officers in not going and getting the things.

Q. Of course it was the fault of the men in throwing blankets away, as we know has sometimes been done. Undoubtedly they had blankets at some time?

A. I can not conceive that they would go without. They generally had a blanket in their bunks while on shipboard en route from Santiago.

Q. Was there any complaint officially made to you that these men had no blankets?

A. I do not recollect there was.

Q. If it had been made to you, what would you have done?

A. When I received notice that there was a deficiency in any command, I sent for the commanding officer and directed him to go or send to the quartermaster or commissary, and not to stop his efforts until the needed supplies were given to the soldiers.

Q. So you had less red tape than usual?

A. The men were sick, and I directed my efforts to see that supplies were promptly given them.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You mean that you gave supplies, medical supplies, or anything else?

A. When surgeons told me they wanted medicines, I immediately telegraphed Colonel Brown in New York to send the needed supplies immediately.

Q. How long a time would it take to fill the order?

A. Once I telegraphed on Sunday and the supplies reached Montauk Monday night, I think. I noticed in the New York Monday morning papers that the officers in the Army Building were at work on Sunday sending out supplies.

Q. If complaint had been made to you that men had lost their blankets, how long would it have taken to get blankets?

A. I think a very short time—a few hours—because I do not think the quartermaster was entirely without blankets at any time.

Q. If the colonel of the Seventy-first had learned that his men had thrown their blankets away at 2 o'clock, and the commanding officer of the regiment had complained, you could have got blankets before night?

A. I think so. I do not know of any time when the quartermaster was without them.

Q. They could have had these blankets before the next night anyhow?

A. Yes.

Q. How was the weather—was it cold, or was it dry and hot? If there had been any men without blankets, would it have been very detrimental?

A. For a healthy man it would make no difference at all. For a sick man, even on those nights, I think we ought to have had a blanket.

Q. "August 22. Reported that regulars were suffering for necessities of life; they had received no pay for three months and many were penniless; they were hovering about the lunch counters at the railroad station picking up fragments of sandwiches left by others more fortunate;" have you any knowledge of any condition of affairs at any time of that kind?

A. I have heard those things repeated, and the regulars just laughed at them. The soldiers were fed luxuriously. The commissaries of all the brigades were instructed to go to Colonel Weston every morning and get the supplies I ordered, which were in addition to the regular rations. I directed Colonel Weston to repeat his orders for this character of supplies so as always to have an abundance on hand, and he did so.

Q. On the same date this charge is made: "That contract surgeons were reported living at the expense of the patients. After the doctors had a lunch, twenty-five empty Apollinaris bottles were counted on the table, said to have been diverted from the hospital stores." Had you any complaint at any time of the contract surgeons or any other surgeons?

A. When I found the employees taking these things, I issued a very positive order that any employee that took anything devoted to the sick in any way should be arrested and charges brought against him.

Q. Do you know of medical officers having taken supplies intended for the sick?

A. Not of my own personal knowledge.

Q. Reports came to you that they had?

A. I heard some charges talked about, and that the doctor had said: "I am sick of myself," and I issued a very positive order which I had sent to all the hospitals.

Q. When that order was issued by you, was anybody arrested afterwards for disobedience of it?

A. No; I do not think it was violated after that.

Q. You had it published to the commands that no one was permitted to use those things?

A. Any employee who used anything donated by the people or the Government for the sick should be arrested.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Is it not a fact that there were ample supplies for the sick and the surgeons too?

A. The surgeons had no business to use them.

Q. Didn't you have an abundance of supplies, so that the sick would not have suffered if the contract surgeons had done what was alleged?

A. Oh, no; they would not have suffered.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Is it not possible or probable that they bought their own Apollinaris water—sent for them and paid for them?

A. When we made the complaint pretty strong, they did not tell me they got the bottles themselves. I am afraid it was done to some extent out of the medical supplies.

Q. Still, that would not have caused in any degree the suffering complained of?

A. No. There were individual cases of suffering, no doubt.

Q. And individual cases of rascality?

A. Yes; and suffering, and some individual cases of neglect. I insisted that every sick man should have a nurse constantly by him, and that deficiency was remedied as fast as it could be.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Did you issue that order as soon as you heard it talked about that something of that kind had been done?



A. Yes, as soon as I heard of it I talked to them, pretty sharply too, and issued this order immediately, and asked the surgeons to pay attention and stop such abuses.

By General McCook:

Q. Did any of your material become injured by reason of the lack of railway facilities?

A. Not any considerable quantity. I remember on one occasion the milk soured. That was not usually the case.

By General BEAVER:

Q. "August 24. A severe wind and rain storm struck the camp, and eight men in the overcrowded hospitals died from shock."

A. There was a storm, and I can not say whether men died of shock. Tents were blown down. My own tent was blown down. When the wind came up with a fearful rush, I went and got some men and tightened up the poles and got things fixed; but the storm renewed and blew down the tent.

Q. So that was the act of God, and can not be charged upon the Quartermaster's Department?

A. I had my tent straightened up, and after that it blew down.

Q. Here is something: "There were 1,100 patients in hospital tents intended to accommodate only 1,000; 350 in the detention hospital that was made for only 300; others in transports in the bay which could not be landed; no more cots to be had in camp. The *Yale* arrived with 1,069 on board, 173 of whom were ill; also the *Mohawk* with 1,099 on board, 130 sick. Secretary Alger visited the camp. Surgeon Cronin told him that there was growing need for milk and other luxuries suitable for the sick." Have you any knowledge as to the capacity of the hospitals at that time and as to the number in them?

A. I can only say that I went through them very frequently and never heard any complaint of that kind, nor to my observation could I say they were crowded.

Q. Was it within your power, if that was the case, to have supplied the deficiency? Could it have been done?

A. It would not have been more than a day or two. I never saw any such condition of crowding, and only once remember of a complaint being made to me that the patients were crowded.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Did you make it your duty to look into this matter? In the course of your duties how often did you visit these places?

A. I spent a great deal of time in visiting the various hospitals.

Q. Did you go there to see whether they were overcrowded?

A. Yes; and to see the condition of the men—to see the men one day and to see them improve the next. It was usually very interesting to go to the hospitals. I felt I could do more good that way than any other. Some days I would spend two hours there.

Q. How long would it have taken to have remedied the defect of overcrowding if you had found it to exist?

A. I think it could have been done in a day.

Q. You did not find it necessary to increase the capacity?

A. We were constantly increasing it.

Q. There was no time that you found it important to increase the capacity, then, that you did not do it?

A. We knew that vessels were coming with the sick, and we were at work all the time increasing the facilities, and we sent off the men to those other places and were quite certain that they would be provided for.

Q. What rule did you adopt about the men going home; would you let them have sick leave?

A. Yes, sick leave and transportation.

Q. From that camp?

A. Yes, and no matter how far they were going, gave them transportation.

Q. Then the trains went at stated times, so that there was nothing in the way, and anyone could have taken the train and gone home?

A. Yes; and in addition we had officers in New York who met them at the depot and to take care of them, to assist the Red Cross people in making provision for them when they landed on the Long Island side.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. That arrangement all made in your camp?

A. Yes, sir. Officers and men from my camp were sent by me to assist the Red Cross people in taking care of the soldiers as they passed through Long Island City and New York.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. What about their rations—were they provided with rations?

A. The good people in the towns along the railroad would come to the trains and give the soldiers delicacies. The ladies would come on the trains and give them what they needed, but in addition the soldiers had rations.

Q. It is charged that many of them failed of being furnished with descriptive lists, and could not be paid and could get no advances. Do you know of any discharged without descriptive papers?

A. That was done to some extent, at first. There were a good many of the contract surgeons who did not know about these things. I issued very strict orders to prevent this neglect.

By General BEAVER:

Q. The allegation is made that these troops have not received pay for three months. Was there any special reason for that?

A. Well, no; I do not think there was. While down in Santiago, while in the campaign, they could not pay them off very well. They sent several paymasters there as soon as they could after the 1st of August, and paid them off there pretty rapidly. Then they had several at Montauk, and paid off as fast as they could.

Q. Had your troops been paid before you left Santiago?

A. Some were paid at Santiago and some after they reached Montauk.

Q. Were they paid at Montauk?

A. Yes.

Q. Soon after your arrival?

A. Within a couple of weeks. All the available paymasters, nearly, were down in Santiago when we arrived at Montauk. They came up next and paid off in Montauk.

Q. Surgeon Linn says that on the 10th of August he could not get requisite medicines for his sick. Surg. R. P. Amos, of the Tenth Infantry, reported that his sick men were unable to digest the army rations, and he recommended that they be allowed to go to their homes. Do you know anything of this complaint of Surgeon Linn?

A. No; if they could not digest the army rations, there was generally other kinds of food for them.

Q. Linn's complaint is that he could not get medicines and attention for the sick. Were there medicines there on the 10th of August?

A. I heard there was some scarcity of medicines at Santiago, but after we arrived at Montauk, if there was a scarcity of medicines in any regiment, it was the fault of the surgeon in immediate charge. I arranged with Colonel Forwood to issue medical supplies as they were needed and notified the surgeons to go to him in all cases where there was a deficiency in their supplies.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How was it possible for them to arrange their accounts if there were no requisitions supplied to cover the medicines?

A. They would give memorandum receipts, and afterwards regular receipts. There might be some little difficulty.

Q. That would come later?

A. Yes. I assured all the officers that if they would do their duty and see that the soldiers were taken care of, even if they did not do it exactly according to the regulations, Congress would take care of them, and they would not suffer unjustly.

Q. Then, as I understand, the fact was that the ordinary routine of army requisitions was simply ignored, and, owing to the urgency, you simply furnished these supplies at once?

A. When we could use requisitions, we would do so; but in war they could not always possibly conform to those regulations. Certainly when battle was going on they could not.

Q. When the emergency arose, you issued this order and made your memorandum receipts?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you do that?

A. Because it was essential to get the things promptly.

By General BEAVER:

Q. General Wheeler, in the report of the testimony which you gave before the commission yesterday I understand that there were some parts of it that did not fairly represent your testimony. Please state if such is the case.

A. The stenographic notes had inaccuracies. I have been so engaged with other matters that I have not read it all, although I have glanced over portions of it.

Q. In our examination of yesterday you came down to August 27, taking up specifications alleged by the World. August 27 the World had published exposures of camp horrors, lack of proper food for the sick, and the Red Cross sent a lot of luxuries for the sick in the hospital and company tents. State, if you please, General, what camp horrors there were, if any, that came to your notice and to what they would be attributed and who was responsible for their existence, if any one.

A. If there were any camp horrors the commander of the camp would certainly be the responsible person because he had ample authority to rectify any wrongs and give the proper comfort to the soldiers. I do not know of any complaints from soldiers at that time. There were a number of individual instances of suffering on the part of the soldiers, but they were very few in comparison to the great number of soldiers there and to the great amount of sickness. I went through the hospitals and made it a special point to ask in every ward if there was anything that they wanted that they did not have, and the answer was always speaking in gratitude of the good care they were receiving.

Q. State whether or not there was lack of proper food for the sick at that time, August 27; and if so, to what it was attributable.

A. There was certainly no lack of food. The soldiers had full rations—do you refer to the hospitals or to the camp?

Q. Well, it don't say whether hospital or camp here.

A. Well, in the hospitals, first, we had orders for the surgeons to expend 60 cents a day for each occupant of the hospital for such food as the surgeon thought they ought to have. Then, in addition to that, we had the supplies that I had ordered individually. I gave the character of them yesterday, and in addition to that we had the good ladies of the neighborhood there in large attendance with everything



that could be bought for the benefit of the sick, and in addition to that we had people writing offering money. I had letters coming to me with checks inclosed and money placed to my credit varying in amounts to \$5,000 to be used for the benefit of the soldiers; even little boys inclosed \$1. I answered all the letters and told them that the soldiers were having every necessity and I did not think it proper for me to disburse the money and sent the money back. Ladies would send checks for \$50 or \$100.

Q. Were those returned on the ground that they were not needed, or you did not wish to take the responsibility of disbursing the money?

A. Well, I wrote to them that I did not think it would be proper for me to disburse it, and suggested that the organizations who were fixed to handle money, and those excellent ladies—Miss Helen Gould and the other ladies in charge of like organizations—should disburse it. I thought it could be better done that way, and this man who sent \$5,000, I told him that if he would send an agent up there I would go around with him and he could see the situation and order the things that he thought would be most beneficial, but really I did not think it necessary, because there seemed to be every preparation necessary for the sick. The gentleman expended the money as I suggested.

Q. It is stated here that the Red Cross sent a load of luxuries for the sick in hospital and company tents. If there were sick in the company tents, who was responsible for that?

A. There were always men sick in the company tents, but not so sick but what they could be made pretty comfortable. It is true that ships would come in with so many sick and the sick would develop so fast that we did not have accommodations for all that came in the hospitals, but the surgeons of divisions, brigades, and regiments exerted themselves earnestly to take care of those in the tents, and some improvised brigade hospitals near the commands, which answered pretty much the purpose of a general hospital.

Q. State whether or not there is in military parlance what is known as sick in quarters—that is, men who are not regarded by the surgeons as sufficiently sick to go to the hospital.

A. That is very frequently the case. I know I was sick myself. I had medical treatment and had medicines, but did not report sick and go to the hospital. I did not relinquish any of my duties, and that is the case with soldiers oftentimes.

Q. It says here that men were ordered to double up and sleep four in a tent.

A. That is true.

Q. What is the character of a tent for enlisted men?

A. It is ordinarily a wall tent, and four men could sleep in it very comfortably.

Q. What is the ordinary assignment in camp to those tents—how many men to each one, according to regulations?

A. I do not remember now what is the regulation number.

General McCook. Four.

General WILSON. I want to add that when I was in the Military Academy we slept four in a tent; that is, the old wall tent and not the A tent.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Well, was that crowding them in?

A. I do not think so. I think it was taking very good care of them. There were a great many that only had two or three in a tent.

Q. This statement of the accommodations that those saw that went to the camp: What I want to make out is, whether there was great crowding to make room in a tent, or were they simply in a normal condition?

A. We did not put four in a tent unless it became necessary. Ships were coming in, and we did not always know how many were on board and how many would go to the detention hospital.



Q. Under date of August 28 it says here: "The statement of General Wheeler given out by Captain Higgins, chief of the signal corps, in regard to his order for food for sick soldiers being stopped by Commissary-General Eagan, in which he said 'General Order No. 116 allows the medical officer in charge of the hospital at Montauk Point to purchase food for sick soldiers not to exceed 60 cents per man a day.' This does not in any way provide for the sick in camp who are in hospital—about 2,000 are so reported. My personal inspection convinces me that the supplies I am ordering are necessary for the health and possibly to save the lives of some of the sick men in camp who can not be provided for in the hospitals." Will you state what steps, if any, were taken by General Eagan, Chief Commissary Subsistence, to stop the shipment of food which you had ordered?

A. Well, the law fixed the ration, and when I first ordered these supplies Colonel Weston told me that the commissary officer in New York replied they could not purchase them, because it was not in accordance with the law. I sent them the order of the Secretary of War which authorized this purchase, and then they were sent. Captain Duval came to me and said an order came from Washington countermanding the order under which I had purchased the supplies. I investigated and found that there had been a misunderstanding in Washington about the order. The Secretary of War stated that the order was not countermanded by his authority. There was no difficulty after that time. The construction of General Order No. 116 was that it should only apply to the surgeon of the general hospital, and that no one except the surgeons of the general hospital had the authority to expend the 60 cents per day. I laid the matter before the authorities in Washington, and this order was extended so as to authorize this expenditure of 60 cents per day per man to surgeons of division and brigade hospitals. With this construction the sick in all the hospitals were well provided for, and the purchases which I made were used to give a change of diet to the men in camp, and this change of diet was essential to restore them to health.

Q. In this instance of the suppression of this extra ration, how long did it last?

A. I think about two days.

Q. Was the 60 cents of which you speak in addition to the regular ration, or was it intended to cover the entire food supply?

A. It did not say positively, but the regular ration was not exactly adapted to the men in the hospital, and I do not think it was used.

Q. That was intended to cover the entire supply then?

A. It practically did.

Q. There was no commutation of the regular rations—the 60 cents was to cover the entire cost?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what is the cost of the regular ration?

A. I think 18 cents.

Q. This, then, was more than three times the regular ration?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State then, if you had knowledge, what that knowledge is of the case of Private Hugh Parrett, of the Eighth Infantry, who is alleged to have died in his tent of neglect and exposure. He was landed sick from the Mobile and was sent to his tent.

A. I heard of his death and ordered Major Beach to make an investigation and report on the case. After his death a statement was made in the New York World which was sent to me from Washington and I was ordered to make a further investigation. I directed Major Beach to make a further investigation and his report was sent on to Washington. My inquiry showed that Dr. Tabor was a little cross to Parrett, but it also showed that his attention to his command in Santiago was such as to earn for him the devotion of the command that he had

charge of as surgeon, and we were confronted by a petition generally signed asking to have him retained in the command on account of his efficiency. I recollect that it was stated that Tabor did not send him to the hospital when he should. I think there is no doubt but what he made a mistake in that case and that the man ought to have been sent to the hospital. It was one of those individual instances of neglect on account of mistaken judgment on the part of the surgeon.

Q. From your knowledge of Tabor, was this simply a mistake in judgment or an intentional desire to neglect this man?

A. Well, I think it was a mistake in judgment; and then, too, our surgeons were sick themselves; and I noticed that they were sometimes irritable on account of being sick, and I called their attention to the fact, and I told them I saw indications of the irritability, which I supposed arose from their being ill themselves. They said, "It is so; we are sick." I did not have any conversation with Dr. Tabor personally, but this was conversation I had with other surgeons. I was told that Dr. Tabor was sick, and that was the reason given for his speaking irritably to sick men.

Q. Did Major Beach make any particular report in regard to this particular case?

A. He made a full report, and it is in Washington now.

Q. The explanation which Dr. Tabor gave in the *World* was that he tried to get Parrett in the hospital, but there was no room.

A. The management of the Parrett case was a great error and wrong. The question was which one should go. A great many went in that morning and did every morning. It was a question which should go in and which should remain in camp.

Q. Under the gravest necessity?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is said on the same day that a *World* reporter saw sick men falling in the company streets. In one company only five men were able to walk. Was your attention called in any way to that condition of affairs?

A. Yes, sir; I saw by my personal observation that the men were very sick. I had been in the same condition myself, and I could appreciate what the condition was.

Q. Was that due to disease or lack of proper attention on the vessels coming back, or was it in any sense due to the conditions surrounding the camp?

A. It was due, primarily, to the poisonous malaria that had got into the men.

Q. Had you any knowledge of the specific fact of any one being unable to walk.

A. No; but I know, taking the troops as they arrived, more than half of them were unable to walk a long distance. They were very weak, and in walking from the ship to their camp they had to walk very slow and to stop and rest.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. I suggest that you inquire whether the difference in the climate of Cuba and Montauk Point would not produce this effect. Exactly the same thing happened at Detroit with the naval reserves who had never been on the sea at all before. Many said these men looked like whipped curs. It was a harsh expression. The men looked pale, dejected, worn out, but they had been on board ship and did not suffer a bit. I suggest that you ask General Wheeler if these men were not in the same condition; whether they would not look that way anyhow?

By General BEAVER:

Q. What is your impression?

A. The impression I had at the time was that the illness was caused by the malaria in them, which caused bilious derangement of the stomach, destroyed the appetite, and necessitated a change of diet.

Q. What is your experience in general in regard to the reaction after an active campaign?

A. There is generally a relapse, but then the campaign in Cuba had been one rather of inaction. When we were on the breastworks the men were without exercise. The men had greasy meat, hard-tack, and coffee. It helped to produce this effect. In talking with the surgeons they said it was unfortunate that they had no exercise. After the surrender we might have had it, but the men were very weak and could not take it. On July 18 I had to march my men about 5 miles, and a large majority of them had to fall out on the road; they dropped out and rested.

Q. Was that due to the insufficiency of the rations or climatic conditions?

A. Climatic conditions, undoubtedly.

Q. There is a statement here attributed to Dr. Nicholas Senn, in which he says that "if the camp remains here another week there will be an epidemic of typhoid fever. This is due to the open sinks here. The poison germs will drain down through the surface sand and contaminate the drinking water. There is no escaping it." How were your sinks cared for? That is the question.

A. We had thorough inspections; had earth thrown over them and lime thrown over them.

Q. How often?

A. Every hour or two. We had men there nearly all the time. So thoroughly was this done that I recollect General Sternberg, while walking to the leeward of the sinks, remarked that there was no offensive smell at all although the wind blew right by the sinks and toward us.

Q. That naturally brings us to the question that I had not said much about.

A. One more word, please. I saw this statement and immediately commenced investigating it. I went and saw the engineers, examined the ground myself, and it was not of a character that anything could seep through; it was not cavernous, nor were there any roots in it that water would be able to follow, and I talked to several surgeons and they seemed to agree that there was no immediate or serious danger of typhoid fever.

Q. Was there any case of typhoid that you know of that came from the sinks?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. If they were in the hospital, the men would be attended to and the excrement would be disposed of and not put in the sinks?

A. I think it would be put in the sinks and immediately covered with lime.

Q. Do you know as a matter of fact that Dr. Senn made this statement attributed to him?

A. No; I do not. I regret it very much, because it made a great alarm throughout the country. Everyone of these soldiers had a wife or mother, or somebody, and for that to go through the country in the papers created a terrible alarm.

Q. What was the depth of the sinks generally?

A. They varied from 7 to 9 feet.

Q. What was the character of the soil?

A. Very compact.

Q. What was the depth of your wells?

A. I think the principal one was about 30 or 40 feet.

Q. What was the character of the soil excavated in reaching that depth?

A. It was a compact soil and very difficult for anything to seep through.

Q. What was the distance of your principal well or any of the wells that were used from the sinks?

A. Oh, it is a long distance. They commenced the sinks within 200 yards of the wells, and we stopped and went off a long distance, so there was no possibility of contamination.

Q. This remark was made by Dr. Nicholas Senn on the 29th of August. Was there an epidemic of typhoid fever within a week?



A. No, sir. There was comparatively few cases and no increase that could have originated from the causes indicated.

Q. Then if the prophecy was made it was a false one?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You speak of the sinks being a long distance from the wells; what distance would you say in yards or feet?

A. I can not say definitely, but some three or four hundred yards. I know I went to the surgeons and discussed the matter of their being too near, and they all concurred that they were not.

Q. Private William Moore, of the Eighth Infantry, in a signed statement to the New York World said Dr. Tabor told sick men who applied for medical aid to take picks and shovels and go out and work, as all they needed was exercise. Have you any knowledge as to that?

A. No, I know that in a general talk among the surgeons it was suggested that it would be better for the men if they had exercise and rather encouraged them in playing ball or doing something to get them out.

Q. If the statement were made state whether or not it was made in the interest of the men or brutality—

A. I think in the interest of the men, for the statement that they were told to take picks and shovels could not have meant anything, because there was no occasion to use them.

Q. On August 30 Dr. Cyrus Edson again visited the camp for the New York World. Since August 12, his last visit, the general hospital had been increased from 6 to 40 tents; there were 1,300 patients, 20,000 were in camp. Dr. Edson found the hospital overcrowded; sick obliged to lie on the floor for lack of cots. Dr. Edson reported that the conditions seemed perfect for the development of typhoid epidemic. The water was not pure and certain to be further contaminated. Dr. Edson predicted that cases of typhoid caught in camp would develop about September 10. Not an hour should be lost, he said, in getting so-called healthy men away from Montauk Point, and the sick should follow as quickly as their condition would permit. What was the capacity of a hospital tent, General?

A. At that time we had gotten pavilion tents and they were fixed for 40 patients, several tents along in a row, nicely floored, and with framework up. I did not think at that time that they were very crowded. They seemed to be pretty comfortable.

Q. Was there a lack of cots?

A. Yes, sir; some of the men were on the floor, but they seemed to be pretty comfortable. I did not hear of any complaint. I know when I walked through and asked how they were, no one made any complaint to me. The nurses devoted themselves to taking care of the sick.

Q. I think you said those on the floor laid on a mattress and not on the bare floor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What proportion of the men in the hospital at that time were without cots?

A. I would say a small proportion; I can not put it in figures.

Q. Had requisitions been made for cots?

A. Yes, sir; and they came in a short time. It was only a short time that they were on the floor.

Q. It was not due then to any neglect on the part of the authorities to fully provide everything for their comfort?

A. No, I did not think so; I must say that those surgeons and everybody there devoted themselves very earnestly to their duties, and I would say that throughout that whole campaign soldiers and officers conducted themselves in a most



praiseworthy manner in regard to their respective duties, and it was gratifying to see such glorious conduct on the part of the officers and men, and I did not hear complaint from either sick or well.

Q. What have you to say, General, as to the prediction of Dr. Edson that the conditions seemed to be perfect for the development of an epidemic; that the water supply was not pure; that cases of typhoid caught in camp would develop about September 10. What are the facts in regard to the prediction?

A. I thought the condition was by no means favorable to an epidemic of typhoid, and I talked to the surgeons, including the division and brigade surgeons. I think all agreed that the conditions were not favorable for the development of typhoid fever if proper precautions were taken. The Secretary of War had had the water examined before we went there and it was pronounced pure. We then had experts come there and give it a most critical examination. Colonel Smart, a man of world-wide reputation, brought his instruments to Montauk and examined the water, and he reported it quite pure.

Q. What was the source of supply of water at that time?

A. From a well 300 or 400 hundred yards from the pond spoken of, and it was pumped through pipes to the camps. When the pump broke, we had a number of water wagons hauling water to the various camps.

Q. General, as a matter of fact, whose prediction was correct, Dr. Edson's or those of the surgeons who advised you?

A. Those who advised me. There was no epidemic of typhoid fever.

Q. Was there any noticeable increase of typhoid immediately after August 29?

A. Well there was an increase of typhoid fever; still the increase was not in proportion to the other diseases. There was a slight increase, but nothing like an epidemic.

Q. It did not amount to anything like an epidemic?

A. No, sir; nothing like it. All the surgeons agreed with me that hardly a place could be found where the men would be more comfortable than at Montauk.

Q. Dr. Conner would like to know whether the increase in typhoid fever was in a greater proportion than you were expecting from the number of patients in the hospital?

A. It was really less than I expected.

Q. Under date of August 31 it is said Major Dimmock said in an interview that men at Camp Wykoff suffered from the indifference of contract surgeons. He often was obliged to hunt up a surgeon and take him to sick men in the tents. State whether or not your attention was directed to any indifference or inefficiency or lack of attention on the part of surgeons; and if so, what steps were taken to remedy the difficulty.

A. I can not say whether it occurred at that time or a little previous to that, but there was a complaint of lack of surgeons and no doubt officers did have to go and hunt up surgeons. He was a captain then, and no doubt he had to do it. The surgeons were almost broken down with hard work; I never knew of their failure to go when hunted up.

Q. Most of us know, General, the routine, but the general public do not know. I would ask you what was the established order in the army for a man to get a surgeon—at the sick call?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If the man is too sick to go to the sick call, whose duty is it to report him to the surgeon?

A. The officers, and it is essentially their duty to send for surgeons when men are taken sick after the hour of sick call.

Q. There was nothing unusual in the captain going to the surgeon's quarters and reporting one of the men sick?

A. No, sir; it was in the line of his duty, especially if the man was too sick to visit the surgeon. Everybody was trying to restore the command to health.

Q. It was stated under the same date that General Wheeler ordered an \$8,000 water filter to be erected. This was August 31 and the camp at Montauk was decided upon July 28. If the water was reported by experts as good and pure, why did you erect a water filter?

A. Well, in talking with the engineers I found that the water supply was falling a little, and Colonel Young and others said that when the water supply fell the water was liable to become impure. I asked them how it could be corrected, and they said by a water filter.

Q. Then it was not because it was needed then, but in anticipation of a fall in the water that this filter was erected?

A. Yes, sir; it was done as a precaution, and when I reported to the Secretary, he said "if it saves one life it is a good expenditure." The surgeons differed about it. Some said that it was not advisable, others that it was. Colonel Forwood said, particularly, that it was not necessary, but it was done out of abundant precaution. You can all realize how serious it would be to have 20,000 men isolated as they were at Montauk and have even a very slight impurity in the water.

Q. Again, on the 2d of September, there were 18 deaths in camp, the pumps broke down, and the water supply was cut short, causing great suffering among the sick. If that be a fact, to what was it attributable?

A. Well, there was at one time a breakdown of the pump and the pipes got stopped up, but the engineers cut the pipes and took out the stones. Colonel Young thought it was done by some rascally men he had discharged.

Q. How many pumps had you, General?

A. I can not say that we had but one pump under operation at that time. We had dug other wells.

Q. Was it a steam pump?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What capacity was it?

A. I can not recollect that. I have a statement from Colonel Young. It was far beyond any possible necessity.

Q. What was the length of the delay caused by the stoppage of the pipe?

A. I don't think more than one day, and I don't think it caused any suffering. I recollect a lady came to me and said there was suffering in the Seventh Infantry, but I do not think it was on account of lack of water. It was true that for one day they had to go a half mile for water.

Q. Then did you or did you not have another supply, or other facilities for getting water?

A. We had three other wells sunk, but the principal supply was from the first well which I have mentioned. We also had eleven water wagons running pretty constantly. No officers complained of any suffering to me on account of the temporary deficiency of water. It is one of the emergencies that may arise in private families as well as camps.

Q. This statement is attributed to you: "Everyone realizes that to land 18,000 men and put them in a bare field, without any building whatever, could not be done without some hardships." "Dr. E. E. Smith, analytical chemist, analyzed the camp drinking water at the request of the New York World and found evidence of contamination by sewerage." Was that communicated to you? If it was, what was the analysis?

A. No, sir. I saw that in the papers and laid it before the surgeons, and our analysis, it seemed, did not prove it. The experts showed it to be very pure indeed.

Q. State whether or not you made an examination whenever, in your judgment, an examination was required.

A. I asked the surgeons to examine it, and then Colonel Smart, as high an expert as there is in the United States, probably, made an examination with his material that he had, and he said it was all right. His report is in Washington. He made the examination at Montauk. He said he was unwilling to have the water transported to Washington, for something might get in it, and he wanted to know positively if there was anything objectionable about the water.

Q. What is your conclusion in regard to the water supply of the camp from the time you took command until you relinquished it?

A. I think it was adequate and, considering the difficulties encountered, remarkably well distributed and of a pure character.

Q. State whether or not any of the sinks in the camp would, so far as you could ascertain, cause any injury to the water supply.

A. The opinion of the surgeons, so far as I could find out, was that it was not attributable to that cause.

Q. It is said that the distilling ship *Iris* was ordered to Montauk Point.

A. That was at my suggestion, because I wanted to have it in case of an accident to the existing supply.

Q. Was it used at any time?

A. I don't believe it was. I asked for it to remain there so that if the water gave out it would supply the deficiency. The officers came to me and reported that they were ready to do the work and I put them in communication with Colonel Young, and the moment he found it was necessary our intention was to commence to supply the camps with water from the ship.

Q. Under date of September 5 there is quite a long statement here: "Dr. William Gilman Thompson, of the Presbyterian and Bellevue hospitals, visited the camp, and in an interview in the New York Times adjudged the disinfectant system a farce, and that the whole camp was infected with disease. This was proved by the fact that the hospitals in the city were constantly receiving cases of men who went to New York directly from quarters, not having been in the camp hospital at all, and who had typhoid fever for days before." I can cite you two cases among many in the Presbyterian Hospital," said Dr. Thompson: "one is a private of the Sixth Cavalry and is seriously ill with typhoid fever. He was sent to New York on furlough September 2 and had had the disease about twelve days. Another is a private in the Thirty-fourth Michigan, sent away on furlough September 2 from quarters. He was picked up in this city on the tenth day of the disease and taken to the hospital. At the camp a Red Cross nurse told me that the supply of sheets for typhoid-fever patients had entirely given out. The conditions of this disease make a frequent change of sheets necessary. The chief water supply was a well which had been sunk about a rod from a pest pond, where men and horses were seen bathing. There will be another typhoid-fever outbreak there shortly, for the use of disinfectants is totally inadequate and the disease has had a chance to spread in the camp." State whether or not the facts as they developed justified that prediction, or did they fulfill your surgeon's predictions?

A. I think the disinfection did a great deal of good. We had a disinfection plant at the quarantine station and then at the detention camp. It is true that water was drawn from the pond up to the time of my arrival at Montauk, but this was not done after the large well commenced operation of August 18. I think he rather exaggerates when he says that the whole camp was infected with disease. I think it is very probable that men left camp on furlough, and that typhoid fever developed after they left there. That would be very often the case under the conditions that existed in the army from Santiago, and I do not see how it could have been prevented. Men would apply for furlough and it would be granted to them, and afterwards the typhoid fever would develop in them.



Q. I suppose, from the medical standpoint, it would be called walking typhoid.

A. I don't know.

Dr. CONNER. Yes, sir; there are cases of that kind.

General WILSON. I have two officers now in my corps who passed through the first stages of the fever without knowing it.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Have you a knowledge of men being sent directly from quarters to New York who were sick? Why was that done, and to what extent?

A. Steamboats would arrive at Montauk prepared to take a certain number of men to the hospitals at New York or other cities. I would then send orders to the hospitals to select patients who were in condition to make the journey, and the surgeons were also instructed to avoid sending patients who were so far convalescent that they could return to duty in a day or two. I found that it required a good deal of investigation to find the requisite number of men who met these requirements. One day a steamer arrived and orders which I understood came from Washington directed that 275 men be sent to New York on the steamer. About 150 were selected with some ease, but after that it was difficult to find men in the hospitals whom it was thought advisable to send. I saw some men being carried or helped along to the ambulances who seemed to me very feeble. I asked some of them if they felt able to make the journey, and whenever they indicated that they were not I told the surgeons to take them back. It seems that the patients felt able to travel while on their beds and the effort of getting up and preparing for the journey seemed to break them down. The surgeons said that unless such men were taken it would be impossible to get 275 men. I told them then to send the boat off with less. They then asked me for a written order to that effect, and I gave it to them and told them not to jeopardize the life of any man, no matter how few went out on the boat. I told them that the figures 275 in the order only meant that the boat could accommodate that many. I think a few men were taken from the camps, but they were sick men, and it was just as proper to take sick men from the camps as it was from the hospital. The effort was to find men that would fill the requirements of the conditions to go in the hospitals in the cities.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to the failure of a supply of sheets or bed linen for typhoid-fever patients or any other? If so, state whether steps were taken to supply the deficiency; and if so, how soon, and whether or not there was a responsibility for that, and where it rests.

A. Yes, sir; the difficulty was in getting laundry work done. We could not send off pillowcases, sheets, and clothing from hospitals where there were infectious diseases, so we proceeded to build an extensive laundry. Before we got it in working order there was a little scarcity. There was an expectation that it would be able to go to work a little sooner than it was. This expectation probably deterred the surgeons from sending for additional sheets. There was a complaint of a deficiency, but it was not material, and in my investigation I found that the deficiency was not marked. I did not see soiled linen in use at any time that I recall, and when the laundry got to work there was the nicest cleanest kind of bed-clothes for the sick.

Q. So far as you know, were there any deaths attributed to this lack of bed linen, or was there any specific case called to your attention?

A. I did not hear of any.

Q. When did you erect the laundry? Do you remember when it went into operation?

A. I have forgotten. I have a memorandum in my room, but I have forgotten the date.



Q. About how long after you took command was this? Do you recollect?

A. I think it was late in August. We had to put up a building and put in the machinery. There was a difficulty about getting some of the machinery erected. It was reported that it would be ready for work at a certain period, and then there was some delay.

Q. How did you have your linen laundered before the building of the laundry?

A. There was some little washing done around the hospitals, but most of it was new linen; and then when the laundry started they washed up the accumulation. I never saw, as I now recall, any bedding that was not neat and nice in the hospital.

Q. What is your knowledge, if you have any, as to the existence of a pest pond in the neighborhood of your chief water supply or well?

A. There was a pond about 400 yards away.

Q. Was there a pond about a rod?

A. When they first got there, in August, they did pump some water from that pond, but after August 18 they had the well sunk, which I think was really 400 yards, as near as I could get at it.

Q. Is this a fact, as Dr. Gilman Thompson alleges, that the chief water supply was about a rod from a pest pond where men and horses were seen bathing?

A. No, sir. I think it was about 400 yards from the pond.

Q. What was that pond?

A. I did not think it a pest pond; it was a deep pond full of water. I do not think that it was bad water.

Q. I think I have seen it stated that there was no inlet or outlet. How is that?

A. I didn't see any inlet.

Q. Then it must have been fed by springs?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How large was the pond?

A. I am really unable to say; my attention was not exactly called to that. It was a large pond.

Q. A little fresh-water lake?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. A half a mile square, was it not?

A. I think it was.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How high were the banks above the level of the water?

A. There was a very gradual slope up. I should certainly suppose this well went down below the surface of the water. I examined the soil very critically to see if anything like a line formation existed where the water could come through from the pond. I also looked to see if there were roots that would make grooves, but it was a compact soil, and the engineers in their talk with me agreed that it would be a year before it could seep through.

Q. What was at the bottom of the well—what was the source of supply? Did you strike a spring?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the well fed by percolations above that spring so far as you could see?

A. I do not think so, so far as I could see. One of the engineers was not satisfied on the question and said it was possible that the water might seep through, but he was the only one; all the others took the ground that it could not.

Q. What would have been the effect of the distance on the percolations in the distance that you had between the lake and your well?

A. I think it would purify the water, and the analysis showed that it was pure.

Q. It is said on the same date (September 5) that Dr. Dowling Benjamin, bacteriologist, gynecologist, and obstetrician of the Cooper Hospital at Camden, N. J., visited the camp at the request of the New York World. He found that the conditions of the camp were responsible for the prevalence and persistence of the disease. To what extent had you use for a gynecologist and obstetrician in your camp?

A. I did not know about this gentleman coming there. I know we had Government officers come there and make an examination. I encouraged anybody to come there and examine the condition; I encouraged newspaper reporters to go through the hospitals and ask the men if they were well cared for and if there was anything they wanted. If so, I wanted to find it out and have it corrected.

Q. The point of this report of Dr. Benjamin was that he found the conditions of the camp were responsible for the prevalence and persistence of the disease. As I understand you, General, the general diseases with which the men suffered were brought with them from the South. Was that disease augmented or increased by the conditions which surrounded your camp?

A. I thought not.

Q. You spoke of that yesterday; but the general health was promoted by the tonic of the atmosphere there?

A. I thought so.

Q. Was Dr. Benjamin's report made immediately or simply offhand?

A. I think I only saw it in the paper.

Q. Was your attention called at any time to the report of these so-called experts' opinions as to the condition of the camp?

A. I don't know that they were. I don't recollect that they were made to me; some of the newspaper men would come and read to me these reports, and my answer always was that I courted any aid of that sort and was thankful to anyone who would point out anything that could be corrected, and it should be corrected.

Q. Was this fresh-water lake above or below your camp?

A. Below.

Q. What distance below?

A. Well, I could not say in feet.

Q. Did you ever take the topography of the camp?

A. Yes, sir; and that will show. I would judge that it averaged somewhere about 50 feet. I should say that the height of the land above the water varied, the highest place being about 100 feet.

Q. How far in the general layout of your camp were the quarters of the men from this fresh-water lake?

A. Well, the engineers' camp was very near, and then it extended on for 2 or 3 miles. The engineer camp was the nearest.

Q. How near was the nearest to the lake?

A. I can not recollect of any nearer than 200 or 300 yards.

Q. Did the character of the soil which you describe continue up to near the lake, so far as you know?

A. Yes, sir; I think it did.

Q. Was there more than one lake in the neighborhood of your camp or within its limits?

A. Yes, sir; there was another very near the cavalry camp.

Q. Was that water used that you know of?

A. I think it was by the cavalymen for a while.

Q. What was the character of the water there?

A. I think it was not as good as the well water.

Q. You had it examined, did you?

A. I know it was carefully examined.

Q. Were there any ponds or lakes of salt water in your camps, so far as you know?

A. I think there was some that was a little brackish. I did not pay much attention to that. My attention was so directed to more important things that a good deal that was not specially called to my attention was not observed by me.

Q. Here is a statement of Dr. Benjamin: "Strange as it would seem, the cesspool for a regiment, dug into the ground perhaps 6 or 8 feet deep, is located within 100 yards of the well which supplies most of the drinking water of the entire camp. The well is 50 feet deep, which makes it below the level of the sink in the lake." What is your recollection as to that? Was there a sink within 100 yards of the main well?

A. I do not think so. I recollect that there were some sinks that were started that were tolerably near this water supply. They were filled up and never used. I can not recollect of any sink within 100 yards. I think my attention would have been called to it if it was there.

Q. "September 3 President McKinley visited Camp Wikoff. Many soldiers appealed to him to be sent home. Mrs. Hugo Lang, of No. 655 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, who conducted an independent relief tent, told the President that the men were being sent away in a half-dying condition in order that they might be got rid of." Have you any knowledge of that?

A. I recollect the lady speaking to the President and talking with him on the subject. She is a lady that is very devoted to the sick and seems to be a lady of very sympathetic feeling. She was the wife of a surgeon of some note. It is very true that men were permitted to leave who, when they got on the road, had a rise of temperature and got sick. I think the most of those men were convalescent, and it was a great struggle with the surgeons to hold them there until they were able to go. I am quite confident they were not sent off to get rid of them.

Q. You say you heard this lady speak to the President. Did she make this statement attributed to her in your presence?

A. No, sir; I did not hear that at all.

Q. Then you don't know that it is a fact that she made the statement attributed to her?

A. No, sir. I know she spoke to the President and talked with him, and I just caught the expression that men were going away without being in health sufficient to travel, and the President told me and the Secretary of War told me especially to take great care to prevent men from going from the hospital who were not well enough to travel.

Q. Might she have made the statement without your hearing it?

A. Yes, sir. I did not listen particularly and my knowledge was rather from what the President said to me afterwards.

Q. When did you turn over the command of the camp?

A. I forget whether it was the 5th or the 6th.

Q. It is said that "a special train in charge of Dr. Lee went to camp to bring the sick soldiers to Brooklyn hospitals; he was unable to get more than fifteen men to the train on account of the lack of ambulances, which were being used to carry sight-seers around the camp. While hundreds of sick soldiers were waiting to be transferred to boats and trains, a dozen ambulances stood at the depot filled with laughing men and women who were seeing the camp with officers' friends; these facts were communicated to General Young, who issued an order to the provost-marshal prohibiting the use of the ambulances for any purpose other than the transportation of the sick." Had you any knowledge of the ambulances being used for that purpose?

A. I had no knowledge of it, but I did know of this order being issued. I issued such an order myself, when I was informed that ambulances were being used by unauthorized people. I don't think this abuse was repeated.

Q. Had you knowledge of the fact that only fifteen could be taken home on this account?

A. No, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. By whose authority were they allowed to use these ambulances?

A. I don't know. I presume being down to the depot, and somebody wanted to go around.

By General BEAVER:

Q. So far as you know, was their use authorized? Was it not unauthorized?

A. Yes, sir; it was not authorized by me, and I do not think it was authorized by any responsible person.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Was it within your knowledge that the men were not loaded on the train on account of the scarcity of ambulances?

A. I had no knowledge of a scarcity of ambulances until a certain date which I have forgotten, and then I telegraphed for 20 ambulances, and they came pretty promptly.

Q. Was it on account of being used by sight-seers?

A. No, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What Governor Woodbury wants to know is, if the trains were not filled with the sick because the ambulances were being used by others.

A. I never heard of that except in this statement. I have some recollection that the reason given then was that people coming there used them to go and see the sick.

Q. Have you any knowledge of this particular instance when the sick were to be taken on the train?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were they used to take delicacies to the sick?

A. I can not say about that. We had wagons to take delicacies in. I never sent down to the quartermaster's for wagons to haul delicacies without their being furnished promptly.

Q. General, were there livery stables or any facilities there for taking people around the camp?

A. Yes, sir; there were stables, and men came there to the depot for the purpose of taking people around the camp.

Q. Then there was no reason for taking the ambulances for carrying people around the camp?

A. No, sir.

Q. General Sternberg reported finding everything satisfactory. Were you present at the visit of General Sternberg?

A. Yes, sir. I went with him, at his request, through the camps and hospitals and afterwards he made further inspections and examinations without me.

Q. Was he pleased with what he saw?

A. He said he was, and I heard him tell newspaper reporters that the conditions pleased him very much. The hospitals were clean and men well taken care of.

Q. General, there is a statement here from Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, who seemed to have a very intimate knowledge of everything that went on. I will read all of it: "Those of us who have been sojourning at East Hampton have been near enough to Montauk to visit it readily and in many instances frequently, and we know too well what the condition of things have been to be satisfied with any of the accounts that have been rendered, even by the Secretary (Alger) himself."



"It would seem to the ordinary unofficial mind that as soon as an expedition had started for Cuba preparations should have been made for the reception of the returning troops, inevitably destined to some such experience as they have met from the climate of the island in midsummer. Instead of this, a location for a camp was not determined until the troops were almost on their way, when all arrangements had to be made at a speed which made order impossible. The vital question of a water supply was said never to have been thoroughly studied. The apparent changes in the plans, which originally contemplated simply bringing a portion of the army to Montauk, still further aggravated the situation.

"The story of this camp has been a shocking tale of mismanagement, the responsibility for which needs to be placed by the public somewhere.

"We have found sick soldiers in overcrowded tents at the beginning of the camp without cots, many of them lacking the most ordinary provisions for the comfort, nay, even for the proper sustenance, of those who had been suffering from malarial fever; short of hospital attendance in any form, thus undergoing miseries which sickens the mind to contemplate." It is pretty difficult to call your attention to a general statement of that kind—it is all a general statement—but from the time you went there until the time you relinquished the command, state whether in your judgment there was a foundation for such a general statement which would give rise to such a shocking tale.

A. I should certainly say not. Everyone whose duty it was to provide for the sick showed commendable energy.

Q. To one of the standing of Dr. Newton, who has been visiting the best hospitals in the city, he might have been impressed unfavorably with its surroundings. Is it not possible that he would regard the conditions as being very unfavorable when a soldier of your experience might regard them as being very satisfactory, and more than ordinarily satisfactory from the standpoint of a soldier in the camp?

A. Yes, sir; I would think so. In regard to the scope of this statement I think you ought to look back and see what the conditions were when our troubles commenced last spring. The *Maine* was blown up on February 15. Some of our Senators and other distinguished men went to Cuba and came back, and in their speeches in the Senate told of the fearful sufferings of a people within 70 miles of our shore, of people being starved to death, and of untold suffering. The country was aroused, and the whole world seemed to think that the United States ought to do something, and that at once. At that time the Spanish navy was reported to be superior to our Navy. Official reports showed 200,000 Spanish regulars in Cuba. The newspapers and cablegrams reported the coming of a Spanish fleet to our shores. The country was alarmed. General Wilson, the Chief Engineer of the Army, was put to work to protect our cities and seacoast. Rumors came that Spanish men-of-war were approaching our cities, and rumors also came that Spanish privateers would soon be attacking our commerce. So great was the alarm that our coasting trade was stopped and cities like New Orleans, Savannah, Mobile, Pensacola, and Galveston were being deprived of shipping facilities. So much so that Congress considered a bill changing the coastwise laws so that foreign ships could do the coasting trade. The question was whether to act promptly or wait until fall. We had an army of 25,000 or 26,000 men. Congress, after some delay, passed a law to increase it. Then we passed a volunteer army law which created this larger army; but all our departments had been trained to take care of this little army of 25,000 men, and all of a sudden they were called upon to provide for an army of 275,000. The people of the nation felt that immediate action was necessary. For us to stand still with 266 of our people blown up in Havana Harbor and with 100,000 people starving to death was costing us prestige as a nation. The country felt, and I felt, that with the facts then before us we could not wait until fall on account of the unhealthy climate of Cuba at this

period. Already the newspapers of unfriendly European nations were criticising and disparaging us as a nation. Cervera's fleet had reached American waters. It was possible for him to attack American commerce or strike an exposed seaport city. He entered Santiago Harbor. This gave us an opportunity to strike a successful blow, and the attention of the Administration was absorbed in dispatching the Santiago expedition from Tampa. No one at that time suggested the advisability of establishing a convalescent camp at Montauk or at any other place in the United States.

Q. Would any human foresight think that the Army would come back in two months?

A. No, sir. We all thought we were to be there two years. Just before we sailed General Miles called the officers together and gave us a talk.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was not it expected that anywhere from 25 to 40 per cent of the men would not return?

A. It was expected that the army would have to go through yellow fever. I expected it, and the experts were instructed to go to the officers at Tampa and give us information about yellow fever, and the army was given to understand that possibly 90 per cent of it would have to go through yellow fever. We all knew, however, that the disease only lasted about ten days, and therefore it would not be long before the entire army would be composed of immunes. The result was very different; while there was comparatively little yellow fever, almost the entire army was attacked by malarial fever.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Would it have been, in your judgment, an expedient thing for the Secretary of War, before your campaign commenced, to erect a camp?

A. They would have thought it unnecessary at that time, I think.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. I would like to ask you whether any charges have been preferred against the medical officers or hospital attendants, to your knowledge, or if there has been any courts-martial on account of neglect or cruelty to soldiers?

A. Not to my knowledge, and there would have been careful investigation if there was any necessity for any such.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Why, when you had the matter investigated by an inspector and there was some question about Dr. Tabor's action, why was not he court-martialed?

A. It is customary to have reports sent on to the authorities and that report should be the basis for a court-martial, if they so direct.

Q. You did not think it necessary for a court-martial?

A. I did not think it proper for me to take action. At that time the order for reinvestigation had come from Washington, and therefore I thought it my duty to have the entire report go to Washington for action of the War Department.

Q. In testifying as to what steps were taken in regard to food supply you said you were given authority in Washington to purchase the provisions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that on a statement by you to the War Department here, or did they volunteer to do it?

A. Well, the President told me before I made any statement to him about Montauk to go back there and do everything in my power to bring the army up to a condition of health and not to consider expense.

Q. You had instructions in writing?

A. No, sir. They were verbal.

Q. You had instructions regarding extra rations?

A. Simply in that way, to take care of the army and restore them to health as far as might be.

Q. Those were instructions from the President?

A. Yes, sir; and also from the Secretary of War.

Q. Well, you did take steps to do everything that you could by increasing the rations of the men in camp as well as in the hospitals.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you bought those supplies on that order?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any controversy between you and Surgeon-General Sternberg?

A. There was some correspondence with the War Department as to the scope of General Order 116; the wording of the order confined its application to the general hospital. The correspondence resulted in its being extended so as to authorize the expenditure of 60 cents a day for each patient by the surgeons in charge of division hospitals. I think this extension was advocated by General Sternberg.

Q. Did you find any obstruction at any time in getting supplies from any of the departments for Camp Wikoff?

A. No, sir; they responded very promptly to all my requisitions. Now, as I stated, when I sent a telegram for medicines and hospital materials, which took some four or five cars, I telegraphed for it Sunday, about 10 o'clock, and the surgeon in New York went to work that day and I got the things on the following Tuesday.

Q. They were delivered to you on Monday night?

A. They got there. I don't think they were unloaded.

Q. How many carloads?

A. I think four.

By General BEAVER:

Q. I was just going to ask the General if he remained at Camp Wikoff after he surrendered the camp to General Shafter?

A. I remained some three or four days. Then my son was drowned, and I went home with his body and was gone some four or five days.

Q. On the 6th of September Dr. Lee was requested to make an inspection of Camp Wikoff by the New York World. He reported that he found the conditions much improved, but that "typhoid fever ravages the camp, dysentery makes skeletons of strong men, and general fevers contribute to complete the picture of woe and sadness." I think you have said there was no epidemic at all?

A. No, sir; there was no epidemic.

Q. Would you say, then, that this statement was correct or incorrect?

A. I think it an exaggeration. There was dysentery and typhoid fever, and men that had been strong looked thin.

Q. Dr. Lee continues, in his report: "In my opinion, Camp Wikoff has now reached a point of perfection in its organization which will prevent in the future the censures which have with much justness been made upon it in the past. It must be admitted that there has been great confusion and inefficiency caused by the coming of vast numbers of sick men before the camp was ready for their reception." Then, as a matter of fact, all the prophecies as to an epidemic of typhoid fever were false prophecies, taking Dr. Lee's own statement?

A. Yes.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Was that 60 cents per day used for purchasing other things than rations?

A. The 60 cents a day was expended by the surgeons, and I think was confined to purchasing provisions for the sick. The extra supplies which I purchased were mostly used by the men in camp. The lumber for hospitals, tent floors, and other

purposes, disinfecting plants, laundry plant, and quartermaster's stores was ordered in the regular way under requisitions. Orders were sent by telegraph for bedsacks together with more beds, and I encouraged the quartermaster to get everything that could possibly be had to afford comfort to the men. We did everything possible. They brought there 30,000 woolen blankets, and 20,000 bedsacks were given to the men.

By General DODGE:

Q. How many cots?

A. A great many of the cots were purchased by the Medical Department, and this does not appear on this paper (depot quartermaster's letter of September 11).

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. How many tents?

A. We received at Montauk 10,000 common tents, 850 hospital tents, 700 hospital flies, 1,000 wall tents, and 1,000 wall flies.

Q. Were all erected on the ground?

A. I think pretty near all.

Q. Can you state in general terms how much of an army you could have accommodated?

A. An army of 50,000 men could have been accommodated very comfortably with that tentage.

By General WILSON:

Q. It has been asserted openly that surgeons in charge at Camp Wikoff—contract surgeons and hospital surgeons—have been under the influence of liquor. Do you know of any of these surgeons being under the influence of liquor while in your command?

A. I heard of one instance. I sent a gentleman down to the detention hospital, and he came back and said he thought a surgeon had been drinking. As soon as I heard it I wrote to Forwood and asked him to relieve him. He did so. He said he had heard the same thing. I should have preferred charges against this officer, but I could not get any evidence, and I talked with General Sternberg and Colonel Forwood, but we could not try the man without the proper evidence. We had just hearsay and this citizen who come to see me, I could not learn his name.

Q. That was the only case brought to your attention?

A. Yes, sir; the only one.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. He was relieved from duty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he a regular officer—regimental officer?

A. I think he was.

By General WILSON:

Q. You had your period of duty at Santiago and Camp Wikoff. Now, one of the most important parts of the ration is coffee. It has been stated that this was issued in the green berry, neither browned nor ground?

A. I never heard of it.

By General MCCOOK:

Q. Primarily, what was the object of the camp at Montauk Point?

A. To place the soldiers that came from Santiago where they could be restored to health and would not come in contact with the people and not spread infectious diseases.

Q. Were there any soldiers who had not been to Santiago sent to this camp?

A. There were some sent from Tampa.



Q. About how many?

A. I never learned exactly. From what I gathered from general knowledge, I think it was some 7,000 or 8,000, and we had nearly 23,000 from Santiago, which made altogether about 30,000.

Q. What was the condition of these men that came from Tampa?

A. It was not good. They were affected by the malaria. Some of them had had fever.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What was the largest number in camp, and the largest number in hospital, if you remember?

A. In round numbers, about 20,000 men, and I think about 3,000 was the greatest number in the hospital at one time, although there were 10,000 entered in the various hospitals from first to last.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. I don't recollect whether you stated exactly the number of deaths during the time you had command?

A. About 263 men. I think that included the men brought there from the ships, and they were about 40 in number. About 87 died, I believe, on the sea and about half were buried at sea. That would leave about 40 brought there.

Q. And buried at the camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does that include all that were sent home to be buried?

A. Yes, sir; I think all.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Dr. Connor would like to know whether or not, in your judgment, as a matter of precaution, the Surgeon-General should not use the hospitals for the recuperation of the men brought from Santiago, and was that a condition that could ordinarily be anticipated and provided for?

A. That is a matter I had not thought of at all. Since you speak of it, it would seem now that it would have been advisable, with the knowledge that these people were subject to contagion, and the ships coming here, it seems to me it would have been advisable to have anticipated this condition and provided hospitals in advance; but I do not think this was suggested by anybody at the time.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. The point I want to get at is whether prior to the establishment of the camp there was any reasonable expectation of a return of these troops sick to this country?

A. No, sir.

Q. And if they had yellow fever, as they did there, whether there was any probable chance of there being brought back to this country?

A. Our plan was that if they had the fever there to take care of them there. We felt that each case would run only some ten days. The majority would get well and then they would be immune, and that would leave us an immune army.

Q. Please state whether or not there were stations for the quarantine officers at certain fixed places?

A. I do not know. That is the duty of the Marine-Hospital Service.

By General DODGE:

Q. General Wheeler, under whose orders was Dr. Magruder, a quarantine officer?

A. He was under the order of the Marine-Hospital Service—the Treasury Department.

Q. Was he under orders to yourself?

A. No; I did not feel that I had any authority to give him orders; in fact he would give me orders. He was acting under the quarantine laws; which gave him great authority.

Q. In your position as commander of the camp you came in direct communication with chiefs of the War Department. The general charges made against those departments were that they were inefficient. I would like to have you state whether, in connection with them, you discovered any inefficiency; and if so, in what direction and in what department?

A. Now, beginning with the Medical Department, from General Sternberg down there seemed to be a most intense effort made to promptly supply everything, whether material, or doctors, or nurses to take care of the sick, and I was encouraged to exercise my own authority to employ, and I did exercise it, and telegraphed around to the cities for nurses to come, and they did come in great numbers; and they were very necessary, because some people were so sick that they needed one nurse all the time. I regret to say that when we were needing nurses very badly, 17 men nurses came from New York, and Colonel Forwood told me that they refused to go to work and went off because they could not get such quarters and comforts as they desired. The women came and put up with anything, their only desire being to take care of the sick. Then, the Quartermaster's Department very promptly furnished everything that we asked for. Now, this list was what was furnished in a short period: 3,000 knit wool, 4,000 duck trousers, 20,000 pairs of leggings, 20,000 blouses, 40,000 summer drawers, 20,000 campaign hats, 9,000 overcoats, 20,000 D. B. shirts, 43,000 undershirts, 20,000 shoes (calf), 40,000 pairs of stockings (cotton), 2,000 trousers (cavalry), 13,000 trousers (infantry), 16,000 ponchos (rubber), 30,000 woolen blankets, 5,000 sky-blue trousers, 10,000 common tents, 850 hospital tents, 700 hospital flies, 1,000 wall flies, 1,000 wall tents, 500 mattress covers, 20,000 bedsacks, 390 horses, 632 mules, 118 escort wagons, 12 water wagons, 6 Dougherty wagons, 5 carriages, 1 buckboard, 33 ambulances.

Q. Your question was intended to cover from the time of your taking command until you were relieved?

A. Yes, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. All that was sent to Camp Wikoff?

A. Yes, sir. Then in addition we hired 59 wagons and 198 horses from New York, and gave \$12 a day for them, so as to have our needs promptly supplied, and then one million and a half of lumber, and 12 miles of iron pipe for the water. I want to say that all the officers showed an exceptional amount of energy in getting these articles in use. Now, the commissary department; they all had a sufficient supply of the regular rations at Montauk; then, in addition, the department supplied these articles which I was directed to purchase.

Q. I want to ask if this zeal and efficiency that was exercised by the departments was exercised prior to going to Camp Wikoff? I think you did not state definitely in regard to that.

A. Yes, sir. Now, in Santiago I think that the quartermasters and commissaries, and all the departments, showed wonderful zeal; in fact, the whole army showed wonderful zeal; everybody contributed their utmost to bring about a successful issue.

Q. Did you notice any irregularity at Santiago in these supplies?

A. There was this irregularity: Regular rations were issued the soldiers, and as they were compelled to throw down their packs which contained their rations when they went forward to San Juan Hill, other rations were sent forward and

irregularly distributed. This was necessary to promptly get the supplies into the hands of the soldiers who needed them.

By General McCook:

Q. I would like to have the name of Dr. Heber Newton taken down as a witness.

A. I would like to say with regard to the persons who made statements which are called criticisms or complaints with regard to Montauk that I am convinced that their statements were made with the very best purpose in view and not made to criticise or complain, but they saw instances of distress before them and they heard these suggestions about the impurity of the water, and they felt it their duty as citizens to call it to the attention of the country and of those in authority. If the water had become impure, why those 20,000 men would all have been sick, and it might have caused a great many deaths, and so I want to say I am convinced that the representatives of the papers and also others who made statements were actuated by good motives.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Even though they might be mistaken?

A. Yes, sir. No doubt they felt that the publication of their statements would cause an investigation and would cause the higher officers to look into the matter, and no doubt they felt that if the investigations proved their apprehensions to be unfounded no harm would have been done.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. In that connection I would like to ask whether these parties of whom you speak complained to you?

A. I don't recollect that they did. I had a good many conversations with people who called upon me, although I did not always know who they were.

Q. They knew you were in command on the ground and did not make any complaint to you?

A. I can not recollect any special complaint. I remember that the governor or ex-governor of Rhode Island had a long talk with me and his conversation showed that he was impressed with the statements that had been made as to the distress of the camp. At my request he spent some two days in thoroughly examining the hospitals and camps. He afterwards published a letter in which he expressed himself as very much pleased with the care taken of the soldiers. He said to me: "I am greatly surprised and I had a wrong impression about the camp."

By General BEAVER:

Q. General, you speak of the zeal of the officers at Santiago. Was there knowledge and efficiency back of it, or simply without knowledge and efficiency?

A. I think it was with knowledge and efficiency. I think the staff officers understood their duties and did them very well.

By General DODGE:

Q. What was your staff composed of? What proportion were regulars and what proportion special appointments?

A. I had all regulars but one.

Q. In your contact with the different departments, did you notice any great deficiency in the appointments from civil life?

A. I did not. There were some very good appointments from civil life. I think it important that most of the officers should be regular officers of experience, and such was the case. A few active and intelligent business men from civil life mix in very well and do valuable work. The officer on my staff from civil life did very well.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What department was he in?

A. I had him as an aid and ordnance officer.

Q. Did he belong to a regiment?

A. He was appointed captain and adjutant-general. I did not put him on that duty. I had him do various duties and all he did was well done, and particularly as ordnance officer.

Q. What was his name?

A. William A. Chanler.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. I want to know what your comparative observations were between Spanish soldiers and our own.

A. Well, they suffered fearfully. General Sternberg showed me that the official reports showed in 1877 37,000 Spanish soldiers died in Cuba.

Q. What I am asking about is the vicinity of Santiago.

A. They were very sick.

Q. About the same number of our own men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And with the same types of disease?

A. Yes, sir. We marched them out and put them in camps which they seemed to think very good, east of Santiago on high, rolling ground, but they began to be very sick. We fed them as well as we did our own soldiers.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
*Montauk Point, Long Island, September 11, 1898.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 8th instant, I have the honor to report the following quartermaster supplies invoiced this office, approximately, to include the 9th instant, viz:

3,000 drawers, knit wool.	5,000 sky-blue trousers.
4,000 duck trousers.	10,000 common tents.
20,000 pairs leggings.	850 hospital tents.
20,000 blouses.	700 hospital flies.
40,000 drawers, summer.	1,000 wall tents.
20,000 campaign hats.	1,000 wall flies.
9,000 overcoats (3,000 cavalry, 6,000 infantry).	500 mattress covers.
20,000 D. B. shirts.	20,000 bedsacks.
43,000 undershirts, S. M.	390 horses.
20,000 shoes, calf.	632 mules.
40,000 pairs stockings, cotton.	118 escort wagons.
2,000 trousers, cavalry.	12 water wagons.
13,000 trousers, infantry.	6 Dougherty wagons.
16,000 ponchos, rubber.	5 carriages.
30,000 woolen blankets.	1 buckboard.
	33 ambulances.

In addition to the above transportation 198 horses and 59 wagons are employed under emergency contract. As clothing begins to run short requisitions are made by wire for additional supply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. PATTON,

*Captain and Acting Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. VOLUNTEERS,

*Camp Wikoff, Long Island.*

(Through Chief Quartermaster's Office.)



OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, U. S. ARMY,  
*Montauk, N. Y., September 16, 1898.*

GENERAL: Complying with your request of the 8th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement of quartermaster supplies received at Montauk Point from the time camp was formed to this date.

I also submit below a statement of employees for August and September, viz:

DURING AUGUST.

151 carpenters.	5 blacksmiths.
2 wheelwrights.	7 wagon masters.
1 steam fitter.	121 teamsters.
1 engineer.	72 hired teams and teamsters.
1 foreman.	56 laborers.

DURING SEPTEMBER.

98 carpenters	170 teamsters.
9 wagon masters.	86 hired teams and teamsters.
125 laborers.	

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. SAWYER,

*Major and Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. VOLUNTEERS,

*Camp Wikoff, N. Y.*

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 5, 1898.*

**TESTIMONY OF BRIG. GEN. H. V. BOYNTON.**

Brig. Gen. H. V. BOYNTON appeared before the commission and was informed by the president of the scope of the inquiry, and, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. General Boynton, state, if you please, what your rank is, the date of your appointment, and what commands you have occupied since your appointment.

A. I was acting as chairman of the Chickamauga Park Commission at Chickamauga when I was appointed brigadier-general on June 15, and my commission is dated June 17, 1898. During the first week in July I was assigned to duty.

Q. As brigadier-general of volunteers?

A. Yes, sir. On the 8th of July I reported to General Brooke, under orders from the Adjutant-General, at Camp Thomas for duty there, and under verbal orders from the Secretary of War I was to remain at that camp, and in my capacity as chairman of the park commission to do what could be done with our force to assist in preparing the camp, and in every way facilitating the organization of the troops there. I had been performing that duty since the 13th of April, the day on which the first regular troops arrived at that camp. On the 20th of August I was specially assigned by the War Department to duty at Chickamauga, with reference to looking after the water supply and to look into the pollution or possible pollution of any watershed, and acting under special regulations which the Secretary then issued for the government of the park while occupied by troops, to have general exercise over the matter of sanitation, and to report such matters as might come under my observation as were likely to contaminate the water supply, and other duties of that general character. When General

Breckinridge left with all the troops, except one regiment, I was put in command of the camp, and it is the only command I have exercised since going to Chattanooga in April.

Q. Are you in command of the camp at this time?

A. Under orders, I am, sir. Colonel Tyson has charge there during my temporary absence.

Q. State, if you please, General, whether Camp Thomas is entirely within the limits of the Chickamauga Battlefield Park.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the extent of the park—in size?

A. Speaking generally, it is about 4 miles in one direction and averages  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in the other direction, having an approximate area of between 10 and 11 square miles.

Q. How much of that park is occupied by the camp?

A. Well, sir, in passing over the park after the troops had left, with the engineer of the park, we came to the conclusion that there was room, unoccupied room, that had not been occupied by the troops, for 20,000 men. There were about 60,000 men in camp there at the time we had the maximum number. There had been more than that altogether, but not at any one time. The regulars encamped in the open part of the park previous to that numbered, I think, 10,000 to 12,000 strong.

Q. What proportion is open and what proportion woodland?

A. About 5,000 acres woodland and 2,000 acres open ground, the open ground being almost continuously open for about 3 miles, with an average width, I should say, of an eighth of a mile.

Q. Can you state, General, from your own knowledge, why and when this park was designated as a camp for the troops?

A. Well, sir, I think it was very early in April; the first troops arrived on the 14th of April; that was the regular contingent. The volunteers arrived about the 14th of May. It was not far from the 1st of May when it was decided to send the volunteers there.

Q. Can you tell why it was designated as a camp of rendezvous?

A. I have never been informed as to that, sir. It was examined in advance.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to the authority which inspected it with reference to its use?

A. Maj. George W. Davis, of the War Record Office, came there from Atlanta and looked it over, and I accompanied him. He was to make a report to the Secretary of War.

Q. Do you know whether the park was designated as a camp in pursuance of the report which he made?

A. I do not.

Q. What was the largest number of troops in camp at any one time?

A. I think, sir, about 56,000 volunteers. I have not seen the morning reports. I heard these reports from time to time. That's my impression.

Q. Who was placed in command of the camp?

A. Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke commanded the camp soon after the middle of April until his departure for Porto Rico, about 23d of July, although in that time he had been called to Washington, and then General Wade succeeded him for a short time, and then Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge succeeded General Wade on the 2d of August.

Q. General, you were aware, I suppose, that the selection of this park as a camp for troops has been criticised, and we are anxious to get at the facts in regard to the park as a suitable place for encampment, which, of course, implies the character of the ground, the water supply, the facilities for transportation to and from the camp, and everything entering into the constituent elements of a good camp

for troops. Please tell in your own way, in detail, in your own judgment, what was the character of this park for a camp, as to its adaptability for a camp for troops, such as was needed at that time and for such purposes.

A. I have been quite familiar with that whole section, and specially with the park section, for nine years—as chairman part of the time of the Chickamauga Park Commission, and always as a member of the commission. It has always been regarded by everyone, by members of the commission, as one of the healthiest locations in the United States, and for these reasons: In the first place, we have never had a member of our park board, in seven years (the first two years were preliminary)—we have never had a member of our park board die of disease; we have never had a member to die of typhoid fever. At one time, and for two years, we engaged within that time about 300 laborers on road work; we had no typhoid fever among them at all; we never heard of a case. Previous to that we had employed contractors to build roads for two years, and one of these contractors told me, after these questions had arisen, that he had raked up his recollection as to the number of men, taken from his papers, whom he had employed. There were 2,300 laborers within two years and they never had a case of typhoid fever, and only had seven deaths in that time, and, as he stated, one of these was from suicide, and one was a murder, and one was a case of a laborer who had a hemorrhage one day and died the next. I looked up the vital statistics of these two counties, Walker and Catoosa, when this criticism arose. I found, for 1890, in Catoosa County, which was the county in which the troops were encamped in the woods, a copy of the vital statistics showing the diseases from which people died in 1890, and it did not show a single case of typhoid fever in Catoosa County, and but three cases of malarial fever. It has a population of from 5,000 to 6,000 people and an area of 500 square miles. The other county, Walker County, has an area of 500 square miles and a population of between 13,000 and 14,000. The statistics of this county showed twelve deaths from typhoid fever and three from malarial fever, and these two counties, as everyone acquainted with that section knows, have been considered as the healthiest mountain counties.

Q. State as to the topography.

A. As to the topography, the field lies 9 miles from Chattanooga. The elevation of Chattanooga is 648 feet above the sea. The elevation of Chickamauga River, which bounds the park for about 8 miles, and runs through 4 miles of the park length—that is, the windings of the river are 8 miles—is 700 feet above the sea. The Lafayette road, running north and south, divides it into two sections, approximatively equal. From the river to the Lafayette road that country rises on an average of 40 feet to the mile, and the distance is over a mile and a half, and half mile from that Lafayette road is a center which rises to the spurs in the ridge—80 to 160 feet—until the elevation is 960 feet above the sea. The topography is a series of low ridges parallel to the Lafayette road—that is, running north and south—and these are all well drained and the fall to Chickamauga River varies from 40 feet to 160 feet to the mile. There is no part in the entire area where you can dig down to water within the distance that they use in digging sinks.

Q. The park is entirely in the State of Georgia?

A. Entirely in the State of Georgia. It is about 4 miles south of the Tennessee line. The surface soil is largely mixed with what is called chert. It is gravelly, flinty matter. Under that comes a layer of more or less thickness of clay. Under that is a strata of rock varying in thickness, so far as our quarries have exhibited, from 4 to say 10 feet—a strata that is somewhat broken and loose. Then you come down to the solid ledge rock, which underlies the whole park. It is magnesia and limestone. And below that we get our water supply—except what comes from some bored springs around the park and from the river itself.

Q. What is the elevation of the river above there?

A. Seven hundred feet.

Q. What was the general source of the water supply for the camp?

A. It was from three sources. There were five springs of some considerable flow that had existed there back of any time we know of. The river itself is fed solely from mountain springs; and while we call them artesian wells, there was no over-flow, but when we strike the water-breeding strata the water comes up to within 4 to 10 feet of the surface of these wells and rises above any of the water levels of the park, which shows that the water in the park comes from some higher source outside the park entirely; for instance, a well which is 780 feet from the sea is 169 feet deep in solid rock, and the water, when struck at that depth, came up with a rush to within four feet of the top, which is 80 feet above the river below. It is a little over 6-inch bore. It is a drilled well.

Q. What is its capacity per hour?

A. I do not know. I have not heard that stated. They can pump twenty-four hours through without pumping it out. We have an inch and a half stream, and they are all fitted with force pumps.

Q. How many wells, all told, have been bored or dug?

A. Thirty-six. We had nine that had been in operation, and we had been using them about three years. These have been in constant use since by the park force and visitors, and we added to them as rapidly as possible when the troops began to gather, until we now have thirty-six.

Q. Can you give the dates on which the several wells were sunk? You began with nine. How rapidly were the others completed?

A. We began immediately when we heard the volunteers were to come there. We had some good machines for the purpose, and there was a considerable variation as to the speed with which they were bored, on account of the different material and the capacity of the machines themselves. I have not the dates, but I believe I have them all in the report of the engineers and can furnish them.

Q. We would be glad to have them.

A. I made a report to the Secretary of War, and that report and the engineer's will give, I think, all you want except the dates as to when the different wells were completed, and I have no doubt they can be supplied.

Q. What, in general, is the output of these several wells for use in the camps—how many gallons per hour or minute?

A. I can not tell you. I think I mentioned the springs as one source.

Q. Now, as to the springs, how many and what was the outflow or capacity of them, and to what extent were they used for culinary and drinking purposes?

A. There were five springs, one called the "Mother Spring," at the end of the park, the flow of which seems inexhaustible. All these springs were walled up when the troops came there and had force pumps.

Q. You don't know the number of gallons?

A. No, sir; except this one, the Mother Spring, had a continuous flow. There were wagons there all the time. We had pipes with rubber hose on, so they could fill a barrel. The capacity was such that they could fill a barrel in one minute, and they could do that as often as they put the barrels under the pump.

Q. I believe you stated that these springs were inexhaustible, so far as your experience went?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As a matter of fact, they were not exhausted at any time?

A. No, sir; during the encampment of the troops, except one called the "Cave spring," where the flow was very great in the early part of the season and became filled up by gravel as the season became dryer, and as the flow decreased we abandoned the use of it, not knowing but what it was getting too low for perfect



safety, and we took the pump out of that and abandoned it. With this exception, the springs were not exhausted.

Q. Now, as to the river supply, to what extent were the waters of the river used for culinary and drinking purposes?

A. We pumped 1,800,000 gallons in twenty-four hours into mains and laterals which cover 10 miles of camping ground, and they were at liberty to use the 1,800,000 gallons as a minimum in twenty-four hours. We had three pumps, and sometimes we used them all when they were watering cavalry and artillery horses, and it was sufficient.

Q. These pipes were distributed over the entire camp?

A. Not exactly, but approximately. I have a map here that will show that. It is a very small one, but it will show just where these mains went. There were about 10 miles of them, and they reached the camps in the woods and the camps in the open field. The fields were supplied with pumps and springs sufficient for the regulars, and when the volunteers arrived new springs were provided.

Q. Then the main supply for the main body of the troops was from the river?

A. That was not originally designed for drinking purposes, although experts from Washington have declared it pure; but we used it for the 10,000 or 15,000 animals that were in the park and also for cooking purposes, to relieve the pressure on the wells and springs which we desired to reserve more particularly for drinking water.

Q. You spoke of the source of this river, General, as being a mountain spring. What distance does the river flow from these springs before reaching the park?

A. About 2 miles; the lower one being known as the Crawfish Spring, well known throughout the country. The only reliable figures I put confidence in are those of Colonel King, which show that it has an output of 37,000,000 gallons a day. Four miles away is Pond Spring, and above that is Gowdy's Spring and Owen's Springs and Lee's Springs, and so on up the river, and from there 26 miles to the camp, this river is fed only by mountain springs such as I have described.

Q. In running a distance of 26 miles and having springs empty into it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the distance of Crawfish Spring?

A. About 2 miles. I think we measured the distance for piping  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Q. Would it have been practicable to pipe the water directly from the springs without taking it from the river?

A. It would have been piped if we had had time to put in an additional water plant to pump it from the ridge and that spring, which necessitated a rise in the pumps of 150 feet. It would have required so much more time, and this was an emergency matter, to get the water into the camp as quickly as possible, because the volunteers were coming in in sort of avalanche, and we started it at the nearest point below the spring that we considered safe.

Q. State, General, if you please, whether or not the water of the river has been analyzed and examined through the microscope or by any other methods which experts use?

A. It has been analyzed four different times, General Beaver. We sent it to a Knoxville chemist of repute, according to the statements of the most reliable men I could find in Chattanooga, and they found it to be the same practically as the well water, except that it was turbid, and the result of that and two other examinations, which were chemical and not bacteriological, were to the same effect, that the water was wholesome water. A recent bacteriological examination under the microscope has been the most satisfactory to us of all, showing the water to be perfectly good, pure water.

Q. Were there any opportunities, or were there any probabilities or possibilities of infection above the point at which he tapped the river, so far as you know?

A. I know absolutely there was no possibility of anything of the kind. That is a matter that has been very much talked about. We know all the levels and water courses and drainage. We have the most perfect topographical map with contours of 5 feet, and it was impossible for anything to get into the river above Chickamauga.

Q. It has been a matter of notoriety that the water rose in or passed through swampy land?

A. I never saw any swampy land there. General Dodge and General McCook know all about it. I have never seen any there, and I have never seen or heard of it before.

Q. What is the relation of the buildings to the banks of the river above the point of intake?

A. The only building I know of upon the river anywhere near our camp is a mill, flour mill, about a mile above our intake. I should say there are no towns upon the river.

Q. Is there any village or hamlet connected with the mill?

A. No, sir; none whatever.

Q. How near is the dwelling house of the miller or proprietor?

A. I think it is upon the bank. The only residence is upon the cliff quite back from the river.

Q. Were there along the bank of the stream anything in the way of privies, or anything of that sort, which could have communicated the germ of typhoid fever?

A. I have never seen anything of that sort.

Q. Did you have the banks examined up there?

A. No, sir; there are no residences above Crawfish Spring. There are no residences or villages up to its source. There is a dry place called Kensington, a mile or a mile and a half from the camp. At Chickamauga there is quite a collection of houses, but they are three-quarters of a mile from the river. There is no sewerage there, and the ground between that down to the river is full of gravel.

Q. What is the date of the bacteriological examination?

A. It has been within two weeks, I should say, sir.

Q. You say the result of that was the most satisfactory of anything you ever saw?

A. There has been much criticism. With the exception of two springs—two wells which just after the troops arrived had been subject to the overflow from the watershed there—with that exception all the wells have been examined, and even previous to that had been pronounced to be pure by a chemist of repute—a chemist of the Knoxville waterworks. We sent out there for him because we thought if it was analyzed in Chattanooga no one would have confidence in it.

Q. Was the water filtered for the use of the camp?

A. Yes, sir; filters were very early used by the Quartermaster's Department. They were of two patterns. I don't know which the second was, but there was a filter owned by the firm of Mangin & Co., of Philadelphia. I think that turned out to be a failure, and the gentleman came down there and saw what the trouble was and pronounced the great difficulty of that camp was that we were all drinking liquid stone, and the way to remedy it was to take his filters, with some chemical addition that he recommended.

Q. Were these attached to the pipes?

A. They were set upon a platform by the Quartermaster's Department in batteries, so to speak, and the pipe carried up from the water supply from the pipe line and furnished the water for all of them.

Q. What did the analysis disclose as to the character of the water? What is the general character of it?

A. Hard water; such as has been used from Columbus, Ohio, as far south as Kentucky and Tennessee, and I don't know how much farther, by all of the citizens of that limestone region.

Q. Taking these three sources of supply, General Boynton, and taking the analyses and bacteriological examination which has been made, was or was not the water supply of the camp, in your opinion, of sufficient quantity and of such quality as was necessary for a camp of that number of troops?

A. I think so, sir; both in quantity and quality the water was ample and fit for domestic use, but there is this to say about it. There was a great deal of water in the latter days of the camp that came from outside springs, and the necessity for doing that arose from the fact that as sickness began to increase in some camps, the regimental surgeons and other subordinate officers, without any investigation, but because they had sickness, condemned our wells and springs, and when they did that we took the handles off the pumps and put guards at the springs and hauled water for 5 miles from there. All these pumps that they condemned on suspicion without any analysis turned out by subsequent analyses to be all right. So that in one sense reduced the supply, but we believe an ample supply of good water was furnished to the camp.

Q. To what extent did the troops in camp resort to these outside sources for their supply of water?

A. I do not think the troops went, but they sent water barrels and wagons, five or six barrels in a wagon, and hauled it very largely to many of the camps, and it was good water; it was excellent water.

Q. Was that for culinary purposes as well as for drinking?

A. Yes, sir; for all purposes. I only speak of it as there was not any necessity for the men doing as they did; but they had a suspicion of the water and stopped using it when that suspicion arose.

Q. Did you have an examination made of water from the springs, or waters hauled analyzed?

A. Yes, sir; they turned out to be good.

Q. An examination was made as to the possibility of infection?

A. Yes, sir; we were very careful about all the surface mains affecting any part of the water supply.

Q. How far from any of these wells were the sinks?

A. We endeavored to have all of them so arranged in the watersheds as to be a safe distance from the sun. It was not always done, however, sir, but we had perfect confidence in the impenetrability of that soil and rock.

Q. How near in yards or feet were the wells?

A. Well, I don't recall any, sir. I don't recall any within 200 feet. I would not like to say there were not any within 200 feet, but I don't recall them now.

Q. What would be the possibility or probability of any infection percolating a distance of 200 feet from such sinks, through such soil as you have mentioned?

A. None whatever, as we have continually agreed, and we have given great attention to that. As I said at one time in my testimony, the surface rock is overlaid by an impervious ledge. Then there is the looser rock and then the solid rock ledge through which the wells are bored. Probably I had better give you a description as to how these wells are constructed, and the means taken to prevent pollution. These wells are drilled through an average of 80 feet of solid rock, some of them much more. I have a note in reference to the wells. There are 36 of these wells—5 are less than 50 feet in depth; 4 range from 57 to 97 feet in depth, and 9 from 97 to 103 feet in depth; 18 or more of them are from 103 to 159 feet; almost all of these wells are drilled through solid rock for almost that entire distance. From 4 feet below the surface to 10 feet below the surface we meet this solid rock, and then the drill goes down through dry, solid rock, when we have to

pour in water to facilitate the drilling until we reach this water-bearing strata, and then the water comes up to within 4 to 10 feet of the surface. Now, after drilling these wells, we case them down into this solid rock with a 6-inch casing, which projects above the surface about the height of this table [indicating], and it is of such a caliber that we can drive it tight into that boring and then we put around this part that comes above the surface—that projects from 18 inches to as high as this table—we put a mass of masonry built of hydraulic cement and put over that one piece of 18-inch stone, over which there is a hole bored and then the pump is attached with lead pins and bolts.

Q. Then I understood you to say that you believe there is a water-tight connection made between the casing and the rock?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that there is no chance for infection?

A. Our engineer has always felt perfectly certain of that, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. I sunk a well last year in the same way, and the men claim that they drove that tubing down into the rock so as to make a water-tight connection.

A. We didn't think that merely driving a tubing down made a water-tight connection, but this cement draughting undoubtedly made it water-tight.

Q. Isn't this rock that you speak of the same Kentucky limestone that prevails all around there?

A. I think the Kentucky limestone is magnesia and ours is what is called mountain limestone.

Q. The Kentucky limestones are perforated and bored in every direction as the result of the perforation and percolation of the water. Wouldn't the water find its way through your rocks as in the Kentucky limestone?

A. We have never found it that way. It may do so, but we have not struck them in the boring of 36-inch wells.

Q. General, you spoke of that Crawfish Spring. Now, the character of the water that you got when you went down in these wells, wasn't it similar to that?

A. Practically the same. The well waters and spring waters, by analyses, seem to be practically the same thing.

Q. Were not these springs all in that neighborhood of the same character of water?

A. As far as I remember, they were.

Q. Didn't you consider the water you got by sinking these wells as good as the spring water?

A. We thought it better, because it came through solid rock.

Q. You testified there was no typhoid fever there. Do you not know that the typhoid fever was brought there by men from typhoid-fever camps?

A. Yes, sir; certainly.

Q. You testified there was not any?

A. I meant in that neighborhood typhoid fever is a rare thing. A Mississippi regiment came there with typhoid fever thoroughly developed. The surgeons will tell you that their regiments came into Camp Chickamauga with typhoid fever.

Q. General, as to the location of the camps you have given us the relative amount of woodland and open land. Where were the camps of the men located?

A. The regulars were all located in open fields in Lafayette road. When the volunteers came we noticed that they must be drilled, and General Brooke concluded to put them into the woods.

Q. What is the density of the wood?

A. Just sufficient to give shade; that 5,000-acre tract had all of the underbrush cut out previous to this time. The order given at the time for clearing it out was



to cut out the new growth of timber so that a double team could drive through the whole 5,000 acres without any hindrance. There is not a square foot of that place that is not reached by the sun every day of the year.

Q. To what extent does the grass grow there?

A. Everywhere.

Q. Is there a natural sod?

A. Not exactly; but it is a grass that makes the whole woods as you look through it look green, and part of it is a grass that we call sedge grass. The tract has no mud. There is no swamp on it. There are some portions of what we call flat wood. When these swells come up from the river in the successive ridges the ridge parts are dry and the water goes off after a rain, and what we call chert there takes up the water. There are some flat places where the water stands in the winter and in the spring. I think there were one or two troops camped in what was called the flat woods, but that was after the dry season sets in, and throughout the summer that is as good and dry ground as anywhere in the camp. In the early spring, and after the autumn rains, these flat woods are not, in my judgment, desirable camp grounds, but it is a desirable tract for a park of that character.

Q. How many trees to the acre are there on an average?

A. I have never thought of that, sir; but I can send down and have that counted up. In the beginning all the officers praised the shady camps. It was hot weather, and Dr. Senn wrote a special article in regard to the very great desirability of these shady camps.

Q. State whether or not the canvas became mildewed by reason of the shade.

A. I have never heard anything of that sort. I never had any intimation of that.

Q. So far as you know the shade was not sufficiently dense to cause any mildew or molding to the camp?

A. No, sir. I have photographs which I will show the Commission.

Q. That will be a good idea. In the layout of the camps, General, can you tell how much space was allowed to three-battalion regiments?

A. I went over the ground with General Brooke when he organized his command on paper, and also on the ground previous to the arrival of the troops, and my understanding was that he was making regulation camps for all of them. Now, I am so far behind in these new tactics—what the length is—they were not crowded camps—I suppose that is what you want to get at.

Q. Do you know what the width of the company streets was?

A. I think about the width of this room—15 to 20 feet from recollection—20 feet, probably.

Q. What was the distance between the regiments?

A. I have none of these figures with me. I can send down there and get you any measurements you want in plenty of time for this Commission.

Q. I think that will be very desirable to have.

A. You can get it exactly from our engineer at any time from the topographical copy which we can furnish.

Q. Can you state the distance from the quarters to the sinks?

A. I can state a good many of them. They varied from 30 feet at the least in some of the camps in the worst cases, to 50 to 80. Those were not the conditions all the way through.

Q. Were there any nearer than that?

A. There were a good many 30 yards, sir, and in many of these there was no necessity for the fields back of them were of great width.

Q. Were they left to the commanding officers of the regiment?

A. When General Brooke received his instructions as to the number of regiments that were coming, he organized them into brigades and divisions and corps

on paper. He spent two days with us riding over the park and taking in its topography, to see how he could place 50,000 troops. That was the number first assigned to him, I believe, sir, and he selected the ground himself; and when the troops arrived at the station one of his staff officers met them and accompanied them to their camping grounds which had been previously designated, and I don't know of but one instance where a regiment was changed, which got into the field by mistake, and as soon as it was found out by General Brooke it was sent to the proper place.

Q. The details of the laying out of the camps and the location of the sinks was left to the discretion of the brigade commander?

A. Brigade and regimental commanders, I suppose.

Q. The general designation was made by General Brooke?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were the company kitchens in relation to the sinks?

A. Well, sir, some of them were very near. Some of them were not more than 20 feet in the last stages. I do not know so much in regard to this situation in the first stages of the camp, for the reason that no difficulties had arisen in regard to it, but after the first of July the question became somewhat serious; at any rate the difficulties of sanitation attracted attention, and attracted mine. I had no responsibility in regard to this matter. I was observing it every day, and rode over the camp every day from April until I came away last week, unless I happened to be otherwise officially engaged.

Q. Were there separate sinks for the offal of the kitchens?

A. We had what we called kitchen sinks, and many regiments burned the offal. Colonel Wiley's regiment put everything into the fire, and that was done by many of the regiments. As far as I know, the general plan was to have kitchen sinks. Many of them had also crematories built up of small loose stones, and they burned the kitchen garbage there.

Q. What was the general mode of disposing of the contents of the kitchen sinks?

A. A good deal of it was hauled out into dumps in the woods contrary to orders. It was a difficult thing to stop.

Q. Within the limits of the park?

A. Yes, sir; contrary to the specific orders of the Secretary of War and both General Brooke and General Breckinridge; but it required a considerable police force to see what was going on over such a large park.

Q. What was the means of disinfecting the ordinary sinks?

A. The orders in the first place were for using dry earth, of which there was plenty in the camp and in the fields, which were cultivating fields, and that was the first thing specified in Surgeon-General Sternberg's list. Next, quicklime. I don't know when that began to be used exactly, but toward the last it was used with a good deal of freedom. In the first instance it could not be obtained.

Q. General, what was the depth of the sinks?

A. That varied very much, sir. There were some portions of the camp in which, on account of the ledge rock approaching near the surface, it was impossible to dig these sinks more than perhaps 2 or 3 feet. I should say that, where the rocky difficulties occurred, in the great majority of instances the sinks were dug about 2 feet. There were many parts of the park where they could be dug 8 or 10 feet, if they chose to do so, in the clay in the open fields. There were a good many who blasted their sinks into the rocks. General Wiley, of Pennsylvania, did that in the preparation of his final camp, and made them 8 or 10 feet deep.

Q. Was there any effort made to dispose of the contents of the sinks and relieve them of their pressure?

A. No, sir; there was not. Toward the last a plan was adopted for dry-earth sinks, but at that time there came up an order to break up camp and for the

troops to move. They are now used in the hospitals and by such troops as remain on the field. Only a regiment and a portion of another have begun to use them—since the breaking up of the camp, 20th of August.

Q. To what extent did the medical department inspect every day the kitchen sinks and sinks of the men?

A. I do not know in regard to that. I talked nearly every day with Chief Surgeon Huidekoper, and he seemed to be alive to the situation; and Colonel Hoff—I saw him, I think, every day, and his talk indicated they were thoroughly alive to all these matters, but what they did did not come within my knowledge.

Q. Assuming there was typhoid fever there, which we may assume for the purpose of this examination, state when it first became pronounced?

A. Up to about the middle of July the cases of typhoid fever were about two in 1,000 men. The first week in June there had been a case perhaps, if I remember rightly, the 9th or 10th of June; but they were very few. There were cases brought into camp, as the surgeons believed, and there was no particular increase. It was a very slow development of that disease and the usual cases seemed to be slight cases all the way through, as the surgeon told me. I am not an expert myself. Up to the 15th July the typhoid cases were little less than two in 1,000, but had begun to excite quite serious attention. General Brooke was giving his attention to it and he was ordered to Washington on about that date. He was gone about a week, I think. When he came back that rate was maintained, if anything slightly decreased, which led some of the surgeons to think that a number of these cases that had been reported as typhoid were malaria, and the sick rate at the camp when General Brooke left for Porto Rico was, as I remember,  $4\frac{1}{10}$  per cent. That is less than the Regular Army. That included every man that had measles, mumps, and minor cases in the camp, not serious cases.

Q. General, what was the largest percentage of typhoid-fever cases at any time in the history of that camp? Can you tell?

A. No, sir; I can not. I think at one time they must have reached—this is an impression of mine rather than knowledge—about 400 people in 56,000 men.

Q. Is that all the typhoid-fever cases that were there?

A. At any one time. Take the history of the camp throughout there were more than that. In one of the hospitals which received the most attention from the people and sensational papers of the country was the Second Division, Third Corps. I went through the books of that hospital the day it was broken up. They had 270 cases of typhoid fever in that hospital from the 10th of June up to this breaking up on 5th September. In a total number of cases which was 2,462 the deaths were 33, and of these cases 276 were typhoid.

Q. What was the total number of typhoid-fever cases from the beginning until the close of camp?

A. They were making up these figures when General Breckinridge moved, and they took the figures with them.

Q. Speaking of the disposition of the garbage, can you tell how the offal from the hospitals was disposed of?

A. The Leiter Hospital, which was the hospital bought by Mrs. Leiter and which the Government used, was the Park Hotel and a previous summer resort at that point for a number of years, and it was turned into a hospital. The sewage there was disposed of by being carried away from the hospital and taken into a great retort, 15 or 20 feet in diameter, letting it settle there, and then carrying it farther into the gravels—into a gravel bank, or rather gravel valley—three-quarters of a mile from the river, and that was the overflow from this bank into which this garbage was received and was disinfected by bichlorate of mercury, and the offal was carried three-quarters of a mile into the river.

Q. Was that below the intake for your water supply?

A. No, sir; it was not near the river, it was not at Chickamauga; it was con-

structed specially with regard to the water supply of the camp by experts, both surgical and engineering.

Q. Was the valley into which this overflow emptied higher or lower than the river?

A. It was about the same, I think. There was very little of it after the settling. That was taken out of there as it filled up. It was dry material.

Q. What was done with the material in the retort after disinfecting? Do you know?

A. No, sir; the hospitals on the field—Sternberg's and "Sanger" hospitals and one other before it broke out—all had the same method. All the wash from that hospital was put into galvanized-iron tanks with iron covers and disinfected with bichlorate of mercury; that was taken to a field far from the river and from any of the lines of drainage. There the soil was about 12 feet deep, and into these pits this was poured and then bichlorate of mercury and other disinfectants, the names of which I do not know, were put into that and buried.

Q. There were pits dug into this deep soil for the reception of this offal?

A. Yes, sir; that is the system used there. Then they have dry earth closets at all the hospitals, and the refuse, the kind I speak of, was taken out of the dry earth closets in solid form.

Q. And the patients who were compelled to use the bedpan, was that all emptied in there?

A. Yes, sir. After being disinfected by bichlorate of mercury all the pans and receptacles were washed.

Q. Independent of the Leiter Hospital, which you say had been a large hotel, state whether or not the other hospitals were under canvas.

A. All of them.

Q. How were these hospitals organized; one to a division or brigade?

A. There were division hospitals. The system of regimental hospitals was practically abolished. We had division hospitals.

Q. When you say the regimental hospitals were abolished do you mean to say there were no facilities for caring for them?

A. No, sir; but they were not maintained. They had in each regiment what they claimed as a hospital, where the men reported at 6 o'clock in the morning, and if affected with minor complaints were put there, but anyone deemed to be seriously sick was taken from the regimental and placed in these division hospitals.

Q. Who was the chief medical officer of the entire camp?

A. Dr. Hartsuff when the regulars were there, and some time after the volunteers arrived. He was succeeded by Col. John Van R. Hoff, who was the surgeon of General Wade's corps, and he was in chief command up to the time the troops left the camp.

Q. How many of these division hospitals were there?

A. There was a general division hospital, which they called a field hospital, for the First Corps; then there were three others that were practically division hospitals, and the Sternberg Hospital, which was established later, a very large and complete field hospital, composing the hospitals of the command.

Q. This general Sternberg Hospital—state, if you please, whether or not it received its sick from the other division hospitals, or whether they were taken in directly from the line of the command.

A. I think, generally speaking, that they were sent from the division hospitals. The worst cases were sent to the Sternberg Hospital. In the first instance they had been sent to Leiter Hospital. The Leiter Hospital could accommodate 150, and as the number increased they established the Sternberg Hospital. Then the worst cases were sent to that hospital.



Q. What was the combined hospital capacity—how many patients could be accommodated in these various hospitals?

A. Well, sir, I could not tell that without referring to some figures that I have. I can bring that to you, sir. I think the capacity of Sternberg Hospital is now 700 or 800. There are not as many now in it as they had in it. There are about 300 there, I think. They extended that until it accommodated 700 patients comfortably.

Q. Was there pressure for the accommodation of patients at any time beyond the hospital capacity?

A. I think it was after the measles broke out when the division hospitals were probably crowded. At the time my special attention was directed to them there was no overcrowding. That was the last week in August. There undoubtedly would have been crowding when the measles broke out, and they brought those having measles into isolated wards. What I mean by crowded is eight men in a division hospital tent. You know the size of them.

Q. How were the men supplied in camp with their tobacco and little odds and ends that men require in camp? Did you have a sutler with each regiment?

A. They had something worse than sutlers. They had canteens.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. A beer establishment.

Q. Did each have one?

A. Yes, sir; mostly.

Q. As a matter of fact, were the regulations complied with?

A. No, sir; some of the regiments had no canteens. The majority of them had. There were sold there 372 carloads of beer.

Q. Was it obligatory to have beer?

A. No; but General Brooke didn't feel authorized to stop them, because it was army regulation.

Q. You gave the men beer. How much whisky?

A. There was every effort made to prevent the men from getting whisky, but it was very difficult to stop it.

Q. General, was there any whisky issued by the Commissary Department?

A. Not to my knowledge, except for medicinal purposes.

Q. You had no fights as a result of this?

A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. Well, so far as your experience and observation goes, what was the extent to which the men frequented the towns in the neighborhood, and were able in that way to gratify their appetites for intoxicants?

A. Chattanooga is a free-whisky town, I am sorry to say. The saloons are open night and day, and closed on the outside Sundays and open on the inside. That was 9 miles from the camp, and the orders regarding Chattanooga, under General Brooke, were two men from each company to visit there a day.

Q. How many companies were there?

A. There were about fifty companies that could go to Chattanooga if they wanted to. Afterwards, as I understand—I did not see the order myself—but I understand that the limit was raised to six.

Q. That would authorize from 3,000 to 3,600 men?

A. Well, there was this about it—it was somewhat difficult to regulate that increase, because the number of soldiers had been decreased by General Brooke going away, but it was a considerable increase. Of course you ask me what I observed there, and I can not tell so much from observation, as I was not there to observe.

Q. How long were they encamped there?

A. From four to six weeks.

Q. They slept with their camps in the open, did they?

A. Yes, sir; on the open ground.

Q. Are they healthier in the open?

A. I don't know about that. I always prefer it.

Q. What was the condition of the regulars there?

A. Never had any sickness. We have had them there three years, and never had any sickness.

Q. Did any of them die?

A. General Poland was there in September, the worst month of the year. He put up a brigade hospital, and it stood six weeks, and never had a patient in it. They brought up people from Jacksonville when they had the yellow-fever epidemic there, and it never had a patient in it.

Q. General Boynton, in your experience as an army officer, what is the relative healthfulness and desirability of camps under the shade, as it is called, and the open?

A. I can only say, when I happened to be with troops campaigning south during the summer, I always preferred open grounds for camp purposes in the hottest weather, and put the shade nearer the tents.

Q. That is, you put your men in the camp in the sun, and let them go to the shade, instead of putting your tents under the shade?

A. Yes, sir; I always did that.

Q. Now, in your judgment, considering the topography of the park, the character of the soil, state whether or not it was large enough to accommodate with safety and comfort 56,000 men.

A. Yes, sir; I think that 20,000 men could be put into the park now on ground that has never been occupied at all in addition to the 56,000 that were there.

Q. Why were not the sinks put at a greater distance from the companies?

A. I can not tell about that; I had no personal authority in regard to this matter; I was simply there as an observer. So far as I know, they all had regular camps.

Q. What is the regulation distance?

A. I can not tell you that; I haven't looked into the tactics lately.

Q. General, did you have any means of ascertaining the manner in which the troops were supplied by the several departments—Quartermaster's, Commissary, Ordnance, and Medical departments?

A. Yes, sir; I had every facility. I paid little attention to the Ordnance Department, but I was more interested in the Medical, Quartermaster's, and Commissary departments.

Q. Now, state as to the Quartermaster's Department, whether or not the clothing and camp and garrison equipage and transportation means furnished, were they sufficient and were they furnished on time?

A. I would like to say generally as to the administration on the field, I never observed in the last war such efficiency and attention paid day and night—every hour of the day and almost every hour of the night—by everybody on that field connected with the supply department—Colonel Lee, Quartermaster-Major Sharp, and Commissary-Lieutenant Arrasmith, and Dr. Connegys, of Cincinnati, of the Medical Department. These gentlemen worked every hour of the day, from before daylight until after dark, in handling everything that came to that camp with the greatest energy and honesty that I ever saw. As to the second part of your question, as to whether these supplies arrived on time, there was a period of about ten days after the regulars arrived there when the medical supplies were short. There was no sickness, but after the volunteers came, in the middle of May, as I was assured by Major Connegys, and believe from my observation, there was never a time when any regiment of that command could not receive everything that belongs to what is called the supply table at the Surgeon-General's Office—that is, a list of the medicines, five pages in print, that are most commonly

used; and soon after the medical supplies began to arrive in great quantities, and the storehouses were full of everything under heaven I could think of and anyone connected with the civil war ever dreamed of. All sorts of supplies were in those storehouses, and there was so much that they had to make a requisition for a new building. When the troops went away they sent to Atlanta enough to supply 50 regiments with medicines sufficient for a campaign; and the Commissary Department was beyond anything I ever dreamed of. To begin with, they had a bakery there that turned out an 18-ounce loaf of bread for every man in camp that wanted it, and they baked up to 56,000 loaves when they had that many men, and it was just as good bread as I ever ate on my table, and if any man here has had any better he has had better than was necessary. It was all good. These warehouses were of very great capacity there, and the variety was equal to anything I see in the family groceries I trade with here in Washington. There was everything there that belonged to the army rations and everything that was necessary to supply the hospital, and it was of the very best quality, so far as I could judge, and then there was issued every day three-quarters of a pound of fresh beef from refrigerator cars of the Morris Beef Company from St. Louis. There were times when the meat reached some of the camps undoubtedly in a spoiled condition. That is inevitable. It is the hardest thing in the world to prevent, but if the men who received it had known how to have had it condemned they could have had good meat. I believe there was more food left over in that army at Camp Thomas every day of its existence than the Army of the Cumberland had to eat during the entire siege of Chattanooga. They could not dispose of the bread. There was never an army fed as that army there, and if they did not know how to cook it that was not the fault of Secretary Alger or President McKinley up here. They have to learn to cook it.

Q. As to the distribution of medical supplies, General, you say there was plenty in the storehouses; were they distributed to the division hospitals and regiments as needed?

A. They were not distributed by delivery wagons as some people thought it ought to be, but were delivered upon requisition.

Q. Do you not know whether or not medical supplies were issued without requisition in cases of emergency?

A. I do not, sir.

Q. General, you were aware of complaint being made as to that camp, that the medical supplies were not distributed as needed.

A. Yes, sir, I have heard of these complaints. I really did not know anything about it, because I knew there was so much machinery for the distribution of it that I paid little attention to it.

Q. Did you have any way of inquiring as to the experience of the medical officers who came with the volunteer regiments?

A. I knew a good many of them and talked with them, but I did not make it my particular business; in fact I had so much on hand in other matters that I did not pay much attention to the hospital at all.

Q. Do you know whether any effort was made to instruct the new officers of the volunteers as to their duties in making requisitions and as to where and when they would be filled?

A. No, sir, I do not know anything about that.

Q. As to the general furnishing of the hospitals, state whether or not the men were comfortably fixed as to bedding; were there cots for the men?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. What was the supply of bed linen for the hospital—do you know that?

A. I only know from personal observation along in the last week of August, when I went through all the hospitals and all the wards of the hospitals. At

that time the hospitals were, without exception (even the one that has been so roundly attacked everywhere), better than any one in the civil war. These hospitals were floored, and had three and four in some of the tents. They had eight in some of the tents, but there was no one sleeping on the floors, and this complaint about their being on stretchers was undoubtedly true in this respect—they were stretchers which have feet. They were put on the floor in one sense of the word, but they were not on the floor as a matter of fact. They were beds with short legs. In Sternberg Hospital they had iron bedsteads as low as this [indicating] and that long, with woven-wire mattresses and hair mattresses, and had blankets and pillows and sheets.

Q. What was the arrangement for the personal comfort of the men; were they furnished with nightshirts or their equivalent?

A. I saw a great many of them, and I saw what they called their linen tents; but whether or not they had a great supply I can not tell.

Q. Were the hospitals furnished with food independently of, and in addition to, the Army Regulations?

A. Yes, sir; there was a society in Chattanooga and the Red Cross Society, which had headquarters on the field, and each had two ladies to cook for the hospitals this lighter form of food.

Q. To what extent did the Government supply hospital rations?

A. There was a very considerable supply, and toward the last it was so great that there was no necessity for adding to it at all. I had \$250 for Leiter Hospital, \$130 for Sternberg, and \$100 for Sanger Hospital, and I inquired what I could buy for them, and they said they had a supply on hand; and I had to wait a week or two to spend that money, because the Government was supplying, at that time, all of them.

Q. What was the source of the milk supply for your hospitals and camp?

A. Toward the last the Sternberg Hospital and all hospitals had contracts with the surrounding towns and people for furnishing milk supplies, but the Red Cross and this Chattanooga society of ladies furnished the greater supply in the early days of the camp.

Q. Was there any effort made to inspect the milk supply?

A. They had a place where all the milk had to be taken and tested by means that I do not understand. It was a Red Cross building.

Q. That was for the supply camps as well as for the hospitals?

A. Yes, sir; all milk had to be inspected.

Q. Did sutlers come in there and put up whisky shops alongside the camps?

A. No whisky shops exist except where it is done surreptitiously. That region has local option. They sold all sorts of slop—soft drinks and pies.

Q. Were there any tents of the Young Men's Christian Association?

A. Every division had a Y. M. C. A. hospital. It was the best thing in the field of the character that could be provided. They had plenty of tables and they were always full; the men writing home and so on. It was a very great accommodation and a high moral influence for the army. In reference to this outside traffic, Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, and the local authorities did everything they could to enforce their laws and stop this traffic outside, and they were very energetic about it.

Q. You have not answered as to the Quartermaster's Department's delay in furnishing transportation wagons and all that for the use of the troops in camp?

A. In the first instance, the wagons had to be made, and before they were made they didn't have any, so to speak. The Quartermaster's Department supplied the deficiency by buying a large number of Studebaker wagons already manufactured. They were fair wagons for that sort of work on these roads. They had only an inch-and-a-half tire. They would not have been of any consequence



in a campaign, but as soon as the Government sent wagons with tires three to four inches wide, I think they were quite sufficient for the purposes of the camp. When the regulars came there we furnished them with wagons to haul their stuff, but the wagons came later very rapidly. I think there was great energy and activity displayed by the Quartermaster's Department in the furnishing of wagons for that camp. The harness from the Quartermaster's Department was further behind.

Q. What was the means of transportation for reaching this camp—the railroad transportation?

A. There was a one-track railroad and one station upon the field. They immediately began to put side tracks in the camp at that point, and the Southern Railroad, which is a good organization, commenced to help them, and they very soon had sufficient side-track and terminal facilities there for all the Quartermaster's Department for bringing troops from Chattanooga to camp. When they sent the troops away, they had fixed up Rossville and put in platforms and side tracks, so that the troops marched 3 miles over our roads to Rossville and loaded there, and they also loaded at Ringgold, on the Atlanta and Western road. They marched that distance, so they had three points for discharging troops—one at the Park itself, one 3 miles distant with excellent road, and one 6 miles distant; and sometimes when the troops came in they stopped at Chattanooga—the artillery, for instance, and a good deal of cavalry.

Q. Was there at any time any lack of transportation—railroad transportation—for bringing in or taking away troops at the camp?

A. So far as I am able to judge there was never any difficulty about transportation of troops to the camp, for they came from various sections of the country. Most came in Pullman cars, and they had to wait till they got them all together. They didn't travel as we did; there were day coaches, at any rate. I never saw a soldier in a box car in this war. There was some delay in getting Pullman cars together to bring them or take them away. It was not the quartermaster's fault. I saw one regiment of colored troops—splendid troops—the Fourth Ohio—in parlor cars with blue plush ornaments, and everyone had an upper or lower berth, and then I thought of the last time I went through Chattanooga when we went in box cars.

Q. Did you hear any complaints made that they didn't get enough to eat?

A. There were no complaints made to me. I heard of many of them. They came from typhoid-fever patients, who, as a matter of fact, were put on the lowest diet to save their lives, and the most of the complaints I heard were of that character. The most I heard were in the newspapers. They did not come to me personally.

Q. Was it within the sphere of your duty to receive them?

A. I had no official duty there.

Q. None were made to you by the men themselves of bad treatment?

A. I think not, sir. There was not any shortness of rations.

Q. Did you observe the character of the discipline in the volunteer regiments?

A. Well, sir, I saw them on drill and on review. It was a magnificent body of men; it was excellent.

Q. Did you inspect the camps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of them?

A. Very clean. The company streets and everything was very clean. The only thing I didn't like was the matter of the sinks and the dumps in the woods, but the camps were very carefully policed. There was General Colby's regiment; there was not anything dirty in it. The percentage of sickness was only 2 per cent. In General Poland's division they had as high as thirty-eight cases of typhoid fever.

Q. The day before you came here I saw a dispatch from Chattanooga, or somewhere in that neighborhood, stating that you were coming here to give us some extraordinary photographs of some things there.

A. That's not true—that dispatch. I have a great variety of photographs, which those reporters down there knew I had, and they made that the basis of their dispatch.

Q. Have you any photographs of vermin?

A. I have some photographs of garbage barrels which contained vermin, which were taken at the camp of the First Illinois Cavalry.

Q. Didn't you find a similar condition at any other time in any other regiment, or only that?

Q. I saw something approaching that in other camps. I ought to have said one thing—that is, that the First Illinois Cavalry left at 3 o'clock in the morning and this photograph was taken about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, after they had gone.

By General BEAVER:

Q. General Boynton, if at Camp Thomas the regimental camps were crowded and improperly laid out, who is responsible for that?

A. I should say the brigade and regimental officers—that is, if they were in command. As I testified yesterday, General Brooke laid out the general line, then each regiment was sent by one of his staff officers to its position as it arrived in camp, and its details were arranged by the regimental and brigade commanders, I presume, for this is not a matter of my personal knowledge.

By General DODGE:

Q. General, there have been a great many complaints, of which a good many have been sent to me, in relation to the Eighth and Ninth New York. In what division were they?

A. I have the entire roster here, and perhaps I had better leave that with the commission. The Eighth New York was in General Grant's division for a time—for a short time. Most of these divisions had two or three commanders. The Eighth New York was in General Grant's division, who had charge for a short time. The Ninth New York was in General Compton's division: he had command only a part of the time. The Eighth was in General Colby's brigade.

Q. Here is a statement in regard to the Ninth regiment, in which it is stated that "the coffee was green. The volunteer cooks tried to roast it in pans and generally burnt most of it. Then the beans were put in a greasy gunny sack and pounded with clubs. A decoction of this powder in Chickamauga River water was very unpalatable. The fresh meat served to us, called beef, was, as a rule, so tough we had to swallow it whole. It was not improved by cooking. The only vegetables we ever saw were potatoes and onions, and these were generally spoiled through the ignorance of the cooks." Was coffee issued green there?

A. The coffee, as I saw, was brown coffee, and further, I went to the commissary and there I saw brown coffee. There was green coffee issued to some extent. I saw a little of that and asked about it; but this was, as I remember, in the very first days. Subsequently the coffee that came was brown entirely, and as good, so far as I can judge, as any I ever saw.

Q. Did you make a special examination of those camps of the Eighth and Ninth New York?

A. I made a special examination of the Eighth after Surgeon Terry was quoted as saying it was an indecent camp in every respect. I went specially to look at it. I had been two days before with General Colby to make an arrangement with a farmer from whom that particular tract had been leased, to put that regiment upon that ground, upon the theory of General Colby that it was the best ground,

and we made arrangements to take it. That ground had not been occupied by any other troops. It was open and in the sun, and that was what they wanted. The complaint as to the camp was as to its filthy condition, and this was in the bright, open sun. This is why we changed it. This was in a clean, wholesome condition and very sunny, in as good a condition as could be. The camp was very clean, very open; the health of the brigade in which was the Second New York, the Eighth New York, and the Fifty-second Iowa and the First Wisconsin, was, at that time, about 2 per cent of sickness. The sinks of the Eighth New York in the woods were not well arranged. They were about 30 feet from the kitchen on one side and 50 feet on the other. There seemed to be no excuse for this, for the reason that there was plenty of ground back. They could be carried back 200 yards if they wanted. How long they had been there I am unable to say. I had not passed through that part of the ground.

As to the matter of food, there is no foundation for any reasonable complaint whatever. The beef that was furnished by the Government came in refrigerator cars of the same kind that brings it to Washington and other cities. It came from one of the great establishments in East St. Louis, I think. I never heard of but two complaints being made specifically in the camps, and that was not strange in such hot weather. There was no time when, if it was found bad, they could not have exchanged it if they knew how to do it. It is difficult for me to speak with any patience with regard to this matter.

Q. Here is a statement from the chaplain of the regiment, Father James Dooley. He says: "The camp at Chickamanga was a perfect hell on earth. War itself would have been a paradise compared with the peace of this camp. I saw many awful sights there—men dying under the trees for the want of a glass of water. I found there men who had been sick with typhoid fever for days, and who had not received medical attendance. No one had even taken their temperature. It was awful. For 500 men in hospitals there were only a dozen attendants. The water from the creek was simply mud, and yet the boys had to bathe in it and drink it. Everything about the camp was badly managed. As for the food, there is only one word that describes it—it was rotten."

A. I don't want to take any issue with the chaplain in regard to such matters. Father Dooley had a tent there at headquarters, and spent most of his time there, as far as my observation went, and Father Ryan, another chaplain, was with him, and the sensational stories heard from those two gentlemen should make all the dime novels in the United States uninteresting. I believed many of these stories until I went into it and investigated it. We furnished those gentlemen with a tent, or they had one at our own private headquarters, in the yard, where they were very pleasantly situated, and there they spent a great deal of their time. If they saw any of these things I don't know anyone else who did see them.

Q. The statement is made that the water furnished was from where the troops bathed.

A. There is no truth in that; not the slightest in the world.

Q. They bathed below the intake?

A. Yes; for a while.

Q. Did these chaplains make any complaint to the officer in chief of the camps that you know of?

A. They spoke to me frequently with reference to these matters. The chief complaint was with reference to the Second Division, Third Corps, hospital. I remember no distinct statement of Father Ryan. I went; Father Dooley being present, to inquire with reference to this story of so much sickness in the camp. I asked them how many men would have to be left in camp unable to move if the army should be directed to move, as was then expected, and they told me 6,000. It was a very astonishing statement from any information I had. So I went to the chief surgeon and looked at the sick report of the day before, and the daily



sick list of the entire army was 2,500. That included all the minor cases and everything on which men got excused from roll call. That rather shook my faith in the character of the chaplain's stories; and, in regard to the health of the camp, I went to look at the books of the hospital, and up to the 22d of August, which was the day the camp began to break up, the total number of cases in that hospital was 2,462, and the total number of deaths 33.

Q. Who commanded that division?

A. The Second Division, Third Corps, at that time—that was General Comp-ton, I think.

Q. Who had charge of that hospital?

A. Major Bradbury, for the first month, I think, and Major Smith, and then the surgeon who was the executive officer was Dr. Hubbard from New York.

Q. Do you know the surgeon?

A. No, sir. He was there afterwards. I did not meet him. I had no very special connection with the examination of the hospital matters until I was directed to make report.

Q. Here is a statement from Surg. Maj. Milo B. Ward, in which he states that—  
“Some one is to blame for keeping an army of 45,000 men at a camp where all the water was unfit for a dog to drink, where there was no drainage, no proper food or medicine, and where the conditions were so unhealthy that every man of the 45,000 had intestinal troubles.

“Three-fourths of the army slept in little dog tents, as we called them. They were 5 feet long and 4 feet high. There were no cots. The men slept on the ground, and it rained nearly all the time for six weeks.

“Our division hospital was arranged to hold 200 men, but we had over 500 sick men in it. Each tent was arranged to hold six men, but we had ten and twelve crowded in.

“There were not cots enough and sick men had to lie on litters on the wet ground sometimes for a week. The sick came in 50 and 75 at a time, and there were no cots, no medicines, no food for them, except the regular army rations issued to well men. The men detailed for nurses were the poorest soldiers in the camp. They nursed the sick eight hours in the day, and then worked three hours digging sinks and trenches and cleaning up the camps.

“The Government made no provision at all to feed the sick at Camp Thomas. I make this statement boldly. I know it will be denied, but I can prove what I say. The sick would have actually starved to death if they had depended on the Government for food. Some did starve to death; others were fed by the Red Cross Society.”

This statement was sent to me from Kansas City by Maj. Milo B. Ward. Do you recollect him?

A. He was a surgeon. He came to me with that sort of talk, and made it his business to go around the hotels and indulge in that kind of talk, which could not have been more exaggerated in the English language, and I do not know any other. Now, General, there were undoubtedly some things that were painful in a great camp like that at Thomas. They were compelled to bring together a great number of men into military organizations and there were many details to be carried out. They had good tents, they had tentage enough, they were not out in the rain. So far as the medical care went, they had those who were detailed to take care of them. In the Second Division hospital they had good men detailed.

A man asked me yesterday if, in that hospital, they were not in the habit of going back in the wood instead of using the sinks. The sinks in that hospital were so clean that they were all covered in—a board to cover over the top. Everything was poured into them, and so clean that I had not detected in going about that there were sinks. They had near every one a barrel half full of bichloride of mercury, and every time anything was poured in that receptacle was washed.



some of the disinfectant thrown in, and the camp was just as cleanly in its outlying portions, all about it, as any camp I ever saw. It is true that those conditions were later than these primary conditions, of which a great deal of this writing took place. Everyone here is a veteran, and everyone knows that in the assembling of a great army, in the getting up of supplies, in the breaking out of sickness and establishing the camp, everything can not be carried on as in a church fair or a church picnic. Sometimes they suffered—there was some apparent neglect—yet everything in that statement accusing the officers of willful neglect or failure to attend to the duties that belonged to them, and as to the medical care given the men, I believe to be just as false as it is possible to state.

Q. Do you know whether this officer made any such report to his superiors?

A. Yes. The curious thing about him is that after he had made all his talk, and it was understood how he felt by everybody he came in contact with, he was then detailed to make an inspection and report as to this hospital, and he did it, and he took some testimony just as bad as his own statement; that is all I can say.

Q. What was done with that report?

A. That was given out to the press, and certified to be a true copy.

Q. Do you know whether it was filed in the War Department?

A. I presume it is. They were furnished the press first.

Q. What about the dog tents, the sick having been put in dog tents?

A. Most of the tents I saw were wall tents in the camp for the private soldiers. They all had dog tents in addition to that. The large number of soldiers of the Army, as well as my recollection goes, were in wall tents.

Q. Then they had shelter tents in addition to them?

A. Certainly; I do not know whether in addition. There were very few of the dog tents, I understand.

Q. Shelter tents?

A. Used when the troops were out on marches, or something of that sort.

Q. This disease of typhoid fever commenced to increase there very rapidly in July?

A. Yes; I think the first cases of typhoid fever that began to attract much attention were along between the 9th and the middle of June, and up to the middle of July there had come to be about two in a thousand. I used to see the sick report every day, and talked that over with General Brooke and his surgeon at that time. That was the day he was ordered to Washington. The sick report of the entire camp, as I remember it, the official paper will show was 4.9 per cent, which includes everything, not only the typhoid cases, but measles and mumps and all causes for which men are excused at sick call in the morning. After that there was a rainy season of six weeks, and it is thought that had something to do with the increase of sickness; but the increase of sickness, in my judgment, if you care to have an opinion, was due almost entirely to the filthiness of the sinks that had become filthy through the neglect, not of the superior officer, but of the regimental and brigade officers—in some cases of the division officers. I think, after General Brooke was away. If the commission will indulge me, since General Brooke is out of the country, and no one can speak for him, and very serious and bitter attacks have been made upon him as being responsible for this condition I have spoken of, I would make my statement from personal observation, if the commission would like to hear it. One of General Brooke's first orders was in regard to sanitation. It provided that division commanders should make weekly reports of the sanitary conditions of their camps, the brigade commanders should make tri-weekly reports, the regimental commanders should make daily reports, and that so far as the military regulations admitted the advice of the surgeon of the camp should be followed. And up to the time of his being ordered to get 18,000 men

ready to move as rapidly as possible (after that first day the most of his personal attention was given to that, and his personal staff was loaded up with that overwhelmingly important business) everything connected with the whole policing of the camp and its sanitation was attended to with the greatest vigor, so far as I was able to observe and as far as I was concerned, and I had reports from all parts of the camp from our mounted police every day in regard to the general condition. I rode over it a great deal, and some days with the park engineer also, and I never made a suggestion to General Brooke in reference to anything I found in regard to the sanitation's being out of order that he did not immediately take steps to correct, and the same is true of all reports from the engineer of the park. I never made a single report to General Brooke or a suggestion in regard to improper conditions in the camp that was not immediately followed by his attention. Then he was ordered to Washington. That remitted the care of the camp certainly to a very great extent to the brigade, regimental, and division commanders. He was gone from the 14th to 20th; came back and left on the 23d for Porto Rico. In the meantime General Wade had just come into command, and he was only in the camp a day or two. He was sick, and when he got well he was ordered to Washington. In that month there was an interregnum, when General Brooke took personal charge of fitting out these 18,000 men during which the filthy conditions which I described sprung up. Then General Brooke was engaged from daylight to dark; went down into the details, attending to everything himself, to see personally that every one of the men was equipped as he ought to be. He had all those stores hauled up in front of his tent and gave his personal attention and that of his staff, day after day until he went away, to the proper equipment of every man; and you can readily see, gentlemen, that having an order to get 18,000 men, fifteen regiments, ready he required every moment he could get. Therefore he gave attention to these matters rather than those we have been speaking of, so the camp in that interregnum, while in the charge of the subordinate officers, came into that condition I spoke of, and was in that condition when General Breckinridge took command on the 2d of August.

Q. When did the order come to move the camp?

A. They began to break up the camp and move out the troops on the 20th of August—the 20th or 22d.

Q. Was that caused by the reports of sickness?

A. I suppose so. I have no doubt it was caused entirely by the account of the conditions. I think it was a very wise thing to do. But the reasons given by these men for neglect in hospitals and water pollution in their reports had not the slightest foundation in the world.

Q. You say that it was on account of the neglect of some of these subaltern officers that they were made unhealthy?

A. Yes, sir; of course.

Q. While General Brooke was in charge of this work, did he not have officers who were interested to find out the proper method?

A. Yes; but they were engaged in this matter with him more largely, in fitting out that whole corps of 18,000 men, than they were in the subject of inspection. That had been going on under these other officers. The supposition was, and a fair supposition, that they ought to have been able to keep their camps clean. The trouble was the large swarm of flies that cursed us, as much so as Egypt was, according to the old account. They went back and forth from the men's dinners to the sinks and to the kitchen sinks. I find that medical officers and experts believe that was the greatest element or factor in the spurt of that typhoid-fever infection; and I should think if those sinks had been covered with dry earth, as directed by the Surgeon-General in his circular of April 25, there would have been no fever.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If the direction of the Surgeon-General's Office had been obeyed, there would have been no trouble of that sort?

A. I do not think so.

Q. Do you know whether the medical officers received information of that disobedience to the order?

A. I am not certain that any medical officer knew. I believe they can not give commands—only advice. I should suppose it depended upon the regimental, brigade, and division commanders.

Q. Is it not a fact that if the medical officers had attended to the business, or had given orders themselves, this evil would not have existed—if they had attended to their business?

A. That is rather a severe way of putting it, Doctor.

Q. I want simply to know whether, if, from the highest to the lowest of the medical officers, attention had been paid to carrying out these specific orders of the Surgeon-General's Office, this would have occurred?

A. I do not know anything to the contrary, and I do not know it was so—absolutely under the conduct of the chief surgeon, Dr. Hartsuff.

Q. If these gentlemen had made inspection and made representations to commanding officers, is it not probable that these commanding officers would have paid attention to these representations?

A. Yes; I think they made such representations.

Q. They made representations, but the commanding officers did not regard them?

A. I said, as far as I know, that every suggestion that I made to General Brooke, up to the time he left, was promptly attended to.

Q. I was not speaking of General Brooke at all. Come down to the time after General Brooke left. Who was in command of the troops there to whom these various reports were made by the medical officers?

A. I have every reason to believe they were made.

Q. Do you know whether they were required?

A. I know in some cases they were not required.

Q. Where were they filed?

A. I believe they were filed in the records of regimental and brigade commanders.

Q. Was there any great trouble in finding officers not deficient in knowledge of these matters of sanitation?

A. I do not mean to discriminate against these officers, but they did not pay that attention to the sanitation of the camp that officers that had had opportunities to learn about doing these things would have done. I do not want to cast any reflection on officers who came from civil life to a great camp like that and were not able to learn what had to be done at once. When the camp was established it was reported that it was only to be a temporary camp, and orders were expected to move from it. Reports were constantly flying around at that time.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any reports made in regard to disobedience of orders, in regard to the cleaning of these places?

A. No, sir; I have remarked generally that after General Brooke left there was a general tangle; that was half the trouble, I think.

Q. Prior to the time General Brooke left there had been no complaint?

A. All complaints were made to him; the reports that were made to him in regard to the sanitation of the camp—the failure to look after these things—were by him immediately corrected.

Q. Then we were to understand that the health of the camp was pretty good until General Brooke left?



A. Yes; and then he was ordered to attend to getting 18,000 men ready; he made that his principal business.

Q. What was the date of that order?

A. I think the order for getting the men ready was on the 29th or 30th of June. On 14th July he came back, and left for Porto Rico on the 23d.

Q. Would the fact that General Brooke had to get these 18,000 men ready to send away excuse him from taking the sanitary measures necessary, whatever had to be done?

A. That would be a matter of opinion; and a matter of getting 18,000 men equipped with everything that was necessary was not a light thing, you know. He was expected, I know, to take personal supervision of that, and it seemed in a large way to relieve him of the responsibility of looking elsewhere against the care of the camp and its sanitation.

Q. Then if General Brooke had not been ordered to do this thing—preparing these troops—it is your opinion that the occasion of this sickness would not have occurred?

A. I think it would not have occurred, for instead of that month of interregnum, as I have characterized it, where the matter was remitted to subordinate officers who had not been given the means of information, the conditions would have been much more favorable.

Q. Do you know whether this increase of disease was caused by the change in the sanitary condition, or was the spread of the disease due to the climatic conditions, which changed?

A. This is all matter of belief and opinion with me. I do not claim to be an expert, but if you ask for my opinion, I think that this matter of filthy sinks was the cause of typhoid fever, and this infliction of flies, which were in swarms all over the camp; and when it rained the tents were black with them inside. They were going back and forth between the kitchen sinks and the men's sinks and around the table. And that I have heard medical officers—many of them—give, after examination of that camp, as in their judgment the most potent element in the spurt of this infection.

Q. There must always be a commanding officer. When General Brooke left the command, to whom did he turn over the immediate command?

A. General Wade.

Q. He commanded for about a week?

A. Yes; every day we expected General Brooke back.

Q. Who succeeded General Wade?

A. General Frank was in command for a few days; then General Breckinridge from the 2d of August to the 14th of September.

Q. When did the camp break up?

A. The orders for the movements of the troops came about the 20th or the 22d, and the last left on the 14th—the 13th or 14th of September.

Q. You spoke about the wisdom of the order for the removal of the troops. What, in your judgment, as an experienced man, is the limit at which a temporary camp, a rendezvous of that kind, can be safely occupied from a sanitary standpoint?

A. I do not assume to have knowledge enough to answer that question.

Q. Don't you think there is a limit?

A. I think it would depend considerably on the care in sanitation. We were there in Chattanooga during the civil war two or three months, but I do not remember any particular spread of disease. The same in Murfreesboro. We were there for six or nine months in camps, very much in the same numbers as at Camp Thomas, but they had excellent medical officers; very good character of sanitation in those camps, as I remember the thing.



Q. Season has a great deal to do with it; better in winter than in summer, easier to keep a camp in good condition, and less danger of contamination?

A. I don't know how that is in the Southern places, where the winter consists principally of rain, not much snow or freezing of the ground.

Q. At the camps at Chattanooga and Murfreesboro, you had officers of experience and acclimated soldiers?

A. Yes; that is a great point. The volunteers were not prepared for this. As you gentlemen understand, whenever a large body of men are sent into the field, there is a course of study that must be gone through with before volunteer officers or men can be expert. You all understand that better than I do.

Q. You stated that you saw green coffee—unparched coffee—issued there at camp?

A. I saw only a half barrel of unparched coffee; that is what I saw in the storehouse. The ration issued to us all was brown coffee; I asked Captain Arrasmith if they issued green coffee. He said they received some—a little—and that they were issuing some. The coffee that I saw issued was brown coffee.

Q. Do you know whether the commissary department has ever issued any machine or conveniences for browning coffee?

A. I do not think the modern conveniences for modern housekeeping were issued to any great extent.

Q. They have implements that can be used for browning coffee in the camps. Have you seen these issued in large quantities?

A. I do not know that I have. What we used to employ was a tin cup and the butt of a musket or the butt of a bayonet; we all had that.

For the benefit of the Southern soldiers, I will say that I never heard a Southern soldier or Southern officer speak of the supplies in that camp, except as a matter of surprise and a matter of wonder; not one complaint of them, but wonder that the Government could get together such supplies as they had, that they never had seen in any other camps. I think that if they had all been Southern soldiers that this Commission would never have been investigating Camp Thomas.

I wish to make a statement with reference to a mistake I made in a statement sent by me to the Secretary of War. A surgeon, Major Martin, made a certain statement to me as chairman of the Park Commission. He came to me in that capacity—a statement in regard to the typhoid fever, and that there was an attempt to suppress the whole thing. I reported that to headquarters. He was called up and interrogated about it, and stated that he had no personal knowledge in regard to the matter. Then he wrote a personal retraction, which I sent in an incorrect form. This writing had the date filled in as August, I think, instead of July. He made this retraction and signed it, and I retained it. It was furnished by me to General Sheridan, the adjutant-general, and after having made that complete retraction on those specific points, that were very serious, all of them, he went subsequently before the Sanger Commission and testified to the truth of all of them. I had incorrectly stated the date.

Q. The charges were made and the subsequent retraction, and after that he went before the Sanger Commission and swore to the original statement?

A. Yes.

Q. Where are the charges now?

A. I do not know.

Here is a table about which I testified that Major Comegys stated that at no time was he unable to furnish the articles specified from pages 7 to 10. That I will leave with you.

I had these photographs taken for the purpose of showing the character of the woods. I also leave a topographical map of the camps.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE.**

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. What is your rank?

A. Major-general, United States Volunteers.

Q. When were you appointed?

A. I was appointed early in May, the same date with General Wheeler and all of them; I think probably the 3d of May, 1898.

Q. When were you assigned to a command, and where?

A. I was assigned to the Seventh Corps, Tampa, Fla., on the 28th of May.

Q. Was your corps at Tampa all the time?

A. It was being organized there, and afterwards transferred to Jacksonville, and the organization continued and completed at that point.

Q. Where is your corps in camp now?

A. In the vicinity of Jacksonville, Fla.

Q. Have you kept in the same camps until now?

A. My corps has been in and around Jacksonville. Of course the regimental camps have been changed, but we have been in and around the city.

Q. To what extent was your corps organized before you left Tampa?

A. I had one division at Tampa, and as the remaining troops came in they were stopped at Jacksonville.

Q. How long were you at Tampa?

A. About a week.

Q. State whether or not the division which was there was kept at that place or later transferred to Jacksonville?

A. The division did not belong to my corps only while at that point. It was afterwards transferred to General Coppinger's corps and I received a division from General Coppinger's corps at Miami, Fla., in exchange for it.

Q. Had you knowledge of the manner in which the quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance, and medical department supplied the army at Tampa?

A. Very little; because General Shafter was in command there after Generals Wade and Coppinger had been detached, and I simply had one week there.

Q. How have you been supplied—by what modes of transportation and by what road—with medical, commissary, and quartermaster's supplies, since you were at Jacksonville.

A. By the departments here in Washington, the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical departments, and their various articles have been invoiced directly to my chief of staff, or the chief quartermaster, chief commissary, and so on.

Q. Has the transportation been by water or rail?

A. By rail, principally.

Q. What is the strength of your corps?

A. It numbered at one time about 29,600. Twelve regiments have recently been detached from it, and it now consists of twelve regiments of infantry and one of cavalry.

Q. State, if you please, how it is, whether they are efficient or not—the several departments for supplying your corps?

A. I have no complaint to make in that respect. In June, when they were organizing the expedition to Santiago and later to Porto Rico, there was some little delay, which I thought was very natural, because the troops that were going off were supplied first. Since that I have had everything we have made a requisition for.

Q. Have you had any complaints from the medical officers in regard to any supplies?

A. I have not..

Q. Has there been any scarcity of food in the subsistence department?

A. No, sir; soldiers, you know, are like school boys; they complain every now and then at some particular meal, but in some instances perhaps it was made with a view of receiving a change in command. As a general thing there were very few complaints.

Q. Were you able to remedy all the complaints discovered at once from the supplies on hand?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose, General, it is not improper for us to say that it is understood that your corps is to operate outside of the United States eventually?

A. I have received information that my corps will go to the vicinity of Havana about the 1st of November.

Q. Are your facilities for transportation being organized with reference to that service?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any difficulty of securing the necessary means for transportation that will be needed outside of the United States?

A. None at all. Of course the troops will be transported by steamer. I have plenty of land transportation. My corps was a unit in itself; that is to say, it had all the necessary army supplies—regular wagons, mules, and transportation supplies—and also an engineering corps and signal corps attached. So it is a unit in itself and could operate independently.

Q. Is your corps organized with reference to land transportation and reference to campaign in a foreign country efficiently, as you understand it, and as you believe its necessities require?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your opinion, General, as to the present army ration?

A. I think it is abundant, where properly protected and distributed.

Q. Is it of the proper quality for tropical use—use in tropical climates?

A. I think so. In the matter of beef, we have received, as a general thing, this refrigerator beef from Chicago. It is a question whether that method can be continued after we go to Cuba, or whether the animals should be shipped direct there and butchered there. I expect the latter is the best plan.

Q. Suppose you were short of beef in a tropical climate and compelled to depend on hard-tack and pork: would you regard that ration as being unwholesome in a tropical climate?

A. Not if no other meat could be issued. However, the winter months are coming on now, and the same objection would not apply for the winter months as they do to the summer.

Q. From your experience in Cuba, and with a view to your campaigning in that country, have you any suggestions to make as to the nature of the ration for the men serving in a tropical country, taking the summer and winter and the ordinary conditions of the campaign into consideration?

A. Well, you know rice and beans are used and fruit, such as bananas, etc. There are plenty there. I don't think the practice has been in Cuba to eat a great deal of meat; certainly not in the hot months.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to what the Spanish army feeds its soldiers—that is, what is its ration?

A. No. I don't think when I was there they got a great many rations, and I think they were given in a very irregular way.

Q. You don't know what the regular "book ration" was?

A. No, sir. I did not see a great deal of them for various reasons.



**Q.** As to the clothing of the men, General Lee, what is the regulation for our regular army uniform in tropical climates?

**A.** I think the Spanish troops, as the result of long experience, have about the best uniform for soldiers in tropical climates. It is a sort of blue linen jean and a straw hat hooked up on the left side with a rosette. It keeps the head cool and looks nice and the uniform can be easily washed. I am afraid our blue blouses and flannel shirts are going to be a little hot there.

**Q.** Are you clothing your corps with reference to service in tropical climates, or do you depend upon our regular army uniform?

**A.** We have to depend upon the regular uniform, although I have been receiving lately what we call the khaki uniform. It answers very well. Nearly all of my corps have blue army shirts and light pants. They answer very well. There is also a very dark-brown linen serge, or something of that kind, that I recommended to the War Department a while ago for soldiers in tropical climates. It looks well, is a dark color, and the buttons are put on with rings, and it can be washed by taking them off. A soldier can wash his pants and hang them up to dry. It looks well. I purchased a suit myself in Jacksonville and a great many of the officers followed suit. There is also a brown linen, something like duck.

**Q.** Heavy twill?

**A.** A heavy twill. I suggested it should be used for the troops, but the quartermasters said as it was open in the front it would let the dust in; but I think it would not let the dust in more than the blue flannel shirt.

**Q.** In providing for an expedition such as you will make you take it for granted that you will land in a friendly country; that there will be no opposition to your landing, so there will be no necessity for preparation as for a hostile landing?

**A.** I think it will be perfectly peaceful. I have received information lately—I got it from New York direct—which states that not only the Cubans wish to see us, but the men who want to see order preserved, and that the Spanish were anxious to see the American troops, specially the conservative property-holding classes. They want to see a force there who will not simply act as a constabulary force, but see that human life is secure and the rights of property maintained.

**Q.** What has been the character of the health of your command since you have been in Jacksonville?

**A.** As a general thing, very good. When I had 30,000 men the sickness of my corps was only 2 per cent, which I understand was less than other camps. As the summer progressed and a great deal more climatic fever developed—more typhoid and more chills and malaria—of course we had more sickness, and the percentage increased somewhat.

**Q.** What has been the prevailing character of the diseases?

**A.** Principally malarial fever and chills and fever, but in September there have been a good many cases of typhoid. The typhoid was generally of short duration and mild form, but there is a sort of fever among the troops called dague or breakbone. It lasts four or five days, but is very severe while it lasts. I got a telegram yesterday saying there was a good deal of it in Jacksonville now.

**Q.** Your corps is composed largely of volunteer regiments?

**A.** It is composed wholly of volunteers. I have no regulars.

**Q.** What has been your experience in securing the attendance of regimental commanders to the details of camp order and so forth?

**A.** Well, I find that where a regimental commander looks after matters very carefully he finds that the health of his command is very largely benefited. For instance, I have two regiments side by side, one regiment of 1,200 men—as you know, some of the volunteer regiments are large ones, with twelve companies of 100 and 106 men to a company—and one of these regiments would have four or five and sometimes only two men in the hospital when, right beside it, perhaps the other regiment would have 100 men in the hospital. It is the difference in care



of two very important points, and if they are properly observed an army can be kept in comparatively good condition. One is the drinking water and the other is the care of the sinks. I would put the sinks first. If you pay a good deal of attention to that you can keep comparatively healthy most anywhere.

Q. What attention have you given to new officers, particularly officers from civil life?

A. I have made the respective chiefs of departments give them instruction. They go around and hold schools, as it were, and give instructions to, for instance, the regimental commissary and the regimental quartermaster and medical officers of a division. They go into a regular school like, and ask questions and he answers them. We have got along comparatively well.

Q. And your field and regimental staff officers were instructed early as to their duties?

A. Always.

Q. Have you had any difficulty, and if so, what, in supplying the necessary food for sick men in the hospital outside of the regular army rations?

A. We have comparatively very little difficulty, because we have the benefit of a great many charitable organizations there that keep us pretty well supplied, and add to the regular supplies furnished by the Government. Not only assistance from charitable societies, but from the Red Cross Society, who has always had an agent in Jacksonville, and they are in conference with me often, and when there is something wanted, like lemons or limes, or something of that kind that I could not get on the regular requisitions, they furnished them.

Q. What authority have you from the War Department to provide suitable food for the men in the hospital?

A. I have been told more than once that at any time it is necessary to purchase food or supplies, or delicacies for the sick, outside of the regular supplies, I was at liberty to do so, and I frequently availed myself of it.

Q. What has been the number of deaths, if you can tell us offhand, in your command since the organization of your corps?

A. I think—probably I have it here [consulting a pamphlet]. I have a little pamphlet here containing a report of my corps that was sent to me yesterday. I see the Surgeon-General has the medical report also printed here. I have not had the time to look it over yet [looking at it]. I do not see that he has put that information down, but I can get it from the War Department—all the deaths of the various regiments in the corps. With the board's permission I will leave this pamphlet here. It gives the history of the Seventh Corps from the time of the organization up to date. There is also a report of the chief surgeon giving a very complete account of the medical department.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. These reports are made to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you know them to be correct?

A. Yes, sir. I had a report made to me from the chief of each department of the corps. I sent them to the Department, and they have printed my report and the chief surgeon's, Colonel Maus.

Q. General, what has been the character of the fresh meat furnished to your command?

A. As a general thing, very good.

Q. You have said that at certain times it was not quite right?

A. Sometimes they could find the edge of a large piece, where it had been exposed, discolored a little or tainted, and sometimes they would cut this off and sometimes condemn the whole piece on that account.

Q. Has your corps subsisted on hard bread or soft?

A. We have ovens to bake soft bread.

Q. Are they regimental, brigade, or division?

A. Regimental, principally. Each regiment has its own oven and bakes its own bread.

Q. You issue flour, then, and let them use it as they will?

A. At first we got baker's bread in exchange for flour, but now as a rule all of the men bake their own bread.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Have you had your attention called to bad bread—moldy bread?

A. I recollect two instances of that, and had it condemned.

Q. There was no difficulty in having it condemned?

A. No, sir; not at all. I recollect at one time we had some potatoes come by the carload, shortly after I began at Jacksonville. They were poor and decayed, and had to be condemned. I remember I reported it to the Adjutant-General, and he directed that a board of survey look into the condition of these potatoes, and they examined them and condemned them. They went into the car, took off their coats, mashed them up in their hands, and condemned them. By the way, the three members of the board, I remember, were Maj. Russell B. Harrison, Mr. Hobart, son of the Vice-President, and young Sartoris.

Q. Were they all farmers? [Laughter.]

A. I don't know; they are soldiers now.

Q. How did they discharge their duties.

A. They did very well. They condemned the potatoes, and that was what they were put there for.

Q. What is your experience of volunteer officers who have been appointed from civil life upon staff duty, and for other duties?

A. Well, of course, some of them get a knowledge of their duties very quickly—others never do; but I know of a good many officers that came into the service, who never wore a uniform before, who discharged their duties well; others you could not teach, and they don't know anything now. You know that in the war of 1861-65 officers were nearly altogether trained from civil life, and they generally made very fine officers.

Q. To what extent do the incompetent compare with those that learn?

A. It is less. More learn, I think. I have always thought that if in the early part of the war they had taken one regular regiment and put it with two volunteer regiments and made a brigade, that the volunteer regiments would soon become very effective, because they would make a model alongside of them. This regular regiment and the officers would show the volunteer men how to do things, and you would very soon get a very efficient brigade, but they massed the volunteers together, and so on.

Q. Was that due to the exigency of the occasion and the necessity for having trained troops at the front at once, do you suppose?

A. I think it was, but I have ever been of the opinion that the volunteers make good soldiers, especially when confronted with an enemy. In 1861 to 1865 we always went to the front and sometimes right into the fight. General McCook's regiment, for instance, went right into the fight. They pick up very quick. I think volunteers very good in time of war, but they are not so good in time of peace, because they have so many fathers, mothers, uncles, and aunts that want to get them out of the service.

Q. General, what is the character of your tents?

A. We have tents of different kinds. We have the conical tent and some of the A tents, and then there are the wall tents. I prefer the wall tents.

Q. Are they effective for your men?

A. I think so.

Q. Is the supply sufficient?

A. Yes, sir; for a short time at Jacksonville we were short of tentage, but as the months progressed and the expeditions going abroad were fitted out, they turned their attention to us and we got our supplies.

Q. How were your hospitals provided for—in buildings or tents?

A. We have both. We have very long hospitals, tents arranged like the spokes of a wheel with the hubs in the center, so you can stand in the center and look down the center of each tent; then we built some very nice wooden structures with a ventilation above. They keep the flies out. They have many flies in tropical climates, and these structures answer the purpose very well; so much so that the Secretary of War upon the occasion of his visit was very much struck with them and he wanted to know the architect who put them up, so they could be built at other points.

Q. Were the sick more protected in the wooden buildings than in the tents?

A. They were more protected in the wooden structures.

By General McCook:

Q. Who built these wooden hospitals?

A. Colonel Pond, my chief quartermaster, from drawings, I think, of Colonel Maus. They were built by a carpentry firm in Jacksonville.

By General BEAVER:

Q. They answered the purpose well?

A. They answered the purpose admirably.

Q. State whether you have hospital accommodations sufficient for the sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any complaints or has your attention been attracted to any drunkenness among your medical officers?

A. I don't recollect my attention ever having been called to that in a single instance. We have soldiers who sometimes get drunk, but we have been very fortunate in that respect, when as I say we had 30,000 men around a city of 30,000 people and we have never had any mobs or trouble. We have a very effective provost-marshal and he turns the hose on the drunken. It is Russell B. Harrison, by the way, who is provost-marshal of the corps. He has telephone connections with all parts of the city. He telephones around and, if he finds a soldier drunk, gives directions for one of those little wagons to get him. He takes the man into a large room and undresses him and holds him under the hose four or five minutes, and he comes out as sober as anybody. Major Harrison says it prevents quarrels and trials for drunkenness in the city court, and confinement in the guard house, and it answers admirably. You can sober up a man so quick. A soldier has come under this treatment where it took four men to carry him, what they call dead drunk, and they took him in there and took the clothes off and turned the hose on, and in about five minutes he gets up and goes out to the regiment. He thanks the major and avoids a trial for drunkenness, the guard tent, etc.

Q. I have in my hand a letter addressed to the President. I will read you a few sentences from it and ask you whether or not it is a true characterization of the character of food and protection which your men have:

"Everything they have had to eat for the past two months has been filthy. The meat is so bad that the smells from its cooking makes them sick. Their hard-tack is green with mold. Coffee—only in name. Tents too short, and do not keep out the rain; while it is useless to go to the hospital tent, the doctors are drunk most of the time. They are not allowed to write home about their treatment, their officers intimidating them with the threat that it would go hard with anyone caught doing so, and claim to examine their letters before leaving camp.



The fear of a court-martial and a year without pay in some prison fort keeps their mouths shut. He further states that, instead of the men getting seasoned to their hardships, they have become so debilitated from lack of proper food—which they are not allowed to buy—that if they were sent to Cuba they would die like sheep. They are considered the crack regiment of the camp."

Q. Is that a fair or unfair characterization of the conditions in your command?

A. Does that refer to my command?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I did not recognize it. Well, I have seen some statements every now and then, but not exactly like that, written by soldiers, and sometimes officers, who never have had cause for complaint; some of them have been punished, or something, and they want to get out of service. These things are published in the papers—or perhaps they write to their Congressman, and he telegraphs to the President all about the horrible condition. I have made an examination in several of these cases, and I find that the individual statements are false in every case.

Q. He further states that the regiment of which this is written is considered the crack regiment of the camp.

A. If you will give me the letter I will investigate it, and I will venture to say that a discharge has been refused to this man.

Q. It is written by a man in New York, and he states that it is a Maryland regiment of immunes at Jacksonville, Fla.

A. There is no regiment of Maryland there. There is a regiment, the Fourth Immunes, Colonel Pettit. He is one of the best in the service. If I could get hold of the party I would have Pettit investigate it. Pettit is ordered, by the way, to Manzanillo. I have a copy of a telegram from a preacher in Nevada to the President of the United States in reference to a Nevada company in the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, one of the Rough Rider regiments, in which he states that reports from the men say that this Nevada company was in a most deplorable and pitiable condition; that attendants in the hospital take no care of them, there is nothing to eat, etc. The telegram was sent to me and I was asked to investigate and I sent to Colonel Torrey. He found seven or eight men in the hospital, and twelve had been discharged for various reasons and some were on detached service; but there was no death in the company since it went out there, and they had all the supplies that the Government gave them. An officer had a fund given him by a Red Cross society in Nevada to purchase additional supplies with, to what the Government allowed. I have something of that kind once in every week or ten days, and on investigation it proves false, and I will venture to say I can take that paper and find that man and you would be surprised at the statement that you would get.

Q. What is the condition of your command as to health and general effectiveness?

A. We had a review on Sunday a week ago for the Secretary of War, and the men seemed strong and effective as they came swinging by at their usual gait. I passed 27,000 a month or so ago and I never saw a better body of men in my life; they seemed to be selected with great care, and physically well developed.

Q. How much time did you give to drill?

A. We gave originally, in the early part of the summer, a great deal of attention to that, but after the summer got hot we stopped off for a good many days, except for an hour or so in the morning or evening. And we had reveille later. I arranged that after 9 in the morning there were no duties to be performed until 4.30 in the afternoon, and good results followed.

Q. You would consider your command in good condition to undertake a campaign such as you contemplate in Cuba?

A. Yes, sir; we could touch the button and they would be ready to go to Madrid or elsewhere.



Q. I take it from your say, General, that when complaints have been made you have been in the habit of investigating them?

A. Yes, sir; right away. I always sent it to the commanding officer at once with orders for him to report to me all the facts.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. You mean complaints from the men themselves, or relatives or friends outside?

A. From either.

Q. Then you have had complaints from relatives and people outside?

A. I have had sometimes a complaint that a father or son said so and so, and I referred it to the commander, with orders to give me all the facts in the case. I have had more of that kind than from the men, as, being a corps commander, they do not come to me so often, but I have had instances.

Q. You say you were supplied with ordnance stores; what is the character of the arm they have?

A. All our corps is armed with the Springfield rifle, .45 caliber, and black powder, but I understand they are going to change it now as rapidly as possible.

Q. Which, the arm or the ammunition?

A. Change both. Give us gradually, as fast as they can, the Krüg-Jorgensen and smokeless powder.

Q. What is the proportion of artillery in your command to the infantry?

A. I have no artillery.

Q. Have you any cavalry?

A. One regiment; Colonel Torrey's. I presume if the corps were ordered away we would have some batteries assigned to us.

Q. Have you any artillery within reach of you at Jacksonville—is there any encampment of artillery there at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is your equipment of engineering supplies, pontoon trains, etc.?

A. I have no pontoon trains, but pretty good supply of engineering materials and picks, shovels, and other appliances for troops to build fortifications. I have a good engineering department under Colonel Livermore.

Q. If you were to go on a hostile expedition—you have no expectation of hostilities, you say—would you have regarded that as an essential part of the equipment?

A. Yes, sir; most essential.

Q. If you had been sent to Cuba with no knowledge of the point where you were to be landed, what would have been your view as to surf boats and other little boats to land troops and materials?

A. I should have war vessels and have to lie out there and the troops would land in small boats. That would be one of the things to look into at once.

Q. An essential thing to be provided for in an expedition?

A. Oh, certainly, and it is also necessary to land engineering appliances first and to put your men under shelter. If your troops are green and only partially drilled, earthworks thrown up; with modern guns you can't get to them very well with hostile forces.

Q. I think I saw a remark of yours some time ago in the newspapers that if the men were provided in Cuba with proper shelter nights and proper food there was no reason why they should not go there and campaign with impunity?

A. You know the sun there is a great deal hotter than here. The heat is different from here, and very enervating; the least exertion puts you in a perspiration. I don't think any foreign troops can campaign there in summer. In fact, the Cubans do very little campaigning in summer themselves. Not only is the sun hot, but the sun would burn things up; but from the first of December to May it

is an ideal climate, and I think troops lightly clad would campaign there just as well as in this country.

Q. Do you regard the covering of a tent as essential to carrying on the campaign there?

A. I think so, sir. The dew is very heavy there. I went down to Havana first the 3d day of June, and I went through that summer there and the next. I spent two summers there. Of course I kept out of the sun during the heat of the day. I want to say that if Havana Harbor is put in good condition I do not see any reason why the place is not as good as Washington.

Q. Is the harbor dirty?

A. It is a receptacle for the sewage of the city, and the terrible hot sun beats down on it, and the vessels come in and churn the filth up, and it produces yellow fever. Engineers tell me that the sewerage is brought towards the harbor because the land inclines that way, but I am told that a tunnel could be built carrying it back under the city to the outside seas, where the gulf stream would catch it and take it away, and the city in a few years would be as healthy as any city. There is no marshy land there, as there is water on both sides of the city.

Q. You believe that can be done?

A. Yes, sir; Colonel Livermore has been over there and he is very sure it can be done.

Q. Here is a dispatch, General, from Richmond, Va., purporting to give an account of what soldiers who have obtained discharges from two Virginia regiments at Camp Cuba Libre of Jacksonville, Fla., say: "They talked freely of the incompetency and inefficiency of the surgeons, hospital corps, and commissary officers. Lawyer A. H. Sands, of this city, who served in the Fourth Regiment, said to-day: 'There has been a great deal of complaint among the troops about the incompetency of the hospital corps. In some cases charges were preferred by the men, but most of these, after going through the circumlocution process, were sent back to the regimental officers to be dismissed.' W. N. Jones, manager of a printing house here, who has been honorably discharged from the Fourth Regiment, says: 'I never saw such absolute neglect and gross carelessness as characterized the surgeon's corps. I believe a great deal of the malarial fever in the camp could have been averted had the surgeons done their duty. The surgeons in the Fourth Regiment certainly did not appear to care whether the men were ill or not.'" He adds, "I suppose this was the Fourth Virginia Regiment?"

A. Yes, sir; Colonel Taylor. Some of the companies of the regiment are from Richmond, some from Norfolk, and some elsewhere. It is in a brigade commanded by one of the best generals in the army, General Hasbrouck. He looks after his brigade as close as any officer can. He has the Fourth and Second Virginia and the Fourth Iowa. That regiment, Fourth Virginia, has always been very fortunate. Now, as to the competency of the regimental surgeon of that regiment, I don't know as I am qualified to speak. I know in a good many instances the regimental surgeons were not efficient. They were in many cases members of the National Guards and did not have to undergo an examination. A good many regimental surgeons are not up in their profession, but in some cases they are very fine. They had over them brigade and division surgeons, and then my corps surgeon was an old army surgeon and watched them very closely. I have heard very little complaint from the Fourth Virginia. They have one of the best camps at Jacksonville.

Q. Who is your chief medical officer?

A. Lieutenant-Colonel Maus. He is a regular old army surgeon and has been in the Army for years and years.

Q. Are the chief medical officers in the medical staff in your corps generally old army officers?

A. A great many of the higher officers are. To take a medical corps for an army of 25,000 men and stretch it over 200,000 men makes them rather scarce. I think while I am on that subject, if it is interesting at all, I will say that my experience with hospitals has been that the division hospital has been too large. If you have a division of nine or ten thousand men, you will have five or six hundred men, perhaps, and sometimes 800, sick, if you put them all under one canvas. There are so many going out and coming in you are bound to have some deaths, and the hospital is so large that you can not handle it as well as a smaller one. But I am not in favor of regimental hospitals, because it is not always possible to get them under competent officers. I told the Secretary of War that brigade hospitals, with a brigade commander right over them, I thought would be more satisfactory and they could be attended to more closely than division hospitals. With division hospitals you have to sometimes send or carry sick men a long distance, but you could always locate a brigade hospital within striking distance of the troops, and it seems to me it would be a very good method to take care of the sick in good shape.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. During your administration you have been at the camp all the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you noticed on the part of any of the departments here at Washington, or have you been refused any request for anything for the comfort and health of your camp?

A. I had no request refused after these two expeditions went off. Previous to that I had some difficulty.

Q. Anything you can attribute to incompetency or neglect, or were the resources that they had at their command used to supply the troops going on the expeditions spoken of?

A. The resources at their command went to the troops necessarily going abroad because they needed them most.

Q. Now, in your opinion as a military man, was there any room for a just complaint at the way your soldiers were furnished with supplies?

A. Not so far as concerns my corps.

Q. I have noticed in the paper, and I want to ask you not so much as matter of information, but to find out if you consider you have been side-tracked. I want to know if anything of that kind occurred?

A. I don't think so. I saw little things cropping out now and then in the papers about its not being the intention of the Government to send me to Cuba, and so forth. I don't think I had any claim to go to Santiago or Porto Rico, as other officers outranked me. It was always understood that I was to go to Havana, and I had some little desire to go there because I was not allowed to stay in Havana before, and this time, I wanted to take some men over and see that I could stay, and so far as I know my corps was intended for Cuba. I had no official information. The President said only a few days ago, however, that he had always intended to send me to Havana, and he said he had decided in case the war progressed to conduct operations for the reduction of Havana, and if it had to be attacked, that I should lead the assault. I told him I was very much obliged to him, and I was very glad to know that he could do without it, and that the war was so soon brought to an end without the additional loss of life.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. General, was the camp at Jacksonville as suitable as it might have been?

A. I think so, sir. Certainly for all the months in the year excepting the latter part of August and September.

Q. I mean as to the camp itself?



A. Yes, sir. We had a great deal of sand and pine trees at intervals and the best of water, I suppose as good as could be found anywhere, coming from 700 to 1,500 feet above the camp in large pipes. At every company street there was a spigot, and we not only had enough water to wash and drink of a good quality, but we got large sprinklers, and all of my men had regular shower-baths at the end of every company street. It was all artesian-well water.

Q. Who located the camp?

A. I think the first person was General Lawton, of General Shafter's staff. He came up from Tampa to Jacksonville. When I reached Jacksonville the camp for one division had been located.

Q. You mention in your testimony two important things regarding a camp; you say water was one?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You think the water could not be excelled?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who is responsible for looking after sinks?

A. The captain of the company. Over him are the commanders of the regiment, brigade, and division.

Q. As a matter of fact, were the sinks properly located?

A. I think as a rule, anyhow.

Q. Where were they located?

A. Behind the company, some distance off. There are three kinds of sinks—one is called the tub system. Everything was taken off in tubs by contractor at night to a crematory and burned. That did very well for a time, but after awhile the contractors got careless and they could not get any laboring men at night, and in some cases drippings from the wagons would make trouble. Another system is to dig large circular holes in the ground, about 6 feet deep and as long as that table [indicating]. The men were required to use a spadeful of lime and sand every time it was used, like an earth closet. Then when that got up within 2 feet of the top it was filled and a fresh place was dug. That answered very well. The best system I had was on the St. Johns River. We had a division of eight or ten thousand men there. We had a large pipe or trough at the edge of the river and well water was pumped up, and this trough or pipe was flushed with the water, and the excrement carried out to sea. These were the most healthy regiments I had, except the One hundred and sixty-first Indiana. That shows it was possible to take care of the health of a regiment. These men of Major-General Keifer's division were probably the healthiest of all. I suppose those regiments of about 1200 men each would not average more than about 20 or 25 men in the hospital.

Q. How was this trough or pipe arranged, General?

A. It was a big tube and places for sitting right over it and the water went right through it. It was on a high bluff; there was plenty of fall.

Q. Did you find for a fact that the health of the regiment there was better than others?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You ascribe it to that cause?

A. Yes, sir; that was the healthiest division of all. There was occasionally one regiment as healthy as Keifer's men.

Q. Was this camp above or below Jacksonville?

A. Just opposite Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, at a place called Fairfield.

Q. Was there anything in the location of that division you speak of that gave it any advantage over the others?

A. No, sir; only this advantage about the sinks. They all had the sand and the pine trees.

Q. Were the troops in the open where there were no trees, or was it all trees?

A. We generally found a place where there were some pines and sand. Sand



is about the best soil you will find for camps, because the rain soaks through and does not stand on the surface in pools.

Q. Did you yourself individually visit the hospitals?

A. I visited the hospitals a great many times, and went through every ward, and visited most of the men and talked to them. I also went to the kitchen and tasted the food, and went into the company sinks and watched it myself.

Q. Did you, on the occasion of those visits, talk to the men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any complaints?

A. Very few. I remember going into a large hospital, and asking the men, mostly convalescent, and saying, "Is there a man here who wants anything?" and one man spoke up, and said, "I am glad you came in," after inquiring if I was the corps commander, "because I would like to let you know what I want." He says, "I want a furlough." With that exception I did not hear another word.

Q. It is largely resulting from your experience and military knowledge, of which we know you have a good deal, that there was nothing wanting in the troops of your command?

A. I always qualify that by saying I got all I wanted after the expedition to Santiago and Porto Rico had gone.

Q. Tell us how long a time it was that you failed to get requisitions filled; did you make the requisition?

A. I made a requisition, of course. The chiefs of the departments of the corps made the requisition, the medical officer for his, the quartermaster for his, and so forth. Of course, some never got it.

Q. That occurs in all the armies of the world?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Especially in time of war?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What I want to know is whether any suffering grew out of these delays?

A. Not in my command.

Q. You always had enough on hand to supply your immediate necessities?

A. Yes sir. We had a depot of supplies, but sometimes, as I say, requisitions were a long time coming.

Q. You saw no drunkenness of surgeons?

A. No, sir.

Q. I want to ask you one question, perhaps you may not like to answer it; you can do as you like. Did you see any difference in performing the duties of the commissary and quartermaster's departments between officers of civil appointment and army officers?

A. Of course, army officers were more effective; they had more experience and more knowledge. Colonel Pond was chief quartermaster, and Colonel Wood chief commissary, and they had charge of those departments in the corps, but we had some very efficient civilian officers in the different regiments, brigades, and divisions, men who took hold very quickly.

Q. I want to ask you whether you have any knowledge of it as a fact, whether there were regular quartermasters and regular commissaries detailed to do the duty of new appointees?

A. I never had any cases of that kind, because the quartermaster's department and the others had only a very limited number of officers, and I was very fortunate in getting these. There are a great many things in those departments that require a complete knowledge of forms, etc.

Q. Might not such a report have originated from the fact that your officers of experience went around and held schools?

A. That might be. Sometimes, perhaps, a regimental or brigade commander would come to me and say he didn't have any supplies of a certain character. I

would say that is very singular, for my quartermaster reports he has those supplies. I would commence to inquire and find out they did not know enough to make out a requisition. Of course, not coming from those departments, they did not know.

Q. I suppose you had schools to teach tactics also?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They are taught by the regulars?

A. Yes, sir. You know we have many volunteer officers pretty well up in tactics. I would like to say this, now: I had one regiment, One hundred and sixty-first Indiana, Colonel Derby; that regiment always had a small amount of sickness, while others had sometimes quite large. I made inquiries and found that Colonel Derby had bought himself an old smokestack and took this fecal matter and burned it up every few hours.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You speak of the men encamped on the bluff. How much higher was that encampment than the average height of the encampment?

A. There was very little difference, but these people were on the edge of the river, where they could make use of the high bank, and the others were back farther, but at about the same elevation.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Which was the prevailing wind, from the water or toward?

A. Why, from the water, I think, usually.

By General WILSON:

Q. I would ask whether the dengue or breakbone fever, to which you refer, did not generally pertain to that whole coast over there? I know that in New Orleans they said there were 30,000 people suffering from it during the war.

A. It is not confined to any one locality, but all of that country, particularly the Gulf coast.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Don't they have it in Illinois, in other places down in the bottoms?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

By General DODGE:

Q. Was the camp at Miami under your command?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who selected that camp?

A. I think, if I remember it, both General Wade and General Coppinger reported against it, and just as I got up there General Lawton had been sent down to Miami, and afterwards there was a committee from the Secretary of War, consisting of Major Hopkins, Dr. Greenleaf, and Major Hodgkins, or some such name.

Q. Was this found to be a healthy place?

A. Well, this division was at Mobile, Ala., and composed of Southern troops, the First and Second Louisiana, the First and Second Alabama, and the First and Second Texas. They were moved to Jacksonville, and there were three regiments on the river at Jacksonville.

Q. How long did they remain at Miami?

A. I think three or four weeks. Major-General Kiefer, of Ohio, was in command.

Q. Was there much sickness there?

A. Yes, sir; at Miami.

Q. What was the cause of their removal?

A. I think it was—I got orders from the Secretary of War to move them.

Q. Did you visit that camp yourself?

A. I did not. I intended to go, but I was very busy, and the troops were ordered up to Jacksonville. There were only six regiments there.

Q. Did your chief surgeon visit that camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was his report on it?

A. His report was that the camp was unsuitable for troops and the water supply bad. They had well water and surface water, and the water that they catch in everglades.

Q. You forwarded that report to Washington?

A. Yes, sir. Not only my chief surgeon's report, but the inspector-general's report and commissary-general's report.

Q. Was the camp removed immediately after those reports?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your troops are encamped in tents above the ground or on the ground?

A. They had plenty of lumber in Jacksonville, as there are several sawmills around there, and they used lumber for the tent floors. Some of them built the floors so that they could be raised up and lime sprinkled underneath. The Second Alabama built their floors up higher by using posts, and they fixed them to sleep up there.

Q. On the Southern plan, so the air could circulate underneath?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to ask about the Twenty-ninth Iowa. Was the health of that regiment pretty good?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the regiment any better up on the second floor?

A. No, I think not.

Q. What is the feeling among the troops about going to Cuba?

A. I think, so far as I could see, that they want to go. In many of the regiments there are men who desire to be discharged for various reasons. I have thought that when a regiment is ordered mustered out, and there are two or three from that State, that they should take those who desired to stay from both regiments and let the others go home.

Q. Now, you speak in your testimony of the inefficiency of some of the staff officers from civil appointment. Did you refer to the brigade staff officers or those in the regiment?

A. Well, you know the regiments as a rule had volunteer staff officers, but the staff officers sent by the War Department went to the divisions and the brigades. If captains, they went to the brigades, and if majors, they went to the divisions. In some cases they had some excellent civil appointees, who discharged their duties well; but in some other cases the men do not know a great deal more to-day than they did when they came.

Q. Has the standing of these men been reported to the War Department—that is, to their efficiency?

A. I do not know. That efficiency or inefficiency is known better at the brigade headquarters than at my own.

Q. And they have reported them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not report them?

A. I did not.

By General WILSON:

Q. From the time that you assumed command of the troops up to the present time has there been any case of distress or any complaints from the troops of inefficiency which you were not able to correct at once that came to your attention?

A. I don't think there was a single case.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. During your whole service, from the time you took command until the present time, state whether or not your men have any reason for complaint caused by neglect.

A. I have none, and I have not heard of any from officers—I mean the heads of departments or bureaus.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS V. GREENE.

Maj. Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE, appearing before the commission, being apprised by the president of the general scope of the inquiry, and having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Will you give your full name, General?

A. Francis V. Greene.

Q. From what State are you?

A. New York.

Q. Are you in the Regular Army?

A. No, sir; in the volunteers.

Q. When were you appointed in the volunteers?

A. I was appointed colonel of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, mustered in on the 12th day of May; appointed brigadier-general the 27th of May and major-general the 13th of August, 1898.

Q. At the time you were appointed colonel of the Seventy-first, where was that?

A. Camp Black, New York.

Q. Where is Camp Black?

A. In Hempstead, Long Island, 15 to 20 miles east of New York City.

Q. Where did the regiment go from Camp Black?

A. It first went on transports in New York Harbor, and was then taken off them and put on the cars to go to Florida and encamp at Lakeland, Fla.

Q. What time did you arrive at Camp Lakeland?

A. I think the 16th or 17th of May.

Q. How long did you stay at Lakeland?

A. Until the 29th of May.

Q. Where then did the regiment go?

A. I was ordered to Manila, and I had very little knowledge where the regiment went after that.

Q. Had you then been promoted to brigadier-general?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you leave for Manila?

A. I left Lakeland on the 28th or 29th of May and arrived in San Francisco on the 4th of June, and sailed for Manila on the 15th of June.

Q. What transport did you sail on?

A. Sailed on the *China*.

Q. That was one of the ships of the Pacific Mail?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many troops were aboard the *China*?

A. I had 3,500 men on four vessels. The number on the *China*, I think, was about 1,250.

Q. Were you in command of the brigade then?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. What other troops went at that time? I do not want the details, but who were the commanding officers?

A. I was, of that expedition.

Q. Was that the first expedition?

A. The second.

Q. Who had command of the first expedition?

A. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson went on the first expedition, sailing on the 25th of May.

Q. What kind of a ship was the *China*—I mean as to suitability?

A. She was very fine, perhaps the best ship in the Pacific Ocean.

Q. She was recognized to be the best ship in the Pacific Mail, was she not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What arrangements were made with regard to the care of the troops in that expedition?

A. The *China*, like all the other ships that fitted out for Manila, was examined by a board of officers.

Q. Army or Navy?

A. Army officers, consisting of quartermaster, surgeon, and a line officer. I think it was composed of three officers. They examined the capacity of the ship, its suitability for the purpose, the air space, number of men she could accommodate, the question of galleys, sinks, and washing places, the coal capacity and refrigerating apparatus, which was very essential going there to that hot climate, and every ship was reported upon before being accepted.

Q. What other ships went at that time?

A. With me, the *Zelandia*, one of the ships ordinarily sailing to Australia, the *Colon*, which was a smaller ship of the Pacific Mail, and the *Seneca*, which was a small ship plying up and down the coast. These were the four ships.

Q. You were in command, then, of all these ships?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the troops aboard of them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your capacity as commanding officer did you make any inspection of the ships?

A. Not prior to sailing. I was ordered to take command of the troops after they were on board. All the arrangements for fitting out the ships were made by Gen. E. S. Otis.

Q. Was he aboard with you?

A. No, he remained in San Francisco.

Q. Then you made this inspection after the ships had sailed—during the voyage?

A. The inspection I spoke of was made before the ships were chartered. Then I inspected the ships after they sailed. At that time, of course, no changes could be made.

Q. What condition did you find the ships to be in?

A. In very good condition. The men were crowded, as was inevitable, but everything that it was possible to anticipate was done.

Q. How was it with regard to the supply of commissary supplies?

A. We took our four months' supplies consigned to the commissary in Manila and thirty days' supplies intended for consumption during the voyage. A commissary officer was detailed from the regiment that would be on board any ship to superintend the loading and see that the provisions intended for the voyage could be gotten at. We also took a large amount of quartermaster's supplies, and the loading of these was superintended by the Quartermaster's Department, and in general the stores were packed, although a few things came in at the last minute and were put on top of some other things that were possibly needed first,

but generally the ships were systematically loaded, so that supplies of all kinds could be reached. The medical supplies were loaded under the supervision of the chief surgeon on each ship, and the hospital—that portion devoted to hospital—was selected in advance.

Q. As to the supplies, both medical and commissary, were they proper and sufficient?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any complaints made to you in regard to them?

A. There was no complaint in regard to the sufficiency of supplies. There were one or two complaints the first day or two on the voyage in regard to the cooking. There were so many men on board it took about forty-eight hours before they all got settled in their places. After that there were no complaints.

Q. Did the men sleep in bunks or hammocks?

A. In bunks—that is, bunks were made for them to sleep in. We had a smooth passage, and as we got into the tropics we allowed the men to sleep on deck.

Q. What time did you reach Manila?

A. On the 17th of July.

Q. What day did you leave?

A. Fifteenth of June.

Q. You were a little over a month, then?

A. Thirty-two days.

Q. Were you convoyed by men-of-war?

A. No, sir. Well, a man-of-war met me on the north end of Luzon, 300 miles from Manila.

Q. What ship was that?

A. The *Boston*.

Q. Then you stopped at no place between San Francisco and Manila?

A. Oh, yes, sir; at Honolulu, and then I went to the Island of Guam to see if there was any convoy there. That was my instruction.

Q. Where is that island?

A. It is one of the Ladrone group, 1,700 miles east of the Philippines and very near on the route from Honolulu to the Philippines.

Q. Up to the time, then, that you got to Honolulu, what was the condition of the health of your command?

A. Excellent.

Q. When you arrived at Manila, where did you go?

A. I went into camp. They began unloading the day after we arrived, and we immediately went into camp close to the Spanish lines.

Q. What troops did you find there?

A. General Anderson's brigade, which had arrived on the 28th of June, and they were in quarters at Cavite.

Q. General, without my putting special questions, will you just tell, from your own knowledge, what was done by your command and the others at Manila.

A. General Anderson, as I said, arrived on the 28th of June with 2,500 men. That number was, of course, entirely insufficient to undertake any offensive operations. I arrived on July 17 with 3,500 men, making 6,000.

Q. Dewey's fleet was in front of Manila?

A. In front of Cavite, and he completely commanded the bay, and all ships going in and out were under his directions.

Q. Manila was held by the Spaniards?

A. Yes, sir. General Anderson was the senior officer, and the day I arrived he made a reconnaissance in a boat in front of Manila and got a very good view of the Spanish batteries, and then landed on the beach and selected a place for going into camp just out of range of the *Spanish Princess*, and my brigade landed there

within the next three days. Fortunately the water was quite calm, and we landed without the loss of life or property. It was an open beach, and later, when the north winds came up, the landing was extremely difficult, but I got my own 3,500 men ashore, and General Anderson gave me over a thousand men from his own brigade, making about 4,500 men that went into camp. The insurgents were then between us and the Spaniards, occupying some thin intrenchments, which they had thrown up.

Q. About how many, General?

A. It is very difficult to estimate them, because they went into trenches and came back in large crowds, and they had no sufficient organization to tell precisely their number. They had very little food in the trenches, and they used to go home two or three days at a time. I estimated them at 10,000.

Q. How were they armed?

A. They were all armed with Mausers and Remingtons.

Q. Furnished by the United States?

A. No, sir; they captured most of them from the Spaniards, and some of them they bought from Hongkong and some they had taken at Cavite.

Q. You might describe to us, as we do not know about Cavite, where it lies.

A. I brought a map. I thought you might not be familiar with the locality. [Here General Greene described from map.] My troops were landed right there [indicating] and there was the outline of the Spanish works.

Q. Where were the insurgents?

A. Right here.

Q. How far from you?

A. They were about a thousand yards.

Q. Were the insurgents at that time attacking the Spaniards?

A. There was a desultory firing going on every night, but of no special consequence.

Q. You can proceed now, General.

A. As soon as I went into camp I threw out a heavy outpost in rear of the insurgents so that in case they should be driven back by the Spanish they would not be surprised, and my orders were simply to remain there until further troops arrived. General Merritt arrived on the 26th of July.

Q. With how many troops?

A. He had on board his ship about 600 men, but he came there ahead of the expedition he sailed with. As soon as he arrived he came to my camp and went with me to reconnoiter the Spanish lines, and on the following day sent me word to endeavor to get the insurgents out of the trenches so as to occupy them ourselves and to have the right of way into Manila as he didn't wish to compromise himself by asking the insurgents to do that, but desired me to effect it, if I could, with the brigade commander of the insurgents, who was encamped close to me, and I succeeded in doing so, and they gave us possession of the trenches next to the bay in front of the main Spanish lines.

Q. Where did the insurgents go?

A. Just off to the right.

Q. They were still, then, to some extent, surrounding Manila?

A. They surrounded Manila all the month of July and August, until we went away.

Q. They surrounded Manila?

A. Yes, and prevented any food from going in there, and controlled the waterworks. It happened to be the rainy season and it rained over here [indicating on map], so the people got daily good water by putting barrels under the eaves of their houses. If it had been dry season the control of the waterworks would have been serious to the inhabitants. Then as soon as I got possession of these trenches I saw they were badly located and not strongly built, and I immediately began a



new line of my own a short distance in front and worked as rapidly as possible on these and got them in very good condition.

Q. How far was that line from the Spanish line?

A. Nine hundred and fifty yards from the outer Spanish lines. Then as soon as the Spanish observed that we were occupying the trenches, instead of the insurgents, they made a very sharp attack upon us at night on the 31st of July. It was resisted by our troops. I did not give up any portion of the line; and the firing was quite sharp for about two hours and our losses were about 50 to 60 men that night.

Q. Killed and wounded?

A. Killed and wounded. The same thing took place on the following night and on the night after that, and again on the 5th of August; four nights they attempted to drive us out of the intrenchments, without success. In the meantime my orders were very positive not to precipitate an engagement and not to reply to the fire, except so far as necessary to defend myself. There was to be no attack until more troops arrived.

Q. Were any attacks made during the day?

A. During the night. There was a little firing by pickets during the day, but not much. We went on until the 5th, and in the meantime General MacArthur's brigade, 4,000 men, had arrived on the 31st of July, but owing to the storms and a heavy south west gale, which was blowing right up so [indicating with map], it was impossible to get his troops landed until the 7th of August. On that day General Merritt and Admiral Dewey gave notice to the Spanish authorities that they might expect bombardment after forty-eight hours' notice, and that the sick and the women and children should be removed. At the end of forty-eight hours they made a formal demand for the surrender, which was declined, with the request that they have permission to consult Madrid. That was declined by General Merritt and the Admiral, and preparations were then made to attack the city. That was done on the 13th. General MacArthur's brigade was on the right and mine on the left. On the 13th of August a joint attack by the army and navy was made, the navy opening the bombardment in the morning at 9.30 and our artillery opening at the same time. The infantry went forward about 10.15, and carried the Spanish picket, which was effected under the artillery fire, and they followed right up into the town.

Q. Into the walled town?

A. Not quite. The brigade on the right met quite serious resistance at a blockhouse in the rear of the first Spanish line, where they lost about forty men. When this was overcome, they followed into the Spanish suburbs in the rear of my brigade which had gone through the town and passed around the walled city and was posted in the suburbs of the city on the north. In the meantime the navy had displayed a signal to surrender, which was answered from the walled city by a white flag, and the surrender was made during the afternoon and the formal capitulation followed the following day, the 14th of August.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You say this bombardment was made on the walled city?

A. No, sir; no, sir.

Q. Where was the walled city?

A. Here is another map that shows that a little more plainly [describing by the use of map]. That was an old stone fort, built after the English captured the place, 1763. Their trenches began here [indicating freely] and ran across this swamp to this blockhouse, and ran so, and then entirely surrounded the city. There was a series of blockhouses, fourteen in all, and the bombardment of the navy and our own guns was on the fort here. The walled city was here, and in front were four 9-inch guns, one there, one there, and two here.



Q. How high is the wall?

A. It is a very strong wall; very high.

Q. How long is it?

A. About 3 miles round. These guns didn't fire on the fleet—these large guns. If they had, the fleet would have silenced them with their large guns. The town was not injured in any way.

Q. How far was this fortification from the walled city?

A. That distance is about a mile and a quarter to a mile and a half.

Q. Where did you come in?

A. We came in this way, and MacArthur came in on the right. He was delayed there three-quarters of an hour. I came up here through the streets. We had street fights here for half an hour.

Q. Are these blockhouses wood or stone?

A. Wood—heavy planks with concrete between them—2 to 3 inch planks, and 6 inches of concrete between them.

Q. The wall has gates in it, General?

A. Yes, sir; five gates.

Q. Did you march through the gates?

A. No, sir; my instructions were to march around them and get as quickly as possible in the northern part of the city. We came up here in this open space and passed to the right. The Spaniards were all on the walls here, about 6,000, and I stopped here for about an hour and went inside the city to see whether the surrender was going to take place or not, and they fired upon us, but afterwards apologized. They said they hadn't yet received their instructions. When I went in, I found the late general and the new general having a talk with staff officers about the surrender. We got over here about 3 o'clock or 3.30 and posted troops from the river up here, and the bay here, about 5 miles of sentinels, and the troops left that night. The following morning I moved the sentries out here [indicating], so as to prevent the insurgents from coming in from the north.

Q. What were the insurgents doing while these operations were going on?

A. They were trying to get into Manila.

Q. What purpose did they have in getting into Manila?

A. Well, they wanted to take part in the capture; and while the leaders undoubtedly intended to preserve order, the rank and file, from the way they talked, expected to get their compensation out of the campaign out of what they found in Manila.

Q. Well, you say they were trying to get into Manila. Did they get in?

A. They got into these suburbs down here. As I was marching around these walls right here [indicating] I found 2,000 of them and just pushed them back bodily. We marched right against them.

Q. Did they resist?

A. Well, they talked a good deal. They didn't fire. They were all armed and had their flag, and insisted on their right to go on to Manila.

Q. Did they have a military form of organization.

A. Yes, sir; which was a very loose organization.

Q. Were they divided into brigades?

A. Into brigades and battalions.

Q. Then, what did you do with your troops afterwards; where did they stay?

A. They were posted. We went through the city the following morning. The line was moved out to here [indicating] to prevent the insurgents from coming in, and then immediately began looking for quarters, and found a large barracks here on the north side, and another barracks, not quite so large, on the south side, and I immediately put one regiment in each of those. The rest I put in convents and private buildings northeast of the positions they were to hold.

Q. Were the convents empty?

A. No, sir; the monks were there.

Q. Well, when you say convents, you mean ordinarily a place for women. Was it a place for women or men?

A. Well, I should say monastery, but they are habitually called convents there.

Q. Were they large buildings?

A. Two or three stories, covering a great deal of area.

Q. Brick?

A. Some of brick and some of wood.

Q. Then I understand you had your forces under cover; you didn't camp out?

A. Not after we got into Manila. We camped over three weeks before getting into Manila.

Q. Where did you camp?

A. Just about a mile and a quarter to a mile and a half to the Spanish intrenchments.

Q. You camped in the open?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any trees?

A. No, sir. There were some trees along the shore, but we camped just beyond that in the open field.

Q. What was the character of the soil?

A. Sandy; partly under cultivation.

Q. How was it adapted for the purposes of health?

A. Well, it was the only place around Manila where troops could be camped. Manila is surrounded with rice swamps, and this was the only piece of dry ground I saw within 5 miles of Manila large enough to accommodate an army of several thousand men.

Q. What was the condition of the health of the troops prior to the time you attacked Manila?

A. Excellent.

Q. What was the condition of the commissary and medical supplies?

A. The commissary supplies were abundant, but there was a great difficulty in getting them ashore on account of the gales and the incessant rains. The transport fleet was anchored at Cavite, about 6 miles from my camp, and it had abundant supplies of all kinds, but the only means of transportation were some native lighters, called *cascos*, and some transports. It was very difficult to get these lighters ashore without capsizing. The surf ran 6 to 8 feet high and the men worked sometimes from five to six hours in the surf trying to get these ashore, and some were unavoidably lost, but with that exception there was no difficulty about the commissary or quartermaster stores.

Q. Did any serious suffering arise from these accidents that you mentioned?

A. Well, there was a good deal of hardship. It rained almost incessantly for twenty-four days.

Q. I mean the supplies—were or were not the troops ordinarily supplied?

A. Well, there was one day we had nothing to eat, but the rations were there, but we could not get them ashore. That was the only day in the twenty-four.

Q. The balance of the time you had enough to sustain life, at least?

A. We had the main elements of the rations—salt meat and coffee and either flour or hard bread.

Q. What rations did the Government issue to these troops?

A. The regular rations. We had them there, but the difficulty was to get them ashore.

Q. Did that include rice?

A. Yes, sir; that is a part of the vegetable portion.

Q. Fresh meat?

A. Admiral Dewey had a refrigerator vessel which he purchased, coming in from Australia, having a large quantity of fresh beef and mutton on board, and he allowed the use of that to the army, but the doors could be opened only once a day and we found it difficult and almost impracticable to get it ashore without having it spoiled, so we only had fresh meat three days during the twenty-four.

Q. You had bacon?

A. Bacon, beans, a little rice, coffee, sugar, hard bread, and flour.

Q. Then, if I understand you, General, the necessary supplies were all there, and it only happened by the—what you might call—providential circumstances that you mention, that is, the wind, surf, and so on, that you could not get them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And as soon as these unfavorable conditions ceased, you got them?

A. We got into Manila before then.

Q. You do not find in any war that occasions do not arise in which the men are not deprived of ordinary sustenance, do you?

A. That is inevitable.

Q. Then, will you state whether everything was done that ought to have been done, or that could have been done, to supply the troops?

A. I think everything was done that could have been done. We were very fortunate in having an extremely efficient quartermaster, S. R. Jones, a man of great ability and untiring energy. If we had had a bad quartermaster, we would have been in a bad way.

Q. The medical department?

A. It was managed by a brigade surgeon until General MacArthur's brigade arrived, and then we had two.

Q. Did you have regimental hospitals?

A. No; brigade hospitals. And when the second brigade arrived we had a division hospital.

Q. Then, you had a brigade hospital for each brigade until the division got there, and then transferred them into the division hospital?

A. There was a brigade hospital when our troops were there. When the other brigade arrived, they set up their brigade hospital, but the following day it was ordered to be consolidated with mine into a division hospital.

Q. Now describe these hospitals; what were they?

A. Tents.

Q. Large?

A. Regular hospital tents.

Q. What is the size of them as compared with this room, or any other place?

A. They are nearly two-thirds the size of this room; I think it is 10 by 12.

Q. Did they put more than one of these tents together?

A. Sometimes.

Q. How many tents, if you remember, did they have in the hospitals? I want to get at simply the general size of it and the accommodation offered, and all that.

A. As nearly as I recollect, my brigade hospital had about 10 hospital tents, and 15 or 20 large wall tents, several feet square.

Q. How many sick did you have, General, in your brigade?

A. The number of sick was very small; I think 20 or 30.

Q. What was the matter with them?

A. Some had typhoid fever, some had diarrhoea.

Q. Any have yellow fever?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any yellow fever in that country?

A. I think not.

Q. How was the weather?

A. Bad as it could be.

Q. Did it rain?

A. It rained incessantly.

Q. That was the rainy season?

A. Right in the middle of the season.

Q. The only time it rains in China is July, is it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any contract surgeons on your staff or in your brigade?

A. I have forgotten whether there were one or two.

Q. How many surgeons did you have for your brigade?

A. Well, I started out with a brigade surgeon and three surgeons to each volunteer regiment.

Q. These surgeons for the volunteer regiments are appointed by the governor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The others are appointed by the President of the United States?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many were appointed by the President?

A. Only one.

Q. He was from the Regular Army, I suppose?

A. He was from the Regular Army, but appointed to the volunteer regiments.

Q. What is his name?

A. I can not recall it now.

Q. They were appointed under our contract?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to the efficiency of these gentlemen?

A. I can not speak as an expert, but I had no complaint. I think they were very efficient.

Q. As to the manner in which the troops were treated in the hospitals, did you personally supervise them?

A. I inspected the hospitals occasionally, but the medical officers seemed to be entirely efficient and I had no complaints against them. I did not make minute inspections.

Q. When you went into the hospitals, did you hear any complaints from the men?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did they have cots?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they have floors?

A. The troops had bamboo beds, every man in the camp raised off the ground about 18 inches, and the most of the tents at the hospital were similarly arranged, but the larger hospital tents and the operating tent had floors.

Q. Then there were no regular plank floors in the command?

A. Yes, sir; I say.

Q. I mean outside of the hospitals?

A. Outside of the hospitals; no, sir.

Q. Did any inconvenience arise from that?

A. I think not.

Q. It is not customary for troops in the field to have floors to the tents?

A. It is not customary in active campaign.

Q. Then as to the supply of the medical department, did you procure anything from the country except what was furnished by the Government?

A. No, sir; not a thing.



Q. No eggs or milk that could be procured in that country?

A. I thought you meant as to medical supplies.

Q. Well, I mean for the hospital.

A. There was no milk; there were a few eggs.

Q. You had canned milk?

A. There was condensed milk for sale by the commissary; there was none issued.

Q. Was any used in the hospitals?

A. I think there was; but, as I say, I did not have occasion to examine the hospitals very minutely because everything was running smoothly. There were no complaints.

Q. Was it ever brought to your attention by the surgeons that other things were required than those furnished by the Government?

A. No, sir.

Q. And how was the general health—good?

A. Yes, sir; remarkably good.

Q. You mean that there was no more sickness than there would be ordinarily in a campaign?

A. Not only that, but there was much less sickness than in San Francisco.

Q. After you got into Manila, you say you moved into those establishments—into the warehouses and monasteries?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You found them suitable for the troops?

A. They were the best that could be had. They were not designed for that purpose, but it was necessary to get the troops under cover and they were fairly healthy, and arrangements were made for cooking in the yards of these convents.

Q. How about the sinks?

A. There were sinks in the convents and they were carefully inspected by the regimental officers and kept in good order and clean.

Q. Do you regard it important to pay attention to the sinks?

A. Of the utmost importance.

Q. How about the water?

A. We got water outside of the camps by digging wells, but every drop of it was boiled in accordance with instructions.

Q. Did you get sufficient water in that way?

A. An ample supply.

Q. Well, when you got into the city—in the suburbs—you were not exactly in the city, as I understand you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not in the walled city?

A. No, sir.

Q. When you got there, how did you find the water supply?

A. Manila has a magnificent water supply. After we got in there we arranged with the insurgents to allow it to be supplied.

Q. You had plenty of water?

A. An abundance.

Q. Suitable water?

A. Very.

Q. As to the sinks, was there any supervision of the sinks—any examination to see that they were in the proper places?

A. Twice a day.

Q. And they were kept in good condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to the uniforms supplied to the troops, how were your men uniformed?

A. The regulars had nothing but the heavy blue uniforms.

Q. You mean the blouse?

A. It was too hot for blouses; they wore their trousers and shirts. They had brown canvas, which is issued in the Army as a fatigue suit. All my men had these.

Q. They had no woolen at all?

A. They had a blue uniform, but that was not taken ashore. They preferred to have these canvas suits, which were lighter and thinner. A contract was made for the khaki suits. These were made in Hongkong, but they had not been delivered when I left on the 30th of August. This canvas uniform lasted fairly well, but it was almost destroyed by the hard work in the trenches. The service in the trenches was extremely hard.

Q. Was the weather cold at night?

A. No, sir; the thermometer did not go below 78 or 79. The shoes issued by the Government were excellent, but the Government didn't have a sufficient supply, and the quartermaster in San Francisco, I think, bought all the shoes on the Pacific coast, and those bought were not equal to the Government shoes. It was not possible for the quartermaster to get enough shoes to take along with the expedition; that was the one thing we were short of, and in the work in the trenches, the men's shoes were ruined and finally some of the men went barefooted. I think we marched 300 men into Manila barefooted.

Q. Did you issue them afterwards?

A. As soon as we got into Manila, they had a good shoe there, probably better than ours. It comes up so far [indicating] and then laces.

Q. How about socks?

A. They had plenty.

Q. Plenty of underwear?

A. Plenty of underwear.

Q. How many Spaniards surrendered at Manila?

A. Thirteen thousand.

Q. What was done with them?

A. They were put right inside the walled city. Those in front of us were driven right back, and those around the other side were marched into the city here [indicating], and their guns were placed in care of our men, and our men were placed to guard the gates, and then these men were turned loose for the Spaniards to take care of them, and they were put in churches.

Q. Who fed them?

A. We did. We issued rations the second day.

Q. What became of them?

A. They were there when I left.

Q. They were sent to Spain, were they not?

A. No, sir.

Q. Still in Manila?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They were feeding themselves?

A. No, sir; we are feeding them. They surrendered 13,000 men, 22,000 guns, and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Q. General, have you anything to suggest as to any evil which came under your observation that could and ought to be remedied? If so, please suggest it.

A. The only suggestion I would make is in regard to the Army Regulations—that Army Regulations should be adapted more for troops in campaign than they are now. The Army Regulations are based on experience at military departments and military posts; and there is found a paragraph in the Regulations which says that brigades are not to be organized in time of peace—neither brigades nor divisions. Now, the minute the Army takes the field it is organized into brigades, divisions, and corps.

The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments are bound by these Regulations. If they go contrary to them, anything they buy or issue against authority is charged against their pay; so the quartermasters and commissaries are bound to follow the Regulations as close as they can, but the Regulations are framed for a state of peace rather than troops in active campaign. They do not fit the case of troops in campaign, consequently sometimes the men go hungry because the commissary has no authority to issue rations. For example, when unloading the lighters, one was capsized and spoiled most of the rations on board. Now, these rations were previously issued to a regiment and the commissary was no longer responsible for them. The regiment was responsible. The rations were spoiled. The regiment asked for rations and the commissary said, "I have issued the rations; I can do nothing further." There was a deadlock. The men had no food and the commissary could not do anything more. Then the only issue out of that is a board of survey. It has to be ordered to examine the circumstances and make its report. That is to go to the division commander before any rations can be issued. In the meantime the men have nothing to eat. Moreover, under certain circumstances, the rations, while ordinarily ample, are not sufficient under certain difficulties; for instance, the men occupying trenches. The regiments in turn were sent up to hold these trenches. The service was one day in four, or later one day in three. The facilities for cooking up there were very poor. It was raining in torrents almost all the time, and the men had to be awake twenty-four hours in case of an attack at night. It was impossible, under such circumstances as that, to make the rations go around. I afterwards got permission to issue double rations for the time the men were in the trenches; but that seems to me the only suggestion that my experience developed—that the Regulations are not adapted for the troops in active campaign. They are adapted for peace service, and the conditions in a campaign are very different.

Q. Still, could these deficiencies you have mentioned have been reasonably foreseen?

A. Well, no, sir; I don't think they could.

Q. As I understand you, when you went to Manila you thought you had everything that would be required?

A. I did.

Q. You thought you were abundantly supplied?

A. We were.

Q. You knew it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And these deficiencies occurred by reason of things that could not be foreseen?

A. No, sir; I think they are the ordinary accidents of a campaign; but the Regulations are framed for exact accountability in time of peace, and they do not provide for emergencies in time of war.

Q. You say the Quartermaster and Commissary and Surgeon Generals' power should be enlarged?

A. I think the power of the commanding officers of the troops should be enlarged.

Q. Your experience has taught you that rather than any knowledge you had before you went into the service?

A. Well, I had heard the same thing before.

Q. You think these regulations bind the commanding officer?

A. There were plenty of supplies there. These rations I speak of were spoiled by storm. I think I should have had the authority as brigade commander to issue rations in their place, but instead of that we had to wait for the board of survey, and the approval of that took seven days.

Q. In other words, you want to get rid of the red tape?

A. You must have a system, of course, for issuing and accounting for property, but I don't think the present system in our Army is adapted to active campaign.

Q. How is it in the Navy?

A. I do not know.

Q. When were you appointed major-general?

A. Just after the capture of Manila.

By General DODGE:

Q. Your idea of the Regulations is that they are not elastic enough. You want the same authority as we had in the civil war in such cases—to give a receipt and attend to it afterwards?

A. Yes, sir; for thirty-five years after the civil war they have been getting refined down to such an extent that they are too fine.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. I asked you the condition of troops on transports and you said they were properly taken care of. A member of the commission desires to know; he says that there was much complaint by the people of Oregon as to the condition of the men from Oregon. Where were these men?

A. They went out with General Anderson. His expedition was the first one sent for, and it was sent in a great hurry and possibly they were not as well cared for as the troops in my expedition, which went three weeks later. All the four ships that went with me had extra sinks, extra galleys, and, on the *China*, washing places and a canvas bath tub, where the men were allowed to bathe all day—canvas as long as this room and about as wide. The men are put in there and the water runs in and runs out.

Q. Were they required to bathe?

A. They did not need that. They were told to bathe and they gladly availed themselves of the privilege. There was an inspection to see if they did bathe. As to the galleys, there were two extra galleys; they were sufficient, but there was sometimes a delay in getting the men's meals because there was not room enough on the ship to move around. One thousand two hundred and fifty soldiers were fed three times a day, and the food was cooked in two galleys. It takes some room.

Q. Was the ship too crowded?

A. No, sir; I don't think so. Troops traveling by transports can never have a picnic. I don't think more men were put on that ship than ought to have been.

Q. The *China* is a large ship?

A. A very large ship—5,000 tons or more.

By General McCook:

Q. Did you have any trouble with the captain of that boat—any conflict of authority?

A. Not the slightest. I saw someone made a newspaper report to that effect, but there was nothing of the kind. Our relations were the most cordial.

Q. Was he a skillful navigator?

A. Very; a New Bedford sailor, by the name of Seabury. The first expedition took out a naval officer, with General Anderson, who had the supervision of the ship. In my expedition there was no naval officer. The captains were ordered to report to me for orders. They were under our orders for a time, until we got to Manila, and orders were issued to them every day to establish drills, fire drills, and the inspection of the ship. These orders were sent by signals to the commanding officer on each ship, and considering there were four ships gotten at random, I think they were kept in good condition all the way across. There was no conflict of authority and no quarreling of any kind. The captains accepted the



situation and complied with their instructions. The flagship set the course and the others were simply ordered to keep at a certain distance from the flagship, to the right or left. I told the captain of the flagship where I wanted to go and he did the navigation.

Q. The speed was regulated by the slowest boat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you graduate, General?

A. 1870.

Q. Did you serve with engineer troops?

A. Artillery and engineer.

By General WILSON:

Q. You started from New York with the Seventy-first Regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you go from New York to Tampa?

A. I got an order by telephone on the night of the 12th of May to have my regiment ready to move to Florida the next day, and we left Camp Black at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and got into New York, and were up all night handling our baggage, for we had a double set of tents. We had wall tents, as well as shelter tents, and we had six months' supply of clothing, and we were thoroughly fitted out, which gave us a good deal of baggage. The men were up all night getting the baggage out of the cars and ferryboats. We got on the *City of Washington* and *Seneca* just at dawn the next day.

Q. Went by transport only?

A. We did not leave New York Harbor. We were thirty-six hours on those transports and they were very different from the transports on the Pacific coast. There was no adequate arrangement for sickness, no washing places, no extra galleys; the passageway along the side of the ship to the galleys was only wide enough for two men, the bunks were only half built, and those that were built were badly built. The water from the pipe running over the deck leaked, dropped all over the men in the bunks, and there was not a pleasant odor down in the hole. They had no electric lights. All the transports on the Pacific coast had electric lights through the men's quarters. They were just as incomplete as the transports on the Pacific coast were complete.

Q. How much cubic air space had you to the man in the sleeping apartment?

A. I can not remember. The medical department in San Francisco were charged with the responsibility of that, and there were no men put beyond exactly what they stated was necessary. In New York I don't think that matter was considered, with 500 men on these small boats, the *City of Washington* and *Seneca*, and I should say roughly that they didn't have more than two-thirds or one-half, possibly, the air space that we had going to Manila.

Q. How long were they on the transports?

A. Thirty-six hours.

Q. And didn't they leave New York?

A. No, sir: I was telephoned that the Spanish fleet was heard of off the coast of Florida, and they were ordered off and sent by rail.

Q. What were your accommodations there?

A. Very good. We had a little over 1,000 men—1,060, I think it was—and the train was in three sections: and every man had a seat and a place for his knapsack or pack.

Q. Who selected your camping grounds at Tampa?

A. I was stopped by telegraph at Lakeland and ordered to report to General Young, who commanded two regiments of cavalry, and General Young and I selected the place when I got there.

Q. What was your water supply?

A. From wells. At first a lake. We were encamped alongside a lake. Within forty-eight hours General Young had a well made, and we were supplied there.

Q. What was the character of the uniform?

A. Blue clothes.

Q. Rations?

A. The regular rations.

Q. Sufficient?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At all times?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Properly cooked?

A. That depended upon the company officers and company cooks.

Q. Quartermaster supplies?

A. Ample.

Q. Of all kinds?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wall tents complete?

A. We had wall tents complete, and A tents, and six months' supply of clothes.

Q. Medical supplies?

A. Excellent.

Q. Attendants?

A. Excellent.

Q. Surgeons at all times right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about the sick?

A. At that time there was not much sickness.

Q. Position of sinks in reference to company kitchens?

A. The sinks were on the flanks of the camp and the company kitchens were at the end of the company streets.

Q. Method of caring for the sinks?

A. They were filled every day with about 6 inches of fresh earth, and when they got to within 6 inches of the top others were dug.

Q. How about Lakeland?

A. It was, I think, rather less at Lakeland than Tampa.

Q. Then, as I understand, you were at Lakeland two weeks, and you started for San Francisco. What duty were you assigned to there?

A. I was assigned to inspect troops that were to go with me to Manila, but not to make any preparations for their embarking or the loading of stores. All that was in the hands of General Otis.

Q. Your duty was to see that they were prepared to move?

A. To see particularly as to the military drill.

Q. Where were you encamped out there?

A. Camp Merritt.

Q. You commanded the brigade then?

A. No, sir; I commanded these troops for the purpose of instruction in military drill and inspection.

Q. While you were at Camp Merritt, what was the general condition of the quartermaster's department there?

A. I think it was in good condition.

Q. The tentage?

A. The tentage depended entirely upon what the troops brought with them. Some regulars had six different kinds of tents, some volunteers brought from their States uniform tents; but there were no army tents to be bought on the Pacific coast, but they bought what they could.

Q. The commissary supplies?

A. Ample.

Q. What was the location of Camp Merritt in point of sanitary conditions?

A. A very bad condition, but I do not think anything better could have been done. The camp was within the limits of the city, and it was on a plot of ground laid out for suburban residences, but never used. The streets had curbstones and rough macadam roads and sidewalks, and the avenues were all in this plot, and each regiment was given one square of ground surrounded by a fence and a street between.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. We have a report that it was on an old Chinese burying ground?

A. I have heard of that. It is out at Golden Gate Park.

Q. Would it have been better to locate the camp at Presidio?

A. There was not good water supply there.

Q. It was complained that there was collusion between the railroad authorities and the citizens there in regard to Camp Merritt.

A. I do not know anything about that. General Otis gave the order.

Q. I asked the question simply because the report came indirectly to us.

A. Yes, sir; the great difficulty of Camp Merritt was the sinks. There was an average of 12,000 to 15,000 men in this small plat—one regiment in each block.

Q. How many acres to the plat?

A. They were about 300 feet square—about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres. There were no drill grounds. They had to march 2 miles to Presidio to get to the drill grounds. All San Francisco came out there with pies and things of that kind, which were very bad for the health of the troops. The climate was rather trying. Every day we had a heavy westerly breeze and fog.

By General WILSON:

Q. Where did your water supply come from?

A. It was city water.

Q. And your sinks were in these different squares in the camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were they cared for during the day?

A. I had no personal command as to them.

Q. Were the troops taken from there while you were there?

A. No, sir; the camp was still standing when I sailed for Manila.

Q. Please tell me now about the medical supplies at Camp Merritt.

A. I had nothing to do with them. I inspected the hospitals of each regiment that was to go with me, and they had regimental hospitals, and as far as I was able to judge the supply was ample.

Q. During your entire command, since you took command of the troops, was there any very serious thing that happened to your command due to negligence on the part of any one of the different branches of the United States Army known as the Supply Department that you could not overcome?

A. Well, I should say the condition of the transport in New York was not such as ought to have existed.

By General McCook:

Q. Who hired these transports?

A. I know nothing about that. I got a telephonic order to go aboard the transport.

Q. What were the names of the transports?

A. *Severca* and *City of Washington*.

Q. General, while at San Francisco, or on the way to Manila, did you see any inefficiency or neglect on the part of the officers?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you hear any complaints?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you, at any time, see any man in the Medical Department not in proper condition to attend to his duties?

A. I did not. There is one thing I would like to add. You asked if I had any changes to suggest. There is one in regard to the coffee. Both in Florida and Camp Dewey men were furnished with green coffee. Now, the army like green coffee because it keeps its strength better. They roast it at their posts and grind it; but when we were out in Manila, with 5 or 6 inches of rain every day, to turn over to a company a pack of green coffee and tell them to roast it and grind it and make coffee out of it, was almost impossible. In a regular camp they can roast it in a buzzacott oven. You must first have a place to roast it, then have a place to grind it. The little coffee mills are good for nothing. The best mills are the ones which the Commissary Department issued. The wheels are that high [indicating], but we had to leave them behind. The result of it was that the men didn't get the value of the coffee. I should certainly recommend that troops in campaign should have coffee roasted and ground and put in tins; then it would be ready to use.

By General WILSON:

Q. Was green coffee used the entire time at Manila?

A. We took out as part of the supplies to be used on the voyage—we took out roasted coffee—roasted and ground, and that lasted beyond the voyage about three days, I think. After that it was always green coffee.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You said you knew nothing of condensed milk being supplied except at the hospitals?

A. I know nothing about that positively.

Q. The probabilities are it was provided?

A. It was reported to me that the supplies were complete. Before I went out I thought it was not; but the chief surgeon of the expedition recommended to General Merritt to reduce the issue of pork or bacon to one day out of ten, and to make up the meat rations with canned meats, for we could not get fresh meats. The result was, in twenty-four hours every regiment came to me and said they had nothing to cook with, no grease. I had to send messengers across the bay to have that order countermanded. A certain amount of pork or bacon is necessary for the cooking, and in that climate I should say three days out of ten they should have either pork or bacon. I don't think they can get along without it. The rest of the time it is better to have meat with not so much fat.

Q. Who is General Merritt's medical director?

A. Colonel Lippincott.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you have any complaints from any of your officers or men of any kind as to their food or attention, or clothing, or anything of that kind, while you were in command?

A. We had the complaint about rations, as I have already said—not permitting the rations to be issued.

Q. As soon as you had any of these made, did you attend to them?

A. They were rectified at once. There was complaint about the issuing of clothing, particularly shoes, but, as I have already said, they had bought all the shoes on the Pacific coast, and the shoes did not get out there until after we got into Manila.

Q. That is all, is it?

A. I don't remember anything else. The spirit of the men was magnificent. They appreciated the difficulties, and so far as complaining is concerned, they



accepted the situation, and were very anxious for their turn in the trenches and military duty. It was the finest spirit I ever saw.

Q. How were they when you got to Manila?

A. When we got into Manila there was a little more sickness than we had outside. The nervous strain was over, and the men had much less to do, and there was possibly a little homesickness. Almost always at the end of a campaign, when the troops settled down into houses, there is more sickness, and the telegram published in the papers a few days ago—under date of October 4, I think—shows the sickness is extremely small.

Q. You had a good deal of experience in the Russian and Turkish campaign?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the per cent in our campaign as compared to that—in regard to the feeling of troops and attention to the sick?

A. I saw in Turkey more suffering in a day than in a month at Manila, and although it was a regular army, I saw their quartermaster and commissary arrangement sometimes go all to pieces, and during that winter, when we went across the mountains, the men hadn't either a tent or a blanket. They marched through the snow, across the mountains, without even a blanket or overcoats, and they forded rivers there with ice running, and they lived for their country. There was not any commissary supplies with the army at all. Their boots all wore out, and they wrapped up their feet in gunny sacks that they kept oats in. There were more hardships in that campaign than we dreamed of here, although we had a good deal here on account of the rain and the difficult country we had to operate in; but, I think, so far as the Manila expedition is concerned, the commissary and quartermaster arrangements were better than they were in the Turkish or the Russian army. At the close of the war, when we got to Constantinople, the Russians at one time had 60,000 men in the hospitals with typhoid fever.

Q. You spoke of the change in the regulations, changing them in regard to the brigade commander. Couldn't the commander there have relieved you with an order in those matters?

A. He had a certain discretion: but still he is bound by the regulations as well as anybody else. The regulations do not specifically provide sufficient discretion even to the commander of the Army.

Q. But it is customary for them to use it, isn't it?

A. Well, I got authority to issue double rations in the trenches and got authority to replenish the rations destroyed in landing. I rather doubt his authority to issue orders under the regulations.

By General WILSON:

Q. He had to take the responsibilities and the results, whatever they might be?  
[No reply.]

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you know anything further within the scope, that we have not asked you about, or anything in addition to what you have said that you can suggest?

A. I think not. The Manila expedition was very thoroughly organized. It was a distance of over 7,000 miles from our base, and I think that very few mistakes, if any, were made. The commanding general was a man of long experience in the civil war, a soldier that everybody knows, and he had a very efficient staff to assist him.

Q. Were there many officers of the staff appointed from civil life with you?

A. A good many, but most of them were army officers. There were very few on General Merritt's staff that were not army officers. In my brigade, my adjutant-general had been my adjutant in New York. The quartermaster was entirely new. Captain Harper, the commissary, was a graduate of West Point, but had never seen any service. The surgeon was an army officer, but the secret of our getting on so well at Camp Dewey was Colonel Jones.

Q. He was a graduate of West Point?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Artillery School?

A. Yes, sir; both.

Q. As far as you observed these officers appointed from civil life, were they efficient or inefficient?

A. They were very willing and anxious to do everything that they possibly could, but they lack experience and lack knowledge of the business. Captain Harper came straight from New York to Manila. He had never been in the service before, and therefore was not familiar with the business; but the chief difficulty, as we look at it, at Manila, and I suppose it was the same elsewhere, there was not enough army officers to go round. They stripped the regulars until there was not enough to go round. They had taken all the regular officers for volunteer positions that could possibly be spared, and I think they rather stripped the army beyond what it should have been.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Did you have any regulars in your command?

A. Two regular regiments.

Q. Who were they?

A. One was the Eighteenth Infantry and one battalion, the Third Artillery, equipped as infantry.

Q. Were there not enough retired officers?

A. I don't think that retired officers can stand the work. The old officers, 61 years of age, were completely worn out in the intrenchments.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How much embarrassment or suffering was caused on account of the want of experience in these officers appointed from civil life?

A. In Manila very little, because they had regular officers to teach them and they were just as anxious to learn as possibly could be.

Q. Were they apt scholars?

A. Yes, sir, very.

Q. And took but a short time to become proficient?

A. Yes, sir; there was not much time to teach them. It was only four weeks until I arrived at Manila.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. HENRY BLANCHARD HERSEY.

Maj. HENRY BLANCHARD HERSEY appeared before the commission, and having heard the president of the commission read the notice of the scope of the inquiry, and having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon sworn by the recorder, and testifies as follows:

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Will you state your name?

A. Henry Blanchard Hersey.

Q. Where are you from?

A. Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Q. What position had you, if any, in the recent war?

A. I was major of the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry, generally known as "Rough Riders."

Q. Who was the colonel?

A. At the time the regiment was organized, Col. Leonard Wood; afterwards, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Q. Where was the regiment organized?

A. The material for the regiment came principally from the Territories. The regimental rendezvous was at San Antonio, Tex.

Q. How many troops rendezvoused there?

A. There were about 950, I think.

Q. At San Antonio, Tex?

A. Yes, sir; simply that one regiment.

Q. How long did the regiment stay at San Antonio?

A. Something like three or four weeks.

Q. What is the size of San Antonio?

A. I am not informed. I should judge about 40,000—perhaps larger.

Q. Where did the regiment camp?

A. At a place called the fair ground, at Riverside Park, about 4 miles outside of the city.

Q. Describe its location.

A. It was on a rolling piece of ground which had been occupied as a fair ground previously. There were large fair buildings—mechanical hall, horticultural hall, etc. These buildings were occupied by the troops, and they also had tents as soon as the tents arrived. This being the rendezvous of the regiment, the supplies were all shipped there to them.

Q. How was San Antonio reached as to transportation?

A. There are several different roads coming in there—the Southern Pacific and quite a number of others. It is called a railroad center. I am not very well versed in regard to the names of the roads.

Q. What was the character of these buildings in which the troops were located?

A. They were about the usual form you see in fair grounds—very large buildings intended for the display of various articles.

Q. Were they suitable for occupation?

A. They were not well adapted to it, but they answered the purpose very well.

Q. What time in the year was it that the regiment was organized?

A. About the 1st of May.

Q. At that time the climate of San Antonio is supposed to be good. isn't it?

A. Very pleasant, indeed.

Q. Warm?

A. Yes, very; the days are very warm.

Q. How was the regiment provided with subsistence while there?

A. Through the Commissary Department. They had the commissary officer from Fort Houston, which is located near there.

Q. What rations were issued?

A. The usual army regulations.

Q. Were they sufficient?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any surgeons?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?

A. When we first arrived there was only one surgeon that came with my squadron, and a day or two later another arrived. In the course of a week another. There were three.

Q. Were they regular volunteers or contract surgeons?

A. They were volunteers.

Q. Did you know them?

A. I knew one of them previous to organization of the regiment, but only one.

Q. Were they competent or incompetent?

A. The one with whom I was acquainted, was competent, and the other, I

believe competent. One of them I knew was thoroughly competent, the other I am not so well posted on. I learned afterwards there was some complaint. I believe he was an old navy surgeon. In regard to his ability, I did not have enough to do with him to know personally.

Q. How many majors were in the regiment?

A. Three.

Q. Each one had a battalion?

A. Yes, sir; or squadron, as it is called in the cavalry.

Q. How many men?

A. There should be 400 men. At first we were only to have 85 men to the troop, but that was afterwards increased to 100.

Q. How were the men supplied with medicines?

A. Through the usual medical departments for the immediate use of the camp while here. Later on, at Tampa, they had a division hospital.

Q. Was there any sickness?

A. Very little sickness.

Q. What was the character of it?

A. There was one case of spinal meningitis, which proved fatal, and one or two slight accidents, men thrown from horses or something like that.

Q. In general, the men were very healthy.

A. Very healthy, indeed.

Q. Strong, able-bodied men.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you state any complaint that was made in regard to subsistence or medical supplies in your regiment?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you abundantly supplied with everything?

A. We were a little short on blankets and some supplies of that nature when we first arrived. They were ordered, but were a little slow in arriving.

Q. Was any special inconvenience suffered on that account?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have a hospital?

A. Not a regular hospital. There was one hospital tent put up, and medicine was dispensed there and treatment afforded the patients.

Q. How many men did you have on the sick list, on the average, at San Antonio?

A. I do not think there were more than two or three. If there were any serious cases they were sent over to Fort Houston, at the regular hospital there.

Q. Where did the regiment go, Major, from San Antonio?

A. To Tampa, Fla.

Q. Did you go with it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time did it arrive at Tampa?

A. About the 1st of June. I don't remember the exact date.

Q. What troops were there when you got there?

A. I would not be able to say. There were a great many thousand troops.

Q. Where was your regiment camped there?

A. On what is called the Tampa Bay Hotel road, out about 2 miles from the town.

Q. Were you encamped close to the others?

A. There were several regiments near there.

Q. Did you have your horses with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of the camp—the location?

A. It was a field surrounded by marshy tracts after the rains came. At the



time we were in the camp everything was dry and very nice, but later in the season there were leaks all around.

Q. How long did you stay there?

A. I think I left there about the 23d or 24th of July. I don't remember the exact date.

Q. How many weeks were you there, then?

A. About six or seven weeks.

Q. During that time what was the health of the troops?

A. There was only a little sickness until the latter part of it. At first the health of the troops was pretty good, but later on there was quite a little sickness.

Q. About how many were sick in your regiment?

A. Well, in order to explain that, it would be necessary to say, that two squadrons only remained there about a week. They went right over to Cuba. There were not two whole squadrons, but two troops from the different squadrons, leaving four full troops and detachments of the other eight troops, amounting altogether to 450 men. I don't remember in regard to the number on the sick list. I should presume as high as 20, or possibly 30.

Q. What was the general character of the sickness?

A. Dysentery was very common, and later on, fevers became quite common.

Q. Where did you get your water?

A. The city waterworks of Tampa furnished the water in pipes all through there.

Q. What arrangements were made about the sinks?

A. They were dug into soil as deep as we could dig them before striking, and as they were filled up they were covered over before reaching within 18 inches of the surface.

Q. Where were they located?

A. Generally back of the kitchen.

Q. How far?

A. About 40 or 50 yards.

Q. What attention, if any, was paid to them?

A. They were very carefully attended to. The first order was to cover them three times a day, but later on, while I had command, they were ordered to have shovels, and as each man used the sinks they were required to throw on fresh earth.

Q. After these squadrons went to Cuba, who was in command?

A. I was.

Q. Did you personally superintend the camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make inspections?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you state how your command was supplied with subsistence—what the quality and quantity were?

A. We were very well supplied. We had the usual army rations. I drew considerable rice. It was slow at first to arrive, yet it all got there. I found the depot commissary officers very willing to do everything in their power to take care of us.

Q. Did you hear any complaints?

A. The percentage of complaints was extremely small.

Q. How was it in regard to the medical department?

A. We came under the division hospital regulations there. I didn't see much of the division hospital. It was in another camp entirely, some 2 or 3 miles away. The ambulance called each morning to take any patients away, but we could send for the ambulance at any time it was necessary. We had no regulation or regi-

mental hospital in our camp. There was one surgeon remained with us and he kept up the supplies needed for immediate use, in case of accident or severe sickness. He had one hospital tent, but at one time he had two, and as the patients were taken away, we had little need for them.

Q. Did you hear any complaint in regard to the conduct of the doctors?

A. There was some complaint against the doctor who was left there with that part of the regiment. He was not well liked by the men. I investigated thoroughly, and I could not find any neglect. I think it was more his bearing toward the men than any lack of performance of his duties.

Q. How were his habits?

A. I do not know anything against his habits.

Q. Sober, correct man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then complaint was made simply against his bearing toward the men?

A. Yes, sir; as well as I could trace it up. He was somewhat gruff toward the men.

Q. If there was anything occurred at Tampa through negligence, or if anything went wrong in any department under your command, please state it.

A. I don't know of a thing. I found the supply departments all right, and that is one of the very important features. It was in charge of Major Bellinger, quartermaster department. He did everything in his power to do what he could. I had regulars encamped each side of me. The Second Cavalry on one side and the Fifth on the other, and my relations with the officers of these regiments were very pleasant, and they assisted me all they could. One offered to send me over a quartermaster and give me quartermaster instructions as to minute details, and in every way I received assistance from regular officers which enabled me to take better care of my men than if I had been alone.

Q. How did the health of your squadron compare with that of the regulars?

A. I think it compared favorably. I think our percentage was very little, if anything, higher than theirs.

Q. Where did you go from there, Major?

A. Santiago.

Q. What time did you leave Tampa?

A. I think it was between the 20th and 25th; the dates I do not remember now.

Q. Of July?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You sailed on the transport?

A. Yes, sir; a small transport that was taking over a very few officers and some packers.

Q. What was the name of it?

A. The *Fanita*.

Q. How many were on board?

A. About twenty-five packers—

Q. What do you mean by packers?

A. Men employed by the Government for packing mules. Major Davis was there, of one immune regiment; a contract surgeon by the name of Hamilton, and myself, with my men.

Q. How many of them?

A. About twenty-five.

Q. It was a small ship?

A. Very small.

Q. It is hardly necessary to inquire of you whether the transport was sufficient, and all that. What do you say about it?

A. She was in perfect condition to handle that number.

Q. You arrived at Santiago, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. After the surrender?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you find your regiment?

A. It was a place called Hamilton, 4 or 5 miles north of the city.

Q. What was its condition as to health?

A. There was a good deal of sickness.

Q. What kind?

A. Fever, etc.

Q. What was the character of the camp?

A. It was a very fine camp. It was raining nearly every day, which made it very unpleasant: the tentage was not very good. We never had received anything but the shelter tents up to that time and some common tents.

Q. Was the regiment all camped together?

A. Yes, sir. It had no horses, I believe.

Q. Well, with regard to the location, was it suitable and proper or not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about the water supply?

A. It was a little difficult to get. It had to be hauled from a mountain spring. The drinking water had to be taken from a very large spring about 300 yards from us.

Q. Did men procure that for themselves?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As much as they wanted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it good water?

A. Very good water.

Q. How about the sinks?

A. The sinks were dug in suitable places to a very good depth and covered up in the usual manner. When they reached the top, within 18 inches, they were filled up and new ones dug.

Q. Were they properly supervised?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what do you ascribe the sickness of the men?

A. The hardships, and being intrenched so constantly. They were not able, on account of the constant fighting, to take care of themselves. They bore up pretty well, and the sickness did not occur until after the surrender, and when the strain was taken off a great many found themselves worse than they thought.

Q. How were they supplied with subsistence and medical supplies?

A. They were very well supplied, considering the lack of transportation; there was not nearly as much transportation as there should have been to keep them supplied with everything. The roads were very bad, and at times had to be abandoned and other roads taken, as the wheels sink in the mud.

Q. How many troops were there at that time in the vicinity of Santiago?

A. About 20,000 men of our own troops. I believe we were feeding troops of the Spaniards at the time.

Q. Were there any transportations there that were not used?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Were there any mules or wagons kept at headquarters and not used by the army?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Do you know any case where transportation might have been procured, but was not procured?

A. No, sir.

Q. You say when these men did not get their full supply of rations that was accidental?

A. Yes, sir; they were not deprived of rations until the rations which were ordered were a little late in arriving, or some one component might be missing, but they all finally got their rations.

Q. Then it was a matter of occasional delay on account of transportation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why was it; was the transportation not sufficient?

A. I suppose it was due to the hurried starting out of this expedition. As I understand it, this expedition was not intended until the Spanish fleet was discovered to be in Santiago Harbor, and there was a hurried expedition, and there was not sufficient transportation to take all the equipment on board and carry it down there?

Q. Was there any transportation at Tampa that might have been sent there, but was not sent there?

A. There was transportation at Tampa that could have been sent there if they had had the necessary transports to send it on, but it was more important to get the men there.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, what the transportation of these 20,000 men necessitated?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you see mules and wagons there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they in use?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the character of the roads make any difficulty as to the efficiency of this transportation?

A. It did to a very great extent. Only small loads could be hauled. If the roads had been good it would have been different?

Q. The roads were bad, then?

A. Yes, sir, very bad; and then with the continual rains, the soil being a soft, slippery clay, after hauling through it a very few days with heavy loads, it would go through until it was too bad for use; and then they would make a new road, and repeat this after it gave out. We had to give up the first roads entirely. The wheels would actually sink to the axles.

Q. When we adjourned we were inquiring about affairs at Santiago. How long did you remain in Santiago after you arrived there?

A. A somewhat short time—about ten days, I think.

Q. Where did you go then?

A. To Montauk.

Q. Your regiment remained at that same camp all the time it was in Santiago?

A. As soon as they left their position in the trenches, and immediately after that service, they went into camp and remained there until they left for Montauk.

Q. In general, was there any objection to the camp?

A. No, sir; it was considered one of the best camps around Santiago?

Q. It was properly policed?

A. Yes, it was in very good condition.

Q. Was there any fault found with the supplies in connection with your stay there?

A. I do not think there was.

Q. How was the medical department administered?

A. Very well, indeed.

Q. How was it with the hospitals?



A. They had a regimental hospital there that took care of our men. Generally there were a few cases that were sent to some other hospital, as the general hospitals near the city.

Q. Was the regimental hospital properly managed?

A. Very well managed, I think.

Q. Where were your wounded?

A. A great many of the wounded had been sent North.

Q. You mean to the United States.

A. Yes.

Q. Were any of the wounded in your hospital?

A. No, sir; I think not. There were some with slight wounds, who recovered pretty much while receiving treatment there.

Q. There were sick people there, though, were there?

A. Yes, sir; we had a good many sick people. Quite a number of cases were pronounced yellow fever.

Q. Did you know anything about the general hospital?

A. No, sir; I knew nothing on that subject.

Q. Did you visit that hospital?

A. No, sir; very little.

Q. Did you hear of any complaints in regard to it?

A. I did not hear any complaints while I was there in regard to the hospital.

Q. Then, Major, you left with your regiment, did you?

A. Yes; I was with them all the time in Santiago.

Q. You were aboard the ship, of course. What kind of transports were there?

A. It was considered a poor ship; perhaps one of the poorest of the good-sized transports.

Q. What was the name?

A. The *Miami*.

Q. Tell us all about it, in your own way.

A. We boarded the *Miami* at Santiago, left camp about half past 12, and then reached the train on a little railroad that ran up within 2 miles of the camp, and ran down on the train, and left the next morning about 7 o'clock. We had very fair weather coming up.

Q. Did you bring the sick with you?

A. The cases of yellow fever were left behind; for the experts were ordered to examine the yellow-fever cases, and they were left in the yellow-fever hospital; those were but few. We brought most of our sick with us—those able to move. The ship was a freight steamer; of course it was not intended for passenger work and the accommodations were somewhat limited. But everyone was made pretty comfortable all the time.

Q. How many men were aboard of her?

A. I think we had about 300 of the Third Cavalry, a squad of the Third under Major Jackson; I should judge it numbered 180; I do not know the exact number. They had the forward part, and we had the aft part. That made up the enlisted men. General Wheeler was on board, also Colonel Roosevelt. The policing of the ship was excellent. Major Jackson assumed charge of his portion in regard to policing, and the portion occupied by our regiment was placed in my hands. Everything was carefully policed. Back of the bunks and under the bunks, we explored everything and took a lantern to look underneath everything. It was kept in very good condition all through.

Q. Did you have plenty of supplies of all kinds?

A. Plenty of supplies of all kinds.

Q. And plenty of water?

A. Plenty of water. The water was not very palatable, I suppose, but all drank it without any ill results. We had ice for the sick, all of them, but not for

the full force. We found the captain and the officers of the ship to be excellent men, and they did everything in their power to make it comfortable for us.

Q. Did you have plenty of surgeons?

A. Yes, I think we had. We had two of our own. They were ample to attend to our own men.

Q. Was there any particular sickness on the trip?

A. There was not a great deal of sickness, not a great many men ill; but one in particular; one death on the way up—a man who had been ill for a month or a little more, but was feeling better at the time we left, but got worse and died aboard.

Q. How long did you take to get to Montauk?

A. I think it was seven days, or six days.

Q. What did you do when you got there?

A. We disembarked and went into the detention camp, about a mile from the wharf, and were there for four or five days, I think.

Q. What did you go to the detention camp for?

A. On account of the danger of an outbreak of yellow fever, as we left several cases of yellow fever at Santiago.

Q. How long were you at the detention camp?

A. About five days—yes, five days.

Q. And then were the men who were suspected of having yellow fever sent to the yellow-fever hospital?

A. There were no cases of yellow fever developed, and there were none that were suspicious.

Q. Where did you next proceed?

A. About 2 miles farther toward the Point, at a camp where men from Tampa were arriving. They made camp for our regiment there, tents put up ready to receive us.

Q. What sort of a camp was it?

A. I think it was the most perfect camp I ever saw. It was nice rolling ground, the ocean on every side, well drained, and with thick sod, and, in fact, it was a model camp, very nicely laid out, easily policed.

Q. Were there any trees?

A. No; there were no trees.

Q. Would you consider that an advantage or a disadvantage?

A. They were not needed there at all; it had cool breezes.

Q. How was the water supply?

A. The water supply was criticised a good deal. I think it was very fair. I used it without any ill effects at all.

Q. Where did it come from?

A. From some wells out near the railroad, out in that vicinity, but I never visited them. The water was piped through to the camp.

Q. Were these artesian wells or ordinary wells?

A. I did not inquire about it.

Q. Was there plenty of water?

A. Yes; we had plenty. There was a break in the pipes at one time.

Q. You had no horses, had you?

A. Yes; we had 1,200 horses. They were all brought up from Tampa. The whole regiment was all together, and the horses were watered at the little lakes about one-half a mile from the camp.

Q. How was the arrangement about sinks for the camp? Where were they located?

A. The sinks were back on the line of the engines.

Q. How far?

A. About 50 or 60 yards, I should judge.

Q. Yards?

A. Yes. The sinks received excellent attention—better than I have ever seen anywhere else. They were furnished with plenty of disinfectants, which were used quite freely.

Q. How many sinks for your regiment—one for each company?

A. One for each troop.

Q. Then how many would you have?

A. Twelve.

Q. And under whose supervision were these sinks?

A. Under the supervision of the officer of the day, and we had a special police officer appointed, whose business it was to inspect the policing of the camp and give it attention throughout the day.

Q. A member of the regiment?

A. Yes; a commissioned officer of the regiment.

Q. Did he discharge his duty?

A. Yes; in every respect. The sinks were not offensive at any time. No odor, so far as I knew, was present at any time.

Q. What did you do with your sick at Montauk?

A. The sick were generally taken to the general hospital about a mile from there. We had what was called the hospital diet kitchen, an excellent arrangement for men who needed a different diet from the regular camp ration on account of their condition.

There were three hospital tents there together, making a long corridor, and men who were weak were sent there—not ill enough to be sent to the hospital—and they would care for them there, and special dishes were cooked and sent to them.

Q. What kind of tents did you have?

A. For the men the regular army tents—the common wall tent.

Q. Did they have floors?

A. Most of them had floors.

Q. Did you find that the sickness increased or diminished at Montauk?

A. It decreased very rapidly. During the first week or ten days, possibly two weeks, the change was very slight; in fact it almost seemed that it was increasing, and that these cases that were thought were in very fair condition came down with the fever simply because of having it in their systems; but as soon as a change of climate would take effect a better condition prevailed, and the increase in health was rapid.

Q. Was the regiment mustered out?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the health account when they were mustered out?

A. A great many of them showed the effect of the campaign; but generally they were in pretty good condition, and were habitually in good spirits—most of them.

Q. Where were the men chiefly from?

A. There were about 400 of the First from New Mexico, about 200 from Arizona, and perhaps 300 from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and about 30 from New York, perhaps 50 or 60 from New York and New England; and the balance came from all over the country.

Q. These men were, mainly, what we would call cowboys?

A. Perhaps about 40 per cent were either cowboys at the time or had worked at that business—perhaps 30 per cent were accustomed to camp life.

Q. How did they stand it?

A. Very well.

Q. Major, if you can designate any act of incompetency, or neglect or failure to furnish supplies, or neglect on the part of medical officers, in particular cases, or in any of these things, we would be obliged to you if you will tell us.

A. In my experience I did not come in contact with any such cases. Considering that it was a summer campaign, in a tropical climate, I think that the arrangement was excellent, and the provision for the care of the men, under the circumstances, I consider to be first class. There were hardships; and I do not think that anyone, with any experience whatever, or anyone that had ever lived in a southern climate, expected to go down there and find a Sunday-school picnic. They expected hardships—I know my men did—and they got what they expected, but nothing that could have been avoided; that I know. They have no complaints.

By General WILSON:

Q. I would like to ask one question. You spoke of dysentery, particularly at Tampa and San Antonio, and afterwards as being more severe at Santiago. Did that dysentery appear before you left Antonio?

A. I do not think so.

Q. After you left Tampa, to what did you attribute it, as a nonprofessional, to the water, to the climate, to the Government ration, or to things that these men bought outside from the ration, which affected them?

A. Well, my opinion is that it was probably a combination of a great many things—a change of the mode of life, the heat, the drinking of warm water—that had probably considerable to do with it. I had it myself. It was the one thing I did have; but I did not have it very bad. It weakened me, but I was not off duty a day during the campaign. That is one of the difficulties of changing the diet. I tried to find out what it was; and so I bought mineral water and tried that for several days. Positive authority said that we could use the water that supplied the camp with safety; but thinking it possible it might be the cause of the trouble I avoided using it, but it did not make a bit of difference. It was often made worse or caused, I think, by things that were bought and brought into the camp. They brought in watermelons at one time while we were in Tampa, and I saw the effect and issued an order positively prohibiting the bringing in of watermelons under any circumstances, and I think it had a pretty good effect. I noticed the next week that the city authorities of Tampa issued an order prohibiting the sale of watermelons in that city.

Q. You were at Montauk from almost the beginning of that camp and to the end of it, when the Rough Riders were out?

A. Yes. I thought we should have the Second and Third regiments in there, who had only started when we arrived.

Q. Of course you have heard and read the papers in which were statements of suffering, neglect, and general confusion there, and everything of that kind. In your observation did you see anything that you would consider neglect, or any starvation, or anything of that kind? If you did, please state that to us.

A. No, sir. These reports, as far as my experience is concerned, are absolutely unfounded. I do not believe that any soldiers in the history of mankind have ever been taken care of as they were at Montauk. It was a standing joke among the boys when we were getting the papers to say, "Let us see who are starving now." They had to read the papers, and all laughed at the horrible cases of men dying in the grass with none to assist them, when they were just as happy and just as glad as they could be to know that they were being taken care of so well. We sent away loads of stuff from our camp. We sent over to the Tenth Cavalry loads of stuff we could not use, because we had them brought to us from the friendly societies and from the friends of officers of the regiment in such quantities that we could not begin to use them—the choicest kind of supplies; and we would send them over to the Tenth, to those darky boys, because we could not use them. We felt in our hearts that they were good fellows, and they had done well.

Q. Were you around the station much there?

A. No, not much. I was mostly in the camp. My duties kept me there most of the time. I was occasionally over there.



Q. Was there any neglect in providing facilities for the transportation of the men?

A. I do not know of any.

Q. Was there any in your regiment?

A. Not while I was there, there was not.

Q. Were you ever at the hospital?

A. I was around there several times. I considered it the finest thing in the line of a hospital I ever saw. It was certainly a magnificent hospital.

Q. Do you know anything about Mr. Tiffany's case? It is charged that he died at the Parker House, in Boston, of starvation, and the death certificate stated that he died of typhoid fever and starvation.

A. I was very familiar with his case. I was with the board of experts that went to the hospital at Santiago, the men who examined the cases, to determine whether they were typhoid or yellow fever, and his case they positively decided to be yellow fever. They said he was convalescing. He had been quite ill, but was better then. I saw Dr. Gonzales, the yellow-fever expert, and asked him if there was any danger of infection from him in the camp if his clothes were absolutely burned up and destroyed and he was given new clothes. He said there was not, and he promised to recommend that he be allowed to come with us, after burning his clothes absolutely and giving him new clothes. He said that the other two doctors were both against him, and it could not be done. I think that probably he received every care in coming up, as he had friends to look out for him; and I really believe that he suffered more from the kindness of his friends after he arrived than from anything else. I was told that his friends met him at the railroad depot and pushed him around, shook hands with him, slapped him on the back; and he was not in the condition to go through with that sort of thing.

Q. He was convalescing from yellow fever?

A. Yes, and should have been received and taken to some quiet place and kept absolutely quiet.

Q. Do you know anything about the case of Wrenn, I think, Robert Wrenn?

A. Yes; I know of that case very well, because he came to me and wanted a furlough while we were at the detention camp. I was in command of the regiment at the time and answered that I would sign the furlough, but that the five days were not quite up, and I had it written. I did not feel that I could give him the furlough until the entire time was up, but I promised him the furlough when the five days would be up, at 10 o'clock the next morning. He had no right to leave the detention camp until then, but he pleaded so hard, as he wanted to go to the tennis tournament, that I said to him that I would sign the furlough that night, but that he could not leave the camp until morning. I knew that he was going to leave the camp, and I knew, in fact, that he went down to the depot to go to the tennis tournament.

Q. Where was that held; in Newport?

A. I do not know, because I took no interest in it, but he begged so hard and he had been such a good boy, that I wanted to favor him in the matter. He was taken ill after he left the camp; but he left it in good condition—very well.

Q. Had he been sick at all that you know of?

A. He had been sick, but I think not confined to his bed, not that he could not go out, but with a light attack, such as everybody seemed to be suffering with, more or less. The next thing I knew he was very sick. In some cases I think the disease was aggravated by using improper food, and our boys would go among their friends and everything would be offered to them, and everything tasted good, and they would have no difficulty in eating it. I think, very often, these cases were aggravated by that. I had an idea that was probably Wrenn's case, but I do not know, only that he left the camp pretty fairly well.

Q. Is there any case in your regiment, such as you have seen spoken of in the papers, where there was neglect or starvation, or anything of that nature?

A. I do not think of any.

Q. Were there any cases that came under your direct knowledge, outside of your regiment, in which proper care was not given, such as the papers have spoken of?

A. No, sir; I was not through the camp very extensively. I was through several of the regiments a few times. When I first went through my horse was lost, and in order to identify him I rode through quite a number of camps in my vicinity trying to find him, and nothing of that kind ever came to my attention.

Q. Have you heard complaint from any of the other soldiers there?

A. No; I have not.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF COL. JAMES G. C. LEE.

Col. JAMES G. C. LEE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General DODGE:

Q. Will you please give your full name?

A. James G. C. Lee.

Q. Are you in the Regular Army?

A. I am.

Q. What position do you fill?

A. The position of assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel.

Q. How long have you been in the Army?

A. Thirty-five years.

Q. Were you quartermaster in the Quartermaster-General's Department when the Spanish war began?

A. I was.

Q. Where were you stationed for duty and in what capacity?

A. To make that clear, I will state that the order for the mobilization of the troops was of the 15th of April, and was received at Chicago when I was on duty there as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes. At that time the war had not been declared. The troops were mobilized before the declaration of war. The department headquarters was ordered to Chickamauga, and an order was sent for the troops of the department to go to various points for mobilization. This was on the 15th day of April, and between that and the 18th all the troops were put in motion; but the declaration of war was dated, I think, on the 21st. That is my recollection.

Q. And where did you go from there?

A. We went from Chicago to Chickamauga Park.

Q. When did you go there?

A. On the 19th of April.

Q. And there you have been ever since?

A. Continually, until last Sunday.

Q. What was your position there?

A. Chief quartermaster of the forces there assembled.

Q. Colonel, please, in your own way, give us a history of the work of your department. State what were the arrangements for supplies for the commis-

sary and quartermaster's and medical departments, the location of the camps—anything that came under your observation and of which you have knowledge—and we will be obliged to you.

A. Before commencing that narration, do you want it pretty much in detail, or do you want it generalized?

Q. I think it had better be in detail to a considerable extent.

A. I arrived at Chattanooga on the afternoon of April 19, and immediately took a carriage and drove to Chickamauga Park, which was the point of rendezvous for the troops. I took an entire survey of the park—that is, as much of a survey as we could take in two or three hours, riding from the railroad depot.

The railroad I found to be a single-track road, a road that is not strong—I mean strong financially or operatively—and with but a single spur upon one end only, as I recollect it. It was very apparent that we could not use that road for the purposes of carrying troops and also for bringing in other supplies, though we did use it to the fullest extent that we could for the purpose of taking in troops, and, in addition, disembarked troops at another point and marched them down. I arranged immediately for a large number of side tracks to be put in: and these side tracks have been continually augmented from that time until the troops began to leave the place. The regulars were the first to come in, consisting of seven regiments of infantry, six of cavalry, and ten light batteries. They came in during the after part of the month. I can not remember the exact date, but when the last ones came in they had scarcely arrived when the ten batteries were ordered there. The last arrived on the 13th of May. We shipped six regiments, to save the landing of supplies there, to points on the Western and Atlantic Road at Ringgold, about 6 miles from the park, and at Rossville, on the belt line, which was used by the Southern Railroad, about 4 miles from the park. We shipped supplies to these points. The very next day after the regulars arrived the volunteers began to arrive. No notification of the number in the aggregate that were likely to come there was received, so far as I remember. The papers stated that some twenty-five or thirty regiments would come, but many more came—in all, fifty-four regiments. I will now say that the regulars and volunteers both came in there unfitted for active campaigning. The regulars did not have sufficient field transportation, nor was there any in existence for that purpose at the time. They brought all the transportation that was at their respective posts, but so low had it been reduced through the operations of peace that they were not fitted for field service. Perhaps some from the most distant posts at the West had enough, but none of those from the East had. These had to be supplemented by hiring teams from the vicinity, which we were unable to procure in abundance.

When we arrived at the camp I want to state that a heavy rain had been falling for some days, and it looked as if we never could encamp the troops, it was so wet; but in a very short time it became dry, and then it looked as if we would not be able to get enough water.

As the troops arrived they were organized into brigades and into divisions, as they filled up, and subsequently the First Corps was completed, and then the Third Corps was begun and organized in the same way until two divisions of it were completed. About this time an order came to send the balance of the regiments to Tampa. These were promptly dispatched, fitted out to the fullest extent possible with the means at our disposal, and then, subsequently, regiments coming in were assigned to take their places.

That, I think, is an outline of the formation of the camp.

The water supply of the camp, which of course is a very important item, consisted then of, I should judge, about five quite copious springs, and, as I recollect about it, I should think nine, ten, or eleven bored wells and a large spring called the "Cave Spring," which gave forth a volume of water which ran strong enough



to be sufficient to water stock. Another spring sufficient to water stock was Muller's Spring. And then we had on the southeast side of the camp the stream of Chickamanga, with which I think some of you gentlemen are familiar. This stream was a muddy stream and was not as attractive for drinking purposes as the springs, and therefore the springs were relied upon. And almost immediately the troops found outlying springs—Crawfish Springs, Blue Spring, Sweet Spring, and Ellis's Spring, and one or two others of minor importance—and they began to haul water from these springs and continued doing so until the end of the encampment. While in the minds of some persons there were questions as to the quality of the water procured within the park proper, all the analyses that were had—and they were had frequently by the park authorities, the military authorities, and the Medical Department—found nothing deleterious in this water except that it was seen that the water from the river was not clear, but the prejudice was such that they hauled most of their drinking water from the outside.

In the matter of supplies, estimates were made by me at once as the extent of the command developed. Bear in mind that we did not know what was coming into the camp, except from day to day, and so far as I could tell what was coming I made estimates for supplies, all of which were furnished with what I consider a remarkable degree of promptitude. We could not get everything we wanted immediately, for some of the things were not in the country, were not in existence, but we got them in pretty rapidly in most cases, and we got them in good quality. Some exceptions may be noted, but not serious ones, and, in the main, the troops were pretty promptly equipped with clothing. It was not possible to get it as fast as they wanted it. They were in large numbers in the camp, and lightly fitted out. They brought some wall tentage from the States, most of it worn and old, and tentage came in at first slowly by reason of there not being any stock on hand, and the time was required to manufacture it.

An order was sent to the commanding general to detail an officer particularly to look after the tentage and to see that the tentage was limited to the regulation allowance until a larger supply could be had. This order from General Brooke devolved upon me, and I looked after it very carefully, distributing the tentage evenly, so that no one regiment got more than its proportion and no regiment got less. We had to crowd the men a little at first because of the want of tentage, but gradually as the supply became greater, it was sized up—that is, we put six men in what we call the common tent. Subsequently we got them so that we could put five and at last four in them—the allowance in the regulations being six.

We could not always supply the clothing as fast as it was wanted, because we had there 56,000 men at one time. Many articles of clothing had to be duplicated, as you all know. They furnished shirts, drawers, undershirts, trousers, and shoes, and the shoes all had to be two pairs, stockings four, trousers one, and blankets one, and hats one. So, you see, it took for 56,000 men, 112,000 suits; and then there would be a certain number distributed back along the lines of cars and storehouses, so we considered that 50 per cent additional would be required, which could be brought actively into use, and a still further percentage of about 1 per cent a day of these articles for wear and tear. I think that is a very fair estimate, from my experience here. I state these facts that it may be plain, the difficulty of handling so large a proposition with so great rapidity. To do this and to distribute these articles I had but two officers of the Quartermaster's Department proper, besides myself, along until late in June: they were not created, and when they were created and appointed they had to get their bonds, and it was late before they got there. In the meantime I had necessarily to organize the quartermaster's department as best I could. I took the active, young, vigorous, zealous lieutenants and made them division and brigade quartermasters, and then I would go down in the evening, after the day's work, which was something



paralyzing, and teach them in the school of the division and brigade—teach them the quartermaster's duties of their various positions and explain how much each man's work fitted into the others. I want to say here, however, that in fitting these men out we did not at first require their estimates to go through the military channels, instructing each officer to do what they are generally required to do in the regular service. In the first place, we had to do all we could to get these men fitted out promptly; and after this was done, it was thought we could teach them to do these things in the regular military way. These young men were very zealous, very intelligent, and had sufficient education to take hold of the point and act upon it. When they got to working pretty well, then the regular appointments came down and we had to do it all over; and some of the regular appointments were not as good as the young men I had already trained—I mean the appointments of the volunteers in the Quartermaster's Department—and it came along to about July, in July some time, when an order came down to fit out the First Corps for foreign service. At that time an order was sent to me that I must pay particular attention to fitting out that corps, and, of course, my attention was largely given to that until the First Division of the First Corps was dispatched to the seaboard for Porto Rico.

I want to say, in the meantime, that I had made out requisitions for the men's transportation, for the transportation of wagons, horses, and requisitions for the thousand and one things that go to make up a quartermaster's estimates.

Q. On whom were these requisitions made?

A. On the Quartermaster-General.

Q. Where?

A. Here.

Q. You made them direct to him?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he do with them?

A. Sent them to various depots for supplies, I suppose; that is only presumptive evidence, not to my own immediate knowledge.

Q. I want to know whether they were ordered immediately to be filled, or whether they were sent back to some other officer—anything of that sort.

A. They were sent to the general depots, and they came to us with great rapidity for such large quantities. It was marvelous that we did get so many things—not as fast as we needed, of course, for 56,000 men, everything being wanted at once.

Going back to where I was: I made requisitions for these articles, and made them with my own hands, and every one was made out so that we would get them; and there was nobody to do it; and these requisitions had to be filled immediately. They wanted you to have them on tap, so that you could turn them on as soon as called for. For instance, they wanted water boilers immediately and as rapidly as human power could furnish them. I looked ahead as far as possible, having had a large amount of experience, and many of the things got there before they were asked for. But when they got them many of them did not know how to take care of them. They would drive their mules with heavy loaded wagons at a trot. We had to issue an order to make them drive at a walk, and they jammed up their wagons until we had to restrain them. We had to haul a very large amount of stores, and it was wonderful the amount we had to handle; some two millions of pounds had to be hauled every five or ten days. These teams were going to this depot constantly in great numbers and coming back. We provided side tracks and built storehouses—about fifteen or sixteen storehouses—and eight or ten corrals, platforms to unload forage and animals; and that business was well conducted, and meanwhile all this other work was going on; and then we got that pretty well accomplished when the dispatch to the field of the First Division of the First Corps took place, then the Second and Third Divisions. Then the

things began to collapse and we did not finish out the Third Corps with its transportation. We did not quite finish that out. We never had got to the point of thoroughly fitting out the commands for the field in the matter of division subsistence trains and division ammunition trains. We fitted out the hospital and ambulance corps with their transportation and their tentage and with flooring.

No expectation was ever had at the beginning that it would be necessary to furnish floors for tents at Chickamauga. We regarded the army as in the field—we considered it so—and experience had taught us that armies in the field were not furnished with them. We did not furnish the large number of water boilers that were at first asked for, because they were in the field. Later on, with the Second Division, the commanding general directed that water boilers be furnished, and the requisitions came in very large numbers. We did not furnish them at first, simply because no order had been received from the commanding general to furnish water boilers. There was so much said about it that I called it to the attention of the commanding general, and he said we might do it as soon as the order was received. We immediately procured a large number of water boilers. As many as could be used were issued, and some who wanted them before, when they could not be had, now that they could be obtained, did not seem to care so much about them.

Q. What were these boilers?

A. I had them made a foot square and 16 inches high—just so that four of them fitted into one of the cook stoves. They were so made as to store well when they were not in use; and they would easily boil a barrel of water at a time—40 gallons.

As the army commenced to move away every step was taken to maintain the greatest amount of economy. Everything that was necessary for the men was furnished with a lavish hand, but nothing that was thought to be unnecessary. When requisitions came in to have floors for the tents for the various divisions, I went to the commanding general and asked what his orders were; and it was said that it was not intended to floor the tents, and, therefore, at that time the requisitions to floor the tents were refused—that is, the issues were not ordered. As I say, the first command commenced to move away, and after that the fitting out for the field was still kept up. These troops went away well fitted with everything needed, with very few exceptions; which depended on inability to procure the raw material in the country—with few exceptions they were fully supplied; and I have no hesitation in saying that I have never seen in my life, in the United States, an army fitted out and supplied as that army was at Chickamauga with everything that was necessary, and many things I thought unnecessary. I do not believe that any army was ever equipped with so many things in the same space of time. I do not say this in any spirit of vanity or boastfulness, but because I think it is true. Bear in mind that there are certain exceptions: For instance, in the matter of trousers, we could never get them fast enough. As I say, it took two pairs to fit out each man; they wore them out rapidly and we could not get them rapidly enough; so that when the review took place—when General Breckinridge came and the first review was had—there were some still there, but not any large number, with citizen's trousers on. The lack of kersey probably was the great obstacle to furnishing them; and I suggested to the quartermaster-general that we should adopt canvas trousers, which would do first-rate for drilling purposes and the work they were then engaged in. These would do until we could get the kersey in sufficient quantities; and this was done, not always as rapidly as we wished it done, but as rapidly as physical conditions would admit.

I remained there until all the troops were shipped away, drawing in the expenses as they were shipped away. I remained there until a large number of horses were sold. I want to say here that we found that regiments there were

drawing their forage and selling it. I was enabled to arrest some of the parties and bring them before the United States commissioner, who, however, did not hold them. Subsequently I found them extending their thefts to the point of selling carloads of forage. I traced them up and have now cases before the United States court for theft, involving not only the men who sold, but also the men who bought, from whom I think we may recover. The result was that in two regiments the horses were in bad shape, and when we came to take in the horses they were in such bad shape that out of some 1,500 horses we had about 700 fit for further duty. We thought it best not to bring them up and they were sold and brought good prices for that class of horses.

During the time these troops were being fitted out the Leiter General Hospital and the Sternberg General Hospital, being the largest I have ever seen, were furnished with everything needed. We brought in the water-supply system, which I had not mentioned before. We established a water-supply system and supplemented it with springs, using a 6-inch pipe—the largest we could get there at the time—and we distributed water all over the camp, bringing in the water to every kitchen tent in the various commands all along; and the regiments got so they thought it a hardship if they had to go 100 or 200 yards for water—so different from the experience of most men who served in a campaign. They would make complaints if the water was not brought directly to their front yards and their back yards. We carried the water to the hospitals to the best point that could be selected, the commanding general himself, the chief engineer officer of the park, and General Boynton in charge, in fact everybody, assisting in doing this. Everybody did the best they could. We went to the best place to get it—where the water came to the side of the park and where we could pump it to the fountain head—so that it was distributed in some measure by gravity. And the system is still running in that park, and for the supply of the corrals there still in existence, and for the hospital supply. I do not recollect anything that I need to tell you further in narrative form.

Q. As to the selling of the forage; was that done by officers?

A. I could not trace it to any officer, but traced it to enlisted men. Two of them were still in the volunteer service when I telegraphed to have them placed in close confinement. We have traced it, and it was sold to merchants in the city of Chattanooga. This was effected in this manner: The First Illinois Cavalry wanted to get out of the park, and camp on Lookout Mountain, and the people there wanted them, and so the order was given. When the command left the park they drew the balance of their forage—I think they left about the 25th of August—and the balance, as you know, would be quite large for the ten days. It was shipped aboard of the cars, perhaps five, six, or seven of them, for Lookout Mountain. In getting there it had to go over three roads, the last being the inclined road up the mountain, although the whole distance was perhaps not more than 14 miles. We traced this car down to the belt road, where the forage was taken—and turned over to various merchants. We were reasonably certain that the two men under arrest before, strange as it was, were the guilty ones. They took the money.

Q. Were they soldiers?

A. Yes. One was quartermaster-sergeant of the First Illinois Cavalry, and the other was acting as wagon master in charge of the train.

Q. Had you anything to do with the laying out of the camp?

A. General Brooke took charge—that is, after the volunteers came in.

Q. Do you know how they are laid out from personal observation?

A. I know where they were laid out—you mean how they were laid out?

Q. How they were arranged, particularly as to sinks?

A. They were arranged in the usual manner, with varying distances between the men's quarters and the sinks. Sometimes the formation of the ground would



compel a different arrangement. I can not answer as to the absolute, definite arrangement of those camps, which was made when I was engaged in other duties. The regimental officers took charge of the establishment of the camps as they came in by regiments.

Q. How about the hospitals; did you go through the hospitals at any time?

A. I have been through a number of them.

Q. Did you hear any complaints from anyone of the failure in furnishing medical supplies?

A. No extensive complaints. I remember some medical officer saying that he could not get certain medicines in the quantity he wanted; I think it was strychnine. Some volunteer officer said that he had been in the habit of using that in fevers, and he could not get it in as large quantities as he wanted. That is the only special case that I heard of.

Q. You had nothing to do with the furnishing of the medicines, I suppose?

A. Nothing whatever.

Q. By whom would they be furnished?

A. I think by the direction of the Surgeon-General. The requisitions would be sent to him, and they were issued to the medical purveyor at the depot there. There was a very large depot, and very fully supplied with all medical supplies.

Q. As to the hospital tentage, did you furnish them?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you always have enough of it?

A. Yes—not always—that is to say, when the Sternberg Hospital was about to be established they came and said they wanted, I believe it was about 100 tents to start with. I said I had only about 75 on hand; but I telegraphed for the others required, and they were fully supplied after that, and in the same prompt manner.

Q. Were you able to supply the requisitions of the division hospital for tentage and for transportation?

A. As rapidly as it was called for they were furnished. I do not recall an instance now when I could not furnish tentage; and I purchased the flooring, not always instantly. Just as I said, they would come in in large numbers, and we never knew what was to come. Further, I want to say that in no single instance, except one, where the request was for flooring for a large number of tents, was any requisition for the hospital flooring refused. I know of complaint in furnishing a hospital with flooring, and I was enabled to show that they had 94 tents, and had had flooring for 154.

Q. What had become of that?

A. Now you are out of my jurisdiction. I can not account for it. You will have to draw your own conclusion about it. There was a disposition to find fault, as I said, if anything asked for was not furnished immediately. Perhaps the most singular thing about it was that if they could not get it they wanted it all the more, and fault would be found. In other words, they were ready to make complaints, and not always ready to afford us consideration.

Q. What was the character of the sickness there?

A. I think it was largely fevers. At first they brought with them pneumonia, and that was prevalent at first, and subsequently typhoid fever and malarial fever.

Q. Did you furnish cots for the hospitals?

A. No, sir. That was the Medical Department's work.

Q. Were cots furnished, so far as you know?

A. I know large quantities of cots came there; but whether they were fully furnished or not I could not say. I think they were, but I ought not to answer that question. I know a large number of cots were there, and I know of the medical purveyor coming to me and stating that the storage was not sufficient.

Q. You say you think the hospitals were supplied with the proper military beds, or seemed to be?



A. I remember of seeing the cots in the hospitals, but I do not know whether they were supplied fully. I did not observe. I do not think my answer is good enough evidence. When I was in the hospitals I saw cots, but whether in sufficient quantity I can not say.

Q. Do you know anything about the Commissary Department?

A. Yes; something. I know that I built ten large storehouses, and they were filled with enormous quantities of stuff.

Q. How far are you able to say whether the Army was well fed or badly fed?

A. I would consider it very well fed, in every particular.

Q. Do you know anything about their bread?

A. They had baker's bread. A contract was made by Colonel Sharp, and the contractors supplied it, I believe, to the extent of 60,000 loaves a day. It was the bread I had, and I thought it pretty good bread.

Q. Was the army ration sufficient for its purpose?

A. Well, I would say more than sufficient in this respect, that they sold large quantities. We found in tracing this forage business, of the sale of all sorts of subsistence; but this is a matter that is a little different from any other portion of the supplies. When the ration is issued to the army, it becomes the property of the men; and if they save any of it by reason of not eating so much of the one thing, they have the benefit of that, and they can sell that and buy luxuries. This is done throughout the army, and there are large quantities of subsistence disposed of in that way.

Q. Is that put to the credit of the company fund?

A. Yes.

Q. And you know that such fund did exist there?

A. No, I do not know that; that is an interior arrangement of the company that does not come under my observation.

Q. Did you have floors in the tents of the hospitals?

A. Latterly we did, to some extent. When we began, we ordered large amounts of lumber, which were brought and issued. Some of that went into these other places.

Q. Did you furnish them bedticks and straw?

A. We furnished to them straw in the latter part of May, but not thereafter. It is not a regular ration permitted to troops in the field.

Q. Do you know anything as to the division hospital of the Third Army Corps?

A. I only know that when they called for supplies, they were issued to them.

Q. Do you know whether they were well provided—of your own knowledge?

A. I only know that their requisitions for quartermaster supplies were issued promptly. I can not say about this hospital in particular. I think it was this division hospital where they made this complaint about not getting their flooring.

Q. Were there, then, 94 tents, and flooring for 154 issued?

A. Yes; that is my impression.

Q. In relation to the question of the healthfulness of the men, there is a great deal, I think, may be said. I do not know whether or not it is a matter you want to go into.

[No answer.]

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Please state whether or not under all the circumstances your requisitions for various supplies pertaining to your department were filled in a reasonable time.

A. In the main, I think they were. Of course, they would not all come in at once. The trouble was chiefly in the matter of trousers, and these could not be supplied fast enough, as the Quartermaster-General told me in person.

Q. Please state whether or not there was any actual suffering among the troops on account of a nonissue of quartermaster supplies.

A. Not to my knowledge.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. When you were putting in the water supply in the park, were you not expected to move to the front at any time?

A. Yes.

Q. You looked upon it as a temporary camp?

A. Yes. I want to state also that we had a number of bored wells and a number of springs, which were the original supply; but under General Brooke I put down as many as twenty-three or twenty-four bored wells in the park. Some of them were bored down through the hard rock, and we drove casing down into the solid rock and put in good pumps bringing the water up. We put in the temporary supply for bathing purposes and for animals. There was a hose for bringing water from the Blue Spring; but in all these questions we always went as far as we thought it necessary under the conditions existing, considering the qualities of the water and its position as to the camp, etc.; and still the troops were there and had to be cared for, and we never knew how long it would last or to what extent we ought to go. We did the best we could under the circumstances.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Please state whether in your opinion the troops had sufficient room for camping purposes—that is, for their health and comfort.

A. That is a matter of judgment, to a certain extent. Remember that when General Brooke was camping these troops there, his orders were to fit up the First, Third, and Sixth Corps. We were putting twenty-seven regiments in a corps. He put them contiguous, leaving room on the south for the Third Corps and on the north for the Sixth Corps. Perhaps if he had known that these corps were never to be filled, he would have placed them farther apart. I think he placed them according to his best judgment. I know that he gave it a great deal of attention, and that he studied it a great deal, and looked it over and was very solicitous about it, and he camped them, I think, with a view to taking care of all that were originally expected to come there; and perhaps he camped them closer than he otherwise would—I think, in many cases, closer than he would ordinarily have put them; but he wanted to put them in the park, for the reason that we were piping this water, and we did not want to pipe it all over the world; and when they put them in the camp, we made the water supply sufficient. He put one, the First division of the corps, along the Lafayette road, the Second division along what was called Chases, and the other division down near the bridge. Divisions were all stationed, but the regiments were sometimes pretty close to each other. I would judge afterwards that they should be farther apart; but it was a matter of opinion.

Q. The distance was about a mile apart?

A. Divisions were more than that. I should think from the center of the First Division was a mile and three-quarters or two miles to the outlying portions. I may not be precise about that; I am just estimating it. I have ridden over the park a great deal, and I should say from the First Division to the Second Division was two miles, and the First and Third were three—almost, I should think, in a triangle.

Q. What was the relation of the regiments to each other; the companies and company tents to each other?

A. I should say the regiments I saw, most of them, occupied sufficient space for regiments. Whether the regiments were too close or not to each other is a matter of judgment. It would depend whether there were 22,000 or 56,000 men.

Q. Did you receive all your supplies in this camp on requisition?

A. Not all.

Q. You contracted for some?

A. Yes; and some were sent without requisitions—as, for instance, we commenced to send clothing to the park before requisitions were made. As soon as it was determined, I bought the forage, fuel, horses, and mules.

Q. In regard to the contracts, did you receive any orders from any superior interfering, in your opinion, with a proper discharge of your duties down there?

A. Not that I recollect. The utmost liberality was shown by the Quartermaster-General to me, and the utmost confidence by General Brooke. When I went to him with a statement that a thing had to be done, I do not recollect an instance in which he did not approve my recommendation.

Q. You never received any order in relation to those contracts that was against your judgment in the discharge of your duty, at all?

A. Well, in one or two instances, perhaps. Personally I might have done differently from what I was directed to do. For instance, I would get an order to purchase mules; then would come an order stopping it, and an order to get them from St. Louis. But when I reported that the mules I got there were better mules, by reason of their having been bred there from better mares, I was sustained and told to go on, and I do not recollect any serious interference. I felt that with both ends as busy as they could be, they naturally did not always exactly understand each other. But I do not recollect any serious difficulty. When the transportation of regiments was referred to me, there was some difficulty, and I had to meet varying conditions, and I said that one officer had better do this. If it could be done better in Washington it should be done there. They said there was no disposition to interfere with me, and I was allowed to have my way about it.

Q. Did you advertise for this transportation?

A. No; I asked rates of the initial roads, but they were pretty nearly invariable. The Southern roads combined on a contract scale, and their rates were always the same. If, in any case, they were not, I took advantage of that, and asked rates, and we kept the railroads well in hand. Of course, there was great rivalry between them, and, in the main, they were very tractable—behaved very well.

Q. You had nothing to do with the chartering of vessels?

A. Nothing.

Q. All I want to know is whether anybody superior to you in authority ever interfered, in any way, from Washington, in the discharge of your duty in the matter of contracts?

A. I consider, in the shipment of troops, that interference from Washington with a man of my experience, by men who were junior to me, was not warranted; and I made a very vigorous protest: and they said they were not disposed to interfere.

Q. Who were those who were interfering—your juniors?

A. They were in the Quartermaster-General's Department.

Q. He was not your junior?

A. No.

Q. I would like to know who those juniors were: I think the committee would like to know.

A. Well, it is—I have no desire to make any question about this. It is over, and after I made my protest, they receded from their position. In other words, this is just the fact: Any man here knows, as you know, that I have transported troops very successfully all my life.

By General McCook:

Q. I know that.

A.. When I say that these young men were interfering from Washington, I knew who was doing it. A dispatch was received from the Quartermaster-General: but when the papers were sent in, these dispatches were not signed by him. The men who were interfering were conducting the transportation.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Are we to understand that somebody else signed the Quartermaster-General's name, and he did not do it?



A. I would rather you would send for the papers.

Q. Then you decline?

A. No; if you insist. I have a belief that they were signed by other men; but do not want to raise this question with my department.

Q. I want to know whether anybody, while in the discharge of your duty as chief quartermaster at that camp at Chickamauga, who was your superior, interfered with you in any way in the proper discharge of your duties under the law?

A. I want to make that very clear, that when the regiments were sent away I got the advantage of a large reduction. There were regiments to be shipped the latter part of July or the 1st of August to Newport, when this thing began; and then I found I had to conform to different conditions that were bothering me, that were unnecessary, in my judgment; and I at once made a vigorous protest that if somebody else was going to take charge they must do it; that there could not be two in charge, as it would cause confusion.

Q. What was the reason, in your judgment, for that interference?

A. I do not know, but when I felt the results I made a vigorous protest, and they said I should not feel sensitive about it, they did not wish to interfere.

Q. To whom was that protest made?

A. To the Quartermaster-General, who has always, I believe, sustained me fully, and who desired to sustain me in every way.

Q. You spoke about juniors interfering with you?

A. These were in the transportation branch of the department.

Q. Who was that officer?

A. Colonel Hecker has had some control of that, and Colonel Bird, and both are colonels now, by assignment, and both juniors to me, of course.

Q. There were complaints made at the time in the papers that a lot of troops were sent by the Chesapeake and Ohio about 172 miles farther than the direct line?

A. Longer than that, I think. Yes, there were two complaints. One was sent to Newport News, and the other to New York by a long route. There is where the trouble began. There was an order to carry them to Newport News from Chicago by the Chesapeake and Ohio road; and, of course, that was by a longer route.

Q. By 172 miles?

A. More than that, and then the roads made a vigorous protest, and we got orders to take the troops by way of Richmond. Then we had orders to distribute as equally as possible and to ship them both ways.

Q. As soon as you made your protest you were immediately sustained, and had no further trouble?

A. Yes. General Ludington has sustained me in everything; has given me the largest freedom of action, and, I think, when any matter came to him, he has treated me fairly.

Q. Was this office of chief of transportation a new one?

A. During the war the Quartermaster-General's Office was divided into seven divisions. One man was placed in charge of the transportation branch. He was not called the chief of transportation, but was simply in charge of the transportation branch. Now, I have understood that Colonel Hecker and Colonel Bird were in charge of this branch—who were colonels by assignment in the volunteers. I did not know that there was to be anybody assigned as chief of transportation. I have never seen the orders at all.

Q. That work of transportation comes within the duty of the Quartermaster-General?

A. Yes; the Quartermaster-General has charge of all transportation in the Army.

Q. Then the appointment of a chief of transportation outside of the Quartermaster-General is new, is it?



A. I do not say that any such appointment has been made. If it has it is new.

Q. Colonel Bird is in the service?

A. Yes.

Q. And Colonel Hecker?

A. Colonel Bird is a major in the Quartermaster's Department, and has the volunteer rank of colonel.

Q. Colonel Hecker was a civilian?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he appointed assistant quartermaster-general?

A. No; he is a colonel and quartermaster in the volunteer service.

Q. Stationed here in Washington?

A. Yes; his station is here, and he is on the new commission to Cuba with me. I have never met him.

Q. What was your attitude in the matter you have alluded to, of interference?

A. That it should not be managed from two centers, but from one or the other; and their position was receded from, and it was placed right in my hands again.

Q. What was the nature of the interference: had you made arrangements for transportation?

A. To make that clear, I will tell you, when I make arrangements for transportation it is always done as a whole, and not as a part. You will understand that when I ask them to transport 10,000 men and 10,000 tons of stores they will give me a rate on both; but if I ask for a rate on 10,000 men, and get a rate, there will be an entirely different state of things in case of freight. In other words, if transportation was made here for men, and I was required to make transportation of freight I would not get the special rates. I said it ought to be done together and done by one person.

Q. You wanted to have them both made at the same time, so that you could get better rates?

A. Yes; when it is all done together we get everything at better rates. I was told a flat rate for passengers had been made, a very low one—\$10, I think it was, or \$8—very low. I was telegraphed to, and it was a rate to break the power of the combination down there; but nothing was said about freights. I asked what freights had been agreed upon. They then told me to make the freight rates. When I ran against the freight rates I found that they were pretty stiff about tariff rates: no particular concession. They could not lower them. And then I insisted that these rates should be made together, and if I had to be interfered with I could not get good results, and immediately they said there was no disposition to interfere with me.

Q. Then you went on and made those rates together?

A. Yes; after that. We then returned to the flat rate made at that time. Then we had instructions to obtain flat rates all over the country.

Q. That was a flat rate for passengers?

A. For passengers, and agreed upon rates for freights.

Q. Together?

A. Together.

Q. You got them from different companies?

A. Yes; that was when the trouble began about that. After fixing the passenger, I still had to make the freight rates; and found it was much better to have made these as a whole.

Q. This rate that they arranged for here, was it the same rate, or a lower one?

A. I think it was a good bargain.

Q. No loss to the Government?

A. No, not at all.

Q. I understand there was no loss caused; but you objected to the division of these two things?

A. I objected. There was no loss in the passenger rate. The passenger rate was undoubtedly a very good bargain, as the roads had combined against us. I think that part was exceedingly good. I never knew how it was brought about. Then I had to take up the freight rates, and by reason of the passenger rates having been made, I considered that we were more or less in the power of the roads on the freight rates.

Q. But in that case where the passenger rate was made here, and you were compelled to make a freight rate, were the combined rates any more than if you had made them yourself?

A. I can not answer, for I do not know what they would have been.

By General DODGE:

Q. Colonel, you have had a great deal of experience with camps; what is your opinion of Camp Thomas as a camp for troops?

A. Taking it as a whole, I should consider it a good camp. There were open fields in the forests, cleared out of undergrowth; we could drive anywhere or ride anywhere through it. When the troops came along it was pretty hot, and they naturally went into the shade. I believe that if they had not gone into the shade, with the heavy rains falling, we would have had as perfect a camp as you could have. I do not think it would have been unhealthy, and I consider it a very good and healthy place. As to the question of healthfulness, I want to say that I believe it was as healthful and has been as healthful as any one of our other camps. I believe you can not aggregate a body of men, 18,000, 24,000, or 30,000, without the evolution of camp diseases. You bring them there from civil life, where their food has been cooked in a halfway nice manner, anyhow; they had slept on beds, and now their conditions of life have changed. They have to sleep in tents on the ground; they have different food, not as well prepared; and I think, as I recall my reading of statistics, that in the war of the rebellion  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent of our men were lost on account of sickness.

Q. I saw a statement in the Philadelphia Ledger in which it attacked the department on the ground that they were shipping horses from Montauk while the quartermaster out there at Chickamauga was selling 800 horses at auction.

A. I have already referred to that. The horses that we were selling there were what were turned in from the batteries and cavalry regiments and the artillery horses at the various headquarters. There were horses in certain numbers for orderlies at headquarters; these were used by everybody. I have never seen animals handled so roughly in all my life. We would issue to the headquarters, and a certain number were allowed to a division, according to the orderlies assigned. They would be ridden by everybody—orderlies, privates who were not orderlies, officers, and everybody; and in a short time they would have a number of these animals used up. It was the same with the mules. They did not have the right care, and a great number were turned in. We sold those that were turned out, and, the whole thing being summed up, we had perhaps 5,000 or 8,000 horses, on a rough estimate. We sold about 150 mules and about 750 horses. But a good many horses died. One further thing, while at Chickamauga Park we encountered a very severe epizootic disorder, which was terrible. At one time we had much trouble with the condition of these horses; 850 were about all that were fit for service. The number we sold was about 750; and I never in my life have seen better prices for condemned horses. The farmers came in and actually drove the dealers right out of the business. We sold some horses as high as \$85; but others, poor ones, brought down the average between \$30 and \$35. The average for the mules was \$37 to \$40.

Q. Was there at any time any lack of forage for stock in the camp?

A. No; perhaps for a short time there may have been a case when the contractor did not come to time, and I had to buy a little in the open markets; but nothing serious.

Q. How many trunk lines of road run into Chattanooga from all parts of the country?

A. There are six trunk lines—seven, including the one we were on.

Q. So that the location of the camp, so far as transportation was concerned, was favorable?

A. Yes; and we had great assistance from them.

Q. State to us the process of shipping a regiment, from the time you get an order to send it away.

A. On my receipt of an order of that kind I call up the adjutant-general and direct him to bring in a return of the command, showing the number of officers and men, civilian employees, officers' private horses, public horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, and freight. We get that return in. I have had long experience to tell me exactly what is required. I see the number of officers, and I know that each officer is entitled to a berth, and know the number of Pullman cars that are required to accommodate the officers. We ship by battalions, mostly; and therefore we usually assign to each battalion one Pullman car, and say about 14 officers, maybe 15, so as to have abundance of room, and we try to have the cars buffet cars, so that the officers can have something to eat there. The next thing is the number of men. Thus, if we are going to provide tourist Pullmans, we calculate them by sections; and, instead of ordering so many cars, order so many sections, three men to a section in the tourist cars. If they are to go in coaches, we make order for a liberal allowance of coaches; put only 30 men in a car, in the common coaches; and by putting two seats together two men can rest quite comfortably. I calculate always to take the officers' horses; and the Government pays for what are called "palace" cars for stock; and we hire one of these for the officers' horses, usually about 16 to a regiment. The cars carry about 18 horses, and mules about 20; then we load our wagons and block them and draw the sheets over them; and the teamster of each wagon remains there, so that if the coach takes fire they could put it out immediately. We put the ambulances about three on a flat car. Rarely we may put them in freight cars; and the employees also go with the car, and usually an officer, so that if anything happens to their men they will be able to direct matters. We usually load a train, as I said, by battalions; and the stock cars have one or more trains, according to the number of animals—usually about six trains to move a regiment, or six sections.

Q. How many men in your train?

A. About 1,200 on the average, generally, according to the strength of the regiment. Usually that is about the number—1,200. If cavalry, you take a great many stock cars. In the artillery, generally, we do not take the guns as wagons. The best way is to take them on gondola cars.

Q. Who notifies the regiment about this arrangement and the time they are to leave the camp?

A. My plan is this, and it works perfectly: There are no set rules, but I think there should be. As soon as I am notified that a regiment is to move, I procure the rates and notify the adjutant-general that on such a day and at such an hour transportation will be at such a place, and I suggest that the regiments move at such an hour to reach that point, and then he makes orders accordingly. I arrange that officers shall take charge of the shipment and issue transportation requests.

Q. What adjutant-general?

A. The adjutant-general of the command.

Q. There?

A. Yes. One thing that is always important to look out for—two important things—the first is, that I arrange and have in place a barrel of drinking water



on each end of every car, for sometimes they use a great deal of water; and I look out for this, that there shall be an abundance of water at the shipping point, and that the animals are supplied before they are put on the cars.

Q. So, that arrangement being made, and the regimental officers having their orders, they do not start to reach the train until it is on the side track and ready to move?

A. There is a difference in the regiments. Some always get down there ahead of the time, and there is no delay; other regiments will take more than an hour, or two hours; sometimes six or eight hours; it depends on the energy of the regiment.

Q. When you obtain transportation to any point you deal directly with the road, and make the best terms you can?

A. We usually go to the initial line, though we notify the intervening lines. You can not make successive arrangements; in doing that it is bad business. For instance, in the Chesapeake and Ohio case, when the rate was made I had no notification and had to make an arrangement again. The best way is to arrange with the initial line.

Q. Who commands the regiment?

A. A colonel must take charge, or we send a shipping officer through; but the handling of the regiment must be by the colonel and his officers.

Q. In your dealings with the railroad companies that center in Chattanooga, did you have any difficulty?

A. None whatever. On the contrary, so prompt and hearty was the support of all of them that in my preliminary report I mentioned the roads and the agents by name. To show how fair they were, the Southern roads had a large number of cars there which they wanted for their own business when this work for the camps came along, and the railroads were requested to release these cars for that work and they did it promptly, although they needed them for their own work.

Q. Didn't they report that they were impressed by the Government? That was printed in the papers.

A. It may have amounted to that in a certain way. It was a request, or demand, I think a request, that these cars should be delivered over. As soon as this request was made known they said they would charge only the fair cost of these cars, and they turned them over.

Q. In that arrangement, which was made for sidings at your depot, was that done by the railroad companies or by you?

A. By the railroad companies, under my direction.

Q. At their cost?

A. Yes; they would do whatever we wanted. We had to give them the right of way for a time over the park grounds, because they did not have grounds of their own. Those two roads built side tracks and adapted platforms at great expense. The Atlantic and Western, at Ringgold, built the best arrangement for shipping troops I have ever seen. There was a sharp cut, and they built a bridge so that stock and horses and wagons could go right on the car. One officer loaded his cavalry regiment there, the entire regiment, in about four or five hours.

Q. Did you make any other contract, other than for transportation?

A. Yes; for forage. Made all the contracts for forage.

Q. Was there ever any interference by any superior in regard to those contracts?

A. No. Then I made contracts for horses and mules. I did not make formal contracts, but invited bids and accepted those bids. We did not have time for these matters.

Q. Where did the Quartermaster's Department get the harness from?

A. I understand those were shipped from Louisville and Chicago and here. I think those were the principal points.



Q. Where was your harness made?

A. I think they were made in Louisville and Chicago and Baltimore, and shipped from this point.

Q. The wagon department, did you have anything to do with it?

A. Not with the wagons. They bought for the artillery and cavalry all wagons necessary.

Q. In your stay at Chickamauga, from your general knowledge of all the departments there, did you discover any neglect or inefficiency?

A. That is a very broad question and pretty difficult to answer. I want to give you all the information that I can properly, but would rather not say anything about the conduct of any other department; but I can give my opinion that every department got its supplies just as fast as it could, and I consider that in assembling an army as rapidly as we did far greater consideration than condemnation should be given to what was done, for it was not an easy thing. It was a herculean task; the work done was enormous and the country ought to understand it. You can not have things established at once so that everything will be within reach and immediately available in every way. It must grow; time is required and direction. I consider, as a man and as a soldier, that the work done in the last four months to be the greatest in the history of the American army—phenomenal.

Q. You spoke of the civil appointments that were sent down to your department. What was the character of the men who came down to you? Were they men who caught on to their business rapidly or men that were inefficient naturally?

A. That is a very fine line again. Men may be efficient in their ordinary business, but they were brought face to face with entirely new conditions, and those conditions themselves were changing every moment. The men sent there were nice; they were excellent gentlemen; but it takes time to make a man a quartermaster, or an engineer, or an ordnance officer. It takes time, and they can not jump into it. Some were better than others; some took hold very well; others not so well. It is a difficult question to answer.

Q. When any showed inefficiency, did you report that fact to their superior officers?

A. There, again, you can not judge very well as to inefficiency. If he don't know how, he has got to learn; you can not tell his character in a moment. You can not make every man a quartermaster, a commissary, or an engineer; he has got to have it in him. Every one of these men were entering into new conditions of life. They were doing the best they can, and it takes time.

Q. They were gentlemen and men of good character?

A. Yes; I do not know of a single exception. Some were exceedingly able men in their pursuits in life, but you can not make a person a division quartermaster and put into him at once all the knowledge necessary for handling a division.

Q. Do you think they made progress as fast as the same class of men in the civil war?

A. No, for this reason, we were not in active campaign; we made camps; but I think they would have made the same progress as the men in the civil war if they had been in active campaign; that develops men much more rapidly.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. I understand you to say that there was suffering of the troops on account of their inexperience?

A. I do not think I answered that question that way; I do not remember that I did. I do not think that the suffering arose from their inexperience; actual suffering—I can not say that any actual suffering arose from their lack of knowledge. Suffering came through other sources.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You said the suffering arose from other causes; what were those other causes, in your judgment?

A. I think, so far as the men are concerned, a large share arose from their lack of energy to care for themselves in camp, to begin with; and secondly, from a freedom in the use of harmful things, such as stuff that was brought into camp and sold in the shape of pies, and particularly the large quantities of beer that were brought into camp. Then another source was the large number allowed passes into town; and there was a great deal of drinking, and that undermined the healthfulness of the young men; and I think, too, this is a source, that they were brought together from different sections. Disease is developed in all camps, and there will be in every camp until we learn to place men in camps rightly and scientifically.

Q. Was not the discipline of the camp loose?

A. No, I do not consider that it was. I consider that General Brooke managed the establishment of the camps with a great deal of wisdom. I had served with him before, and he surprised me in that respect. He took a great deal of care, a great deal of interest. His orders were perfect. I think he went as far as he deemed it best with the men from civil life. You have got to discipline an army gradually, otherwise you have all sorts of trouble. I think he acted firmly and wisely in all respects, taking great interest in his men.

Q. What did he do with those men who went to Chattanooga and got drunk?

A. He had two troops from the Regular Army and formed a provost guard, and they would round up these men and bring them down and turn them over to their regiments sometimes; otherwise would leave them with the provost guard to send them back and punish them, which was all he could do.

Q. Were they punished?

A. I think so; I know they were brought down there. They were actually encouraged to some extent in the town by the people. You have that fact to meet near towns. When the camps are so situated that they are a long distance from town, then we could, by authority of the Government, keep all sorts of these little stores at a distance. I think you could save your men much illness then. I do not know that that is possible. In other words, I think that the contiguity of the tent with the rum-selling saloon and the freedom with which we admit beer to the camps, the freedom with which we admit all sorts of things to be sent in the way of pies, cakes, and fruits, and also melons, and decayed fruits, in many instances, I think those are far more sources of disease than lying on the ground would be. We find it is impossible to bring men together in the field without disease in such conditions. There was a case in Minnesota where a regiment was put in a beautiful camp, lovely in every way, and in a month or two out of 1,250 men 250 cases of typhoid fever developed.

Q. Didn't they bring that with them?

A. They were in Minnesota, in any case, and were a regiment of 1,250, with 250 cases of typhoid fever. I have never seen an aggregation of young men fresh from civil life where it did not develop.

Q. Did any men arrive at your camp from the different States badly clothed; and some without shoes?

A. Well, when men reached the camps, I can only say that it must have been so to some extent, for immediately requests would come for all of those things in large numbers, whereas if they had been thoroughly clothed before it would not have been so. I know that requests came directly from all the regiments, and we always let them come direct to my office until they were pretty well fitted out, and then we tried to get them in the way of bringing in their requests through the military channels. We did that to hasten matters.

<sup>1</sup> Q. In other words, red tape in the camp, until you got everything equipped, was cut?

A. We never put it in operation until along perhaps towards the first of July. We considered that we had it to do until we fitted out these troops for Porto Rico, and then we went back to the other system.

By General DODGE:

Q. You heard our instructions as to the scope of our investigation. Is there anything you have not told us, any question we have not asked, anything that you can suggest that would give us information?

A. I do not think of anything. I tried in narrative form to give you the outline of the history of the camp, and in your inquiries it seems to me you have brought out about everything. Of course there are many details, but nothing of much importance. I do not recollect anything that we have not touched upon.

Q. Are you aware of any cases of neglect where the troops have suffered?

A. In the first place, I want to say for the men there I have never seen men, and earnest and intelligent men, work so hard as they did to supply an army; and I think every army man, anyhow, will agree with me that when the men arrived in the field they found us only too glad to furnish them anything to the proper extent, but it certainly was the duty of the officers there to restrain issues when they were beyond what was necessary. For instance, if one of those regiments had been given all that they wanted they would not have moved in six months; but these men would say that we always had supplies from every source.

Q. How many teams were allowed?

A. Twenty-five to a regiment; but we thought from the way they were equipped there should be 30; but set it at 27 as a compromise. The largest number ever issued before was 6, but these were larger regiments than in the times of the civil war, when they had 6.

Q. They did not allow then but 6 to a regiment?

A. I think 6 was the allowance. In regard to the regiments, they were all supplied with tentage on a liberal basis.

Q. Double tentage; shelter and other tents?

A. Yes; with double tentage.

Q. The regiment had 27 wagons, and you sent those?

A. Yes.

Q. In camp also?

A. Yes; they were all fitted out for field service, expecting to go every day. They were fitted with tents for Cuba, and they were very liberally supplied. I do not think they could use them all. In many cases they had more than there was any use for whatever and only wasted them. Their wants were various and numerous. They were fully supplied with blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, saddlers, and tools for the field.

Q. From whom was the prevailing demand for all these things; from the regulars or the volunteers?

A. From the volunteers. The regulars knew what they could get, and the most of them would ask only for what they needed. They were satisfied, but the other men would want everything, and when they got them they did not know how to take care of them. This is a natural condition, and I do not say it to complain of the men. You can not jump over into that kind of result in a month.

Q. Your observation is that as you saw them they were a cheerful and contented set of men?

A. I think so, to begin with. I think there was a difference afterwards, owing to sickness in camp, and that sort of thing.



Q. Did you ever hear a report that men were starving for twenty-four hours before a provision wagon came around to bring them food?

A. Well, I have heard reports of all kinds.

Q. You do not know of such things happening yourself, but just heard of it?

A. I have heard of it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. R. EMMETT GIFFIN.

Maj. R. EMMETT GIFFIN then appeared before the commission and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objection to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Your rank, Major, please.

A. Major and chief surgeon of volunteers.

Q. Are you in the Regular Army or volunteers?

A. Volunteers.

Q. When were you appointed?

A. May 28, 1898.

Q. What was your occupation prior to your appointment?

A. That of a surgeon.

Q. Where do you live?

A. Lincoln, Nebr.

Q. Please state when you were appointed; what duty you were assigned to when you were first appointed.

A. My orders were lost. They were sent to me, but lost in the mail. I reported without orders on July 6.

Q. Where did you report?

A. To General Brooke, at Chickamauga. I telegraphed for my orders, and they came the second day, or the 8th of July.

Q. On the 8th of July, then, you entered on your duties at Chickamauga?

A. I did.

Q. What duties did you enter upon?

A. My first assignment was to the Second Brigade, First Division, Third Corps.

Q. Who commanded the division?

A. Colonel Shipley for two days, and then General Grant.

Q. General Grant was a brigadier, was he not?

A. He was.

Q. Did he command the brigade?

A. He did. He first commanded a brigade, then a division, and then a brigade.

Q. You were assigned to the Second Brigade?

A. Temporarily.

Q. At Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. With reference to the encampment, where was your brigade?

A. On the hillside, about a mile and a half from General Brooke's headquarters, near the Lafayette road.

Q. Will you describe the encampment in general, and as to whether suitable or not?

A. The camp was in the woods, although the trees had been trimmed, and we had plenty of sunlight which could reach all the tents, and the colonel of the



Second Kentucky, had taken the precaution to floor most of his tents. In the Ninth New York, about half of the regiment was lower than the other half. Half was on an incline. The first Arkansas was on a flat, but not low. That is the position of the camp.

Q. In your opinion, was the encampment well selected?

A. I should recommend putting them out in the sunlight and not in the woods at all.

Q. Was there a difference of opinion existing as to that in the Army?

A. None that I know of. I recommended it, and the camp was put out in the sunlight, the Ninth New York before I left and the others afterwards, after I was transferred to the hospital.

Q. What were your duties as brigade surgeon at that time?

A. My duties were to look after the sanitary conditions of that brigade, and to make my morning rounds, and to see that the regimental surgeons were performing their duties.

Q. Did you have a hospital?

A. There was no brigade hospitals there.

Q. What did you do to your sick?

A. They were sent to the division hospital.

Q. Where was that?

A. About one quarter of a mile from brigade headquarters.

Q. Then, if I understand you, you had a sick call?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then if a man was sick, he reported to you as sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do?

A. The regimental surgeon examined him, and if he found him to be sick he was transferred to the division hospital.

Q. Did you, at any time, visit the division hospital?

A. Once.

Q. What condition did you find it in?

A. It was crowded.

Q. What kind of a hospital was it; was it made of wood, or tents?

A. Tents, without floors.

Q. It was crowded?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time do you speak of now?

A. That was the 17th to the 20th of July, or thereabouts. I could not say as to the exact date.

Q. In other respects, beyond being crowded, state what condition it was in.

A. It was not suitable.

Q. What was the matter with it, Major?

A. In the first place, it was overcrowded. There were no floors, and they should have had them, being in a camp like that.

Q. When you say it was overcrowded, indicate to what extent.

A. There were eight or nine men under a tent and under the flies between the tents.

Q. How many ought there to have been?

A. Four to six—not over six.

Q. How many were in the hospital at that time?

A. I could not tell you.

Q. Could you give us an idea?

A. I could not.

Q. How about the doctors; were there sufficient doctors?

A. Yes, sir; and very good men.

Q. How about the nurses?

A. That I don't know anything about.

Q. Were there any female ones there?

A. None there.

Q. What was the character of the diseases with which the men were suffering?

A. Those that went up from the brigade were suffering with typhoid fever—the majority—and a certain number from venereal diseases.

Q. What percentage were venereal cases?

A. During my stay in the brigade about 20 per cent, I should say, of the men that reported sick.

Q. Of course they contracted that after entering the service?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long, Doctor, did you remain in the position of brigade surgeon?

A. Three weeks.

Q. After that time what did you do?

A. I was detached from the corps and ordered to build a complete hospital for the accommodation of 500 patients.

Q. How long had the division hospital you speak of been in operation?

A. I can not tell you. Evidently from the first of the encampment.

Q. How long did it continue in operation after you got there?

A. I think I received the last patient along about the 11th or 12th of September; their patients were transferred to my hospital.

Q. You say you only visited that hospital once?

A. That is all.

Q. And you are only able to speak of that time?

A. That is all.

Q. That was in the beginning of your going to that post?

A. It was.

Q. Who was the surgeon of that hospital?

A. Major Smith and Major Ward.

By General DODGE:

Q. Who was the chief surgeon at that time?

A. I think Dr. Bradbury, the regimental surgeon of the First Maine.

Q. How do you account for the fact that the hospital was crowded?

A. They did not have tentage enough, I presume. That is the way I account for it.

Q. Whose business was that to see to?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Whose business is it to get tents?

A. The surgeon in charge.

Q. Did you notice any other neglect or irregularity? If so, tell it.

A. I went there to see a man who was shot, from the Second Kentucky. He was in my brigade, and the complaint came back to me that he was in the same tent with men suffering from typhoid fever and diarrhea, and I went over to see him and found him in that tent, and I asked to have him removed and sent up to Cincinnati, to his home. He was shot in the leg accidentally. I did not think it was the proper thing to treat a surgical case in the same tent with typhoid fever and diarrhea.

Q. Is that the only case you know of, or do you know of others?

A. That is the only one I know of personally.

By General WILSON:

Q. Doctor, when you went to examine that division hospital, when you said you found nine men in a tent, what sort of a tent was it?

A. An ordinary hospital tent, 14 by 14½, I think.

Q. How many square feet do you think should be assigned to each patient in a hospital tent?

A. In the field, about 6 to the tent.

Q. There are 203 square feet in a hospital tent, and you said there were 9 there. Nine would give 203 feet, a little over 20 square feet to a man. That, in your opinion, was entirely too close?

A. Yes, sir; for men suffering from typhoid fever.

Q. Were there plenty of tents there at that time at the division hospital?

A. I do not know.

Q. How many were lying on the floor?

A. I could not say.

Q. Was it a small or a large proportion?

A. Approximately, I should say one-third.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. With a proper requisition, could they not get tents sufficient?

A. That I could not tell.

Q. What was your own experience after that?

A. I got everything I wanted.

Q. This division hospital, you say, was under the direction of Dr. Bradbury, of the First Maine?

A. I won't be positive, but I think it was.

Q. How large a proportion of the patients were typhoid-fever patients?

A. I can not tell; I have no record of it.

Q. When brigade surgeon, how large a proportion of the sickness was typhoid cases?

A. I should say 75 per cent.

Q. How soon after it manifested itself was it until these men were sent to a division hospital? In other words, how long after they reported at the sick call were they kept under observation?

A. From two to three days, in an improvised regimental hospital.

Q. For sick men was that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could they not have been kept in the regimental hospital for a longer time, if necessary?

A. If they had accommodations. They always kept it full to its limit.

Q. Would there have been any difficulty in keeping the division hospital from being overcrowded if they had been detained for two or three days longer in the regimental hospital?

A. I think the orders were not to keep them there.

Q. I know; but there would have been no difficulty where the regimental hospital was permitted to keep them?

A. There should have been no difficulty. I am in favor of regimental hospitals.

Q. Why?

A. Because I think that the men going out with a regiment know their men better and can take better care of them than when they are huddled together.

Q. In what respect better cared for?

A. There are three regimental surgeons to a regiment. Now, when you establish division hospitals they take two away, which leaves one man to take care of the men. If you have them all there under your care you can take care of all the sick men.

Q. One man is left to a regiment as an inspector to attend to the sick call?

A. Yes, sir; and then they prescribe for the walking cases.

Q. The division hospital receives two of the medical officers from every regiment?

A. I don't know, but they received them from that brigade.

Q. Would they not be just as well able to take care of them in the division hospital as in the regimental camps, provided they had attendants, tentage, and supplies on hand?

A. It is possible; but when you take them to the division hospital you take them out from under the control of their own medical officers.

Q. Does it make any difference so far as the medical officers are concerned?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are there not advantages in a division hospital as compared with a regimental hospital?

A. Well, I don't think there are, Doctor.

Q. Is it not more practicable to treat men in a classified hospital than it is to treat various diseases together?

A. To a certain extent, yes, sir; and to a certain extent, no. It is a double question.

Q. Please tell me the difference.

A. You can send them to the division hospital and classify them, but they don't have any better chance.

Q. Were they classified as to brigades?

A. They were sent to the division hospital and each brigade was kept separate, and they were not classified in the brigades.

Q. Whose fault was that—the system, or the administration of the system?

A. I don't know.

Q. Is it not a fact that, as a rule, large hospitals properly administered are better than small hospitals, such as regimental hospitals frequently are?

A. Yes, sir; there is no question about that.

Q. You say you are in favor of regimental hospitals?

A. Properly handled; yes, sir.

Q. Then, in your judgment, not as an officer, but as a doctor, it is better that the sick should be treated in regimental hospitals properly administered than in large hospitals? Is there not a disadvantage in having men cared for in a regimental hospital? Is not the familiarity a disadvantage?

A. It is to some extent, and not to others.

Q. What sort of regimental medical officers were there in your brigade, as you observed them?

A. Good.

Q. Was there a single man attached to the medical staff of the various regiments of the brigade that was incompetent?

A. Not one.

Q. Were there men there who were in the habit of drinking, at least to excess?

A. Not one.

Q. Do you know anything about the character of the men at the division hospital?

A. I did not, except that I merely knew several of them.

Q. As far as your knowledge went, were the men of the division hospital competent or not to take care of the sick?

A. They were some of the most competent men in the United States; men like Milo Ward.

Q. If it be a fact that these men were not properly cared for in the division hospital, where does the fault lie?

A. That they were not men of executive ability.

Q. But in a hospital a single man has charge of the executive part?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Yet these men were sandwiched in there, side by side, with one-third on the floor for the want of tents. Were not the men in charge responsible?

A. I should think so.



Q. Then the fault lies in their incompetency?

A. No, sir; you can not always find a man who has executive ability and also medical ability.

Q. Is there any special executive ability needed in the handling of men like this?

A. Decidedly so. A man may go in and be able to diagnose a case and give a prescription, but unless he sees that it is filled it may not be.

Q. Is it not a part of the medical officers' duty to see that their orders are carried out?

A. It is.

Q. Is any special executive ability required to make complaints and compel attention to your complaints?

A. That is putting it in a broad sense. You know, and I know, that there are matters of detail that require the handling of men and the looking after supplies and so forth, and seeing that the men get them, and taking care of the disinfection that requires executive ability to do it.

Q. Does it require executive ability on the part of a medical officer to see that a prescription is filled?

A. It ought not, but it does.

Q. Is it so in private practice?

A. Yes, sir. A man may write a prescription and go back afterwards and find it has not been filled.

Q. And you find that the doctor has no authority?

A. In what way do you mean?

Q. In compelling them to carry out his orders in private practice.

A. The only thing he can do is to refuse to have anything more to do with the case.

Q. In military matters he has the authority to see that his prescriptions are filled and that the patients are well cared for?

A. He has the authority, but the question is, can he always put that authority in practice and execution?

Q. What are the difficulties in the way?

A. A man may order his prescription filled by his assistant and it hangs fire somewhere; you make a complaint; perhaps it has been started on the way but has been delayed; and the same way with the orderly; and you have not succeeded in getting the medicine for the patient. Those are the minor details.

Q. Do you think, from your observations, that the condition of affairs would be the same now as they were then, so far as the hospital tents were concerned?

A. Not for a very long time.

Q. This fault in the division hospital tents lies, so far as you know, with those having them in charge?

A. I think so; that is what I have been led to believe.

Q. Do you know about any complaints having been made about requests for supplies in the division hospital that have been disregarded?

A. I know nothing about it; I have told you all I know about it.

Q. Have you the acquaintance of Surgeon Jenne?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he a good man?

A. As far as I know.

Q. Does his duty, and a good, conscientious man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was the medical examiner of the corps?

A. He had charge of the division, I think, for only a day or two before I left; Major Shuler, I think, was there when I was there.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. I want to ask you about the water supply for your brigade before you left it. How was it?

A. It was supplied by pipe lines from Chickamauga Creek and the water hauled from springs—Blue Springs and others.

Q. Who hauled that water?

A. Each regiment for itself.

Q. What was the character of the water; I mean as to good, bad, or indifferent?

A. I think the water supply was good. I drank it all the time I was there.

Q. What are those photographs?

A. Of the hospital I built.

Q. We will leave them for the present. How was it about the location of the sinks in your brigade?

A. They were bad. They were too near the kitchens.

Q. Do you regard the location of sinks as important from a sanitary point of view?

A. I do.

Q. Of what importance?

A. They should be at least from 150 to 350 feet from the camp and they should be deep, say from 8 to 12 feet deep, and they should be covered each and every day. That is the condition of them at the present time.

Q. How near do you say sinks should be?

A. There were some not over 75 feet away.

Q. Seventy-five feet from where?

A. The company kitchen.

Q. Whose fault was that?

A. The fault of the commanding officer.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. What commanding officer?

A. The higher regimental officers.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Has the surgeon anything to say on a question of that kind?

A. He has.

Q. What surgeon, the regimental?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the brigade surgeon anything to do with it?

A. I did when I got there, and had them all filled up.

Q. Where were they put?

A. Two hundred to 250 feet from the kitchen.

Q. Is that far enough?

A. I thought so.

Q. Did you give any direction as to taking care of them?

A. On each day at 10 o'clock there was straw thrown into the sinks and burned and then lime put on top of it, and then the sinks were to be covered by a canvas or a tent over them.

Q. You burned the fecal matter?

A. Burned the straw and used lime. If we could not get lime we used earth, as we had plenty of dry earth there.

Q. How long had these ineffective sinks been in the condition they were in before you got there?

A. I can not tell.

Q. But immediately when you got there you made a change, did you?

A. I did.

Q. Did you find any difference in the brigade as to sickness when the changes were made by you?

A. By that time the regiments were all affected.

Q. With what?

A. Typhoid, which I think had been brought by the flies from the sinks to the kitchen. I think that was the way it started.

Q. Did that typhoid originate there in that country, or was it brought there by the regiments?

A. I think it was brought there by the regiments.

Q. Do you know what was the condition of the general health of the country before the army went there?

A. I made an investigation and could only find that they had had but one case of typhoid fever in nine years, and no deaths had occurred.

Q. What States did these troops come from which brought the typhoid fever?

A. I think, as far as I can learn, that it was brought by a Mississippi regiment; I think the First Mississippi.

Q. You think that regiment had that when it came to camp?

A. Yes, sir. One case was reported from another regiment, but I have forgotten for the time being the name of it. I think it was the First or Fifth Pennsylvania.

Q. Do you know, Doctor, that every regiment that went there from whatever State went out with typhoid fever?

A. Those were the only ones I know of.

Q. Have you not heard it reported that every regiment did take cases of typhoid fever with it?

A. I have not.

Q. Well, then, is it your theory that the typhoid spread from these two cases that you have mentioned?

A. I think so.

Q. Did it spread all over the brigade?

A. All over the corps.

Q. About how many cases of typhoid fever did you have?

A. All told?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Between four and five thousand.

Q. Typhoid fever, then, is catching, is it, Doctor?

A. It is infectious.

Q. Well, now, you left the brigade at what time?

A. I left the brigade on the 1st day of August.

Q. At that time the brigade was infected with typhoid fever?

A. It was.

Q. These division hospitals were filled?

A. They were.

Q. They were even crowded or overcrowded, as you have said?

A. They were.

Q. Then what did you do?

A. I received orders to build a hospital for the accommodation of 500 patients, and the second order increased it to 750, and the third to 1,000. On the 3d day of August I made my requisition on the Surgeon-General for all my supplies to build the hospital, and from the quartermaster of the camp for lumber for the floor of the tents and everything that I needed, and on the 5th, after getting the order to increase it to a capacity of 1,000, I doubled my requisition. I built 13 pavilions, 56 by 18 feet wide, to accommodate 20 patients each.

Q. Now, tell us what you built that of?

A. Of lumber. I had 100 hospital tents that I held in reserve, and 40 more that I did not use at all.

Q. Tell us, Doctor, where you built that hospital?

A. On what is known as Wilder's Hill, where General Wilder fought his battle.

Q. Describe the locality, if you please?

A. It is right on the hillside, on the knob of the hill; that picture will give you an idea of it [indicating].

Q. Do you propose to leave these photographs with the commission?

A. I got these from the Surgeon-General. I did not know I was going to be called upon to use them, but I think I can get duplicates.

General McCook. We have duplicates here.

Colonel DENBY. How far was that hospital from the river? The Chickamauga River was there, was it not?

A. Yes, sir. I could not tell the exact distance. It must be a mile or a mile and a half. I never was over to the river.

Q. How did you get water?

A. We had it piped and used the pipe line for washing purposes, and I supplied my patients with distilled water and Hygeia Water from the Blue Springs, until after an examination of the Hygeia Water, when I found it was not what it should be, and I discarded that and used the Blue Springs distilled water.

Q. You did not finish about the hospital.

A. I put 100 hospital tents, 14 by 15 feet, and floored them all; also floored the fly. Then I put into each and every tent 4 iron bedsteads with woven-wire mattresses and a 6-inch hair mattress. They were in sections of three each, so you could pull one out. I had all the sheets, feather pillows, and blankets needed.

Q. You had how many hospital tents?

A. One hundred.

Q. And did you have any wooden buildings besides?

A. Thirteen.

Q. Describe them.

A. They were wooden buildings, 56 feet long and 18 feet wide, and they were open from the end and had windows along the side every  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the windows were  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide.

Q. What kind of cots did you have?

A. I had iron bedsteads with a woven-wire mattress and a hair mattress on top.

Q. How many of these beds would you place in one of these wooden buildings?

A. Twenty.

Q. How many men did you have at any one time?

A. Five hundred and thirty-three was the largest number at any one time.

Q. How many did you have in all?

A. One thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.

Q. Up to what date?

A. Up until the day I left—the day before yesterday.

Q. What was the general character of the diseases of these patients?

A. Eighty-six per cent were typhoid fever, and from 6 to 15 per cent venereal diseases, complicated with rheumatism and other diseases that go with it.

Q. Any chills and fever?

A. I found but one real case of those from all that my bacteriologists examined.

Q. We have had some talk about dengue fever, or breakbone.

A. We had none at the camp.

Q. Tell us how many deaths out of these 1,127 you had.

A. I had 67 deaths, and I was to receive the worst cases from the division hospital.

Q. How did the sick get to you? Explain the method.

A. They were sent to me by order of the corps surgeon.

By General McCook:

Q. Who was he?

A. Colonel Hoff. I am speaking now of before it was a field hospital. He would give an order to the man in charge of the division hospital to send 20, 30, or



40 cases to the Sternberg Hospital, and they were put in ambulances, two to four men each, and brought over.

Q. You would get those batches of 100 a day, or how?

A. Yes; one day I received 120.

Q. Those were the very sick people?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many doctors did you have under your command?

A. Twenty-five contract surgeons and two appointed.

Q. Army officers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many nurses did you have?

A. One hundred and sixty-seven female and 159 Hospital Corps.

Q. You had a very good supply of nurses, I should say.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On an average, how many men would you have in the hospital sick?

A. I think the average up to the time I left was 450; during a month or six weeks.

Q. You almost had a nurse for each person, didn't you?

A. You must take into consideration that nurses get sick and can't work always.

Q. Were your nurses efficient, both male and female?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any complaint to make of nurses?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were there any complaints made by the men of the nurses?

A. No, sir.

Q. I will ask you, in general, Doctor, whether complaints, and if so, what complaints were made to you at any time by anybody who had a right to make a complaint, as to his treatment in the Sternberg Hospital?

A. None whatever, sir.

Q. How did you get your supplies?

A. I made a requisition on the Surgeon-General.

Q. At Washington?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make it direct or did it have to go through the corps commander?

A. It did at first, through Colonel Hoff.

Q. It went to him first?

A. Yes, sir; for approval.

Q. It didn't go to any division, brigade, or corps commander?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you sent it up to the medical officer—what you wanted?

A. I took it direct to Colonel Hoff and had it approved and sent it myself direct to Washington.

Q. Colonel Hoff was medical director of the corps, was he?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any delay?

A. No delay whatever; I was in a hurry.

Q. Did he ever fail to approve your requisitions?

A. Never.

Q. At what time did you get your stock?

A. Just as quick as the requisition could get over there and the supplies come back. When I was in a hurry I telegraphed.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You telegraphed direct or through Colonel Hoff?

A. Direct.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. You telegraphed the requisition and you would get it filled without waiting for the papers to go forward?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often did you do that?

A. I presume 40 or 50 times. Sometimes we would get short and I would purchase things in Chattanooga—things needed.

Q. You find in your treatment of the sick that it was necessary to have something more than Government rations, do you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you do with the Government rations?

A. I draw the 60 cents now.

Q. Tell us, now, if a man, when he goes to the hospital, draws his rations, or does he commute them or draw them in kind?

A. Yes, sir; draws them in kind.

Q. Does he, in fact, do that?

A. Either way.

Q. What were their rations there?

A. Their rations were drawn, for instance, so many tomatoes, and if they drew them they sold them, got the money and used that for the purchase of delicacies. Sometimes, if so many pounds of beef were requisitioned, the commissary would give me the money in place of the rations.

Q. When you started the hospital, did you have any funds outside of the regular rations?

A. I had \$500 sent to Colonel Hoff and by him given to me to purchase delicacies for the sick.

Q. What do you call delicacies?

A. I call ice, milk, cocoa, etc., delicacies.

Q. You didn't make requisitions for these?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did you get them?

A. I purchased them.

Q. How about this \$500; that wouldn't go very far, would it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you get more money?

A. After the time that order was issued, giving 60 cents a man, we had plenty.

Q. For each man in the hospital?

A. Yes, sir; I used my own money for awhile.

Q. Let me understand whether the man gets his rations and also the 60 cents?

A. No, sir; he draws 60 cents, but don't draw his rations.

Q. And then there was no hospital fund?

A. No, sir; I didn't have any hospital fund then, and so I used my own money.

Q. How much?

A. One thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Q. What did you use it for?

A. For ice, milk, etc.

Q. I intended to ask you if you got it back?

A. I did.

Q. I would like inquire how?

A. From my 60 cents a day. I simply deducted my own money advanced.

Q. You did not draw any bills on the Government for it?

A. None whatever. I have received, for running that hospital, by donations and from the Surgeon-General, about \$927, and it has been self-sustaining since.

Q. By reason of this 60 cents a day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did these donations come from: people in the neighborhood?

A. No, sir. General Boynton gave me \$100 from some kind lady, and Mrs. Sternberg sent me \$200, and the other amounts came from the Surgeon-General's special fund, I believe.

Q. Did any society, Red Cross or any other, furnish anything?

A. The Red Cross sent out lots of jelly; of course lots of the supplies, you know, could not be used, for they would be packed up North and come by slow freight, and would be spoiled.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You didn't need them, did you?

A. No, sir.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Tell us how you arranged the sinks at the large hospital?

A. I had earthen sinks, for instance, with seats 2 feet from the floor, and we would have the excreta taken away every day and cremated; everything was disinfected with lime and earth.

Q. Where was it located?

A. Two hundred feet from the last tent.

Q. The sick people couldn't go to them?

A. Oh, no; of course not. We used bed pans. They are disinfected in a solution of bichloride, of  $\frac{1}{1000}$  to  $\frac{2}{1000}$ . Then he takes the excreta and covers it with chloride of lime, and it is taken down to the wash house where it is deposited in the sink barrels. Then the pan is washed in a solution and it is left ready for use, and so are the urinals. The floors are washed every day, and the soiled linen is disinfected with a 4 per cent bichloride solution and left four hours and then taken out and dried and sent to the laundry.

Q. How did these men get along after you took charge; did they get well rapidly or slowly?

A. Very rapidly.

Q. I mean the typhoid patients.

A. Yes, sir; considering the condition they came there in. I did not receive any patients, or at least very few came there in the first stages; it would be the second week in most cases, and with some, later than that.

Q. What did you do with him after he improved in health?

A. After he got up so as to walk around and can take care of himself, he is put upon convalescent diet. I have five diet kitchens where we prepare convalescent food; then I furlough him.

Q. Do you have power to furlough?

A. I do.

Q. Without consulting anybody?

A. Oh, no. First the man in charge of the ward recommends the man for furlough, then my assistant goes to see him, and if the man is in a condition to be furloughed, the ward master goes around and takes his name and fills out the papers, and I sign the papers. His ticket, Pullman ticket, commutation of rations, etc., is all given to the man.

Q. Do you give him money by commutation?

A. Yes, sir. My quartermaster attends to the transportation, and the ambulance is taken to carry him to the depot, and he is sent home.

Q. I understand you don't have to send that furlough up to be signed or countersigned by anybody.

A. No, sir.

Q. That is simply from the fact that you are the commanding officer of the post?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't report it to anybody?

A. I report it to the Adjutant-General's Office that so many men have been furloughed.

Q. You always furnish a descriptive list?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And so when a man is able to go home you send him home?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he cured then?

A. He is convalescent.

Q. Do you consider that the best practice?

A. I do.

Q. Did you have many demands from parents and relatives for furloughs for these people?

A. Yes, sir, I have them every day; but that makes no difference.

Q. Did you let any go before going through the dieting course?

A. No, sir. I will give you an illustration. When Governor Bradley came down to see us, he told me he was going to take all of his patients home. I says, "No, you don't." He says, "I have orders to do so." I says, "Not until they are ready to go;" and we had quite a little spat. Presently we laughed it off, and I says, "Well, Governor, we'll compromise. You go down and ask the boys, and I will send every one that wants to go, provided he is ready and in his right mind." There were sixteen in number, and only one wanted to go home, and that one was delirious; and they didn't go home.

Q. You said you had a quartermaster. Did you have a commissary-sergeant?

A. I looked after that myself.

Q. How did you procure what you wanted from the commissary department?

A. I made requisition upon the commissary department.

Q. At Washington?

A. No, sir; at Camp Thomas.

Q. You got what you wanted?

A. Everything; I never was refused.

Q. Will you state if there occurred, to your knowledge, any neglect of any patient in the Sternberg Hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Your nurses were competent?

A. They were very competent. They were all graduates, the female nurses of training schools, and all had hospital experience. At least one-half dozen or more were nurses who were superintendents of training schools, and all were competent.

Q. State whether or not the physicians under your control were all competent.

A. All were competent. I have not a man in my employ but what had hospital experience of from one to three years after graduation.

Q. State whether there were any cases of drunkenness.

A. None whatever.

Q. State whether or not you made requisitions for anything that was not supplied in a reasonable time.

A. I never did.

Q. From the Government Quartermaster's Department, Commissary Department, or Medical Department?

A. Everything.

Q. State whether you have any complaint to make of anybody.

A. None whatever, sir.

Q. State whether any complaint was made to you by anybody of anything that occurred while you were in charge of that hospital.

A. Only one.

Q. What was it?

A. That we didn't have matches for twelve hours.



By General McCook:

Q. Was there ever any complaint filed against you?

A. Not that I know of, sir.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. I understand that that hospital is still running?

A. Yes, sir. I telegraphed last night for the number of patients; there are 283 patients there.

Q. These photographs are of the institution?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Nothing else?

A. No, sir; about the care of the nurses, some question was brought up last week about the care of the nurses, so I brought the photographs to show them.

Q. Who made the complaint about the nurses?

A. Some of the newspapers.

Q. Are there any other hospitals in that neighborhood?

A. The Leiter Hospital is 1½ to 2 miles from there. They have only about sixteen patients now.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What wages do you pay your female nurses?

A. Twenty dollars per month.

Q. And the male?

A. They are hospital corps.

Q. What do you pay the contract surgeons?

A. One hundred and fifty dollars.

Q. You say that the water from the wells and the Chickamauga River was pure. Why didn't you use that instead of water from the springs that you speak of?

A. Because the complaint was that the water was not pure. I had not had it examined, so as a precaution I did not use it. My bacteriologist was not there and I could not examine it. When he came he examined it and found one spring, called the Morse Spring, at the foot of Snodgrass Hill.

Q. Were these wells so well protected that no surface water could get into them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the intake of Chickamauga River above where the horses and mules were watered, and where the men bathed?

A. Yes, sir; the cut-off was above.

Q. The intake was above where they bathed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The sick from your brigade were sent to the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make any complaint as to this man that you took away from the hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who to?

A. General Grant.

Q. But not to the surgeon in charge?

A. Yes, sir; I made a complaint to him also.

Q. What satisfaction did he give you?

A. He said it would be remedied.

Q. Do you know whether it was or not?

A. I don't know; I was ordered away.

Q. Will you state the year of your graduation, and at school?

A. Bellevue; 1880.

Q. Where have you been practicing since?

A. Seven years in Bellevue, and in St. Francis and the Presbyterian hospitals, and then I went abroad to Berlin and London in the hospitals; then I came back to Lincoln, Nebr., and built a hospital there.

Q. Have you been in general practice or surgery?

A. Surgery.

Q. Now, you speak of want of executive ability. You mean by that the capacity to see that orders were carried out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is all that makes executive ability, is it not?

A. Yes, sir. Not only to give orders, but to see them carried out.

Q. A man may be perfectly competent to give orders, but to see that the orders are executed constitutes executive ability?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Considering the sixty or more deaths, and the number of typhoids under your care at this hospital, the epidemic was rather mild, was it not?

A. Yes, sir; there is no question about it.

Q. Do you know what number died of the 5,000 cases you speak of?

A. I think 453; I won't be positive. That includes accidents—sixteen died of accidents.

Q. How many of typhoid?

A. I can't say.

Q. Isn't it a fact that many of these typhoid cases were kept in the regimental camps for quite a number of days after they developed?

A. I think so.

Q. In quite a number of cases you regarded them as malarial and not typhoid?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know from your own knowledge—of course, you do not—whether these early cases of typhoid brought into that camp were the starting points of the tremendous ravages of the disease? Would there have been any difficulty if the diagnosis had been made, and then if 20 or even 100 cases had been found they had been taken away by themselves, would it not have checked the ravages of the disease? You think it could have been done?

A. Yes, sir; I know it could have been done. Every case that came into the hospital was examined.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the prospect of making headway against the disease is better in a hospital in charge of selected men than when taken care of by regimental officers appointed by governors of States, for reasons, perhaps professional and perhaps otherwise?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any of your volunteer corps appointed after examination, or all without examination?

A. No, I was not; and I don't think any were.

Q. You don't know of any having been examined that were appointed by the Surgeon-General?

A. No; but I think it would be a good thing to do it.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Isn't it a fact that men being brought there as these were were men of recognized professional ability?

A. It is a fact. The brigade surgeons were some of the best men in the service.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Were the contract surgeons examined?

A. No, sir; but when I found the men incompetent I annulled the contract.

Q. Did you appoint these contract surgeons?

A. Yes, sir, I did, three or four of them.

Q. You had the power to discharge anyone, and did discharge some?

A. Yes, sir; I discharged, I think, nine in all.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. The others you think were competent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those that you did not hire were employed through the Surgeon-General's Office?

A. Yes, sir; they were.

Q. You say you inquired throughout that vicinity in regard to the prevalence of typhoid fever in the past, and they had only one case in nine years; how did you make that inquiry?

A. I took my horse and went around for a number of miles and inquired from the old residents.

Q. You didn't look up the statistics?

A. Yes, sir; in the two counties. I think in the last ten or twelve years they had six or eight cases of typhoid fever.

Q. How is it that the patients, recovering from the fever and looked upon as convalescent, die; if the surgeons do as they usually do, it is not their fault?

A. The most natural thing in the world. We put the men on a low diet while they are with us.

Q. They never die from lack of food?

A. I have no recollection of any.

Q. Of course some do die?

A. I have no doubt of it; it simply is the result of going home and being fed to death.

Q. We read in the papers of men being starved to death.

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You have a right to discharge men now?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What percentage are discharged to the furloughs given?

A. I had one discharged, and the rest were all furloughed.

Q. All of those furloughs have been granted, if I understand it, since the close of hostilities?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you always give a descriptive list when you furloughed a man?

A. Yes, sir; it was sent to the company commander.

Q. The complaint has been made that descriptive lists were not always furnished.

A. Well, out of 500 patients received at the hospital, I did not receive more than 350 descriptive lists.

Q. That is through the negligence of company commanders?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What action did you take?

A. I reported it to the Adjutant-General.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What adjutant-general?

A. General Corbin.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. When you went there you have stated the hospitals were crowded and that there were more patients in some tents than there ought to have been. How long before that was remedied?

A. I can't tell that, because it was only a few days before I was ordered to go to work on the hospital.

Q. Who was to blame for that crowding?

A. I can't tell you, sir; I think they could have got the tents.

Q. If they had made the requisition?

A. Yes, sir; I know I could; I had forty in reserve and I sent twenty of them to Knoxville.

By General McCook:

Q. Did you have any trouble in getting lumber?

A. No, sir; I always looked out a few days ahead, and if we were short, would telegraph.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was there or not at Chattanooga a lot of hospital supplies under charge of Dr. Comegys?

A. Yes, sir; and if I feared of exhausting the supply I made requisition upon him.

Q. You could have gotten considerable supplies from him?

A. I did get 1,000 blankets and 4,000 or 5,000 sheets, and all those things from him.

Q. After you went there, was there any difficulty in getting supplies—medical supplies, etc.—upon properly drawn requisitions?

A. I never saw it. To give an illustration, I ordered a barrel of lime to be kept at each sink and at each company kitchen sink. They told me they could not get it. I said, "Give me a couple of teams and I will go and get it." And I went down and got it.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How were the typhoid-fever patients kept in the company tents?

A. I think a great many were smuggled.

Q. There are many complaints about there being three or four in a tent, or living in company tents, and allowed to starve.

A. I don't think a man starved to death in Chickamauga Park. I don't see how he could.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. If these men were left in their tents with typhoid or other fevers, it was because they concealed them to prevent removal?

A. Yes, sir.

Colonel SEXTON. I know in our war this was often done.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You stated awhile ago, in your opinion, a great deal of this typhoid fever could have been prevented by a proper disposition of those first cases. Did I understand you right?

A. Yes, sir. If they had gone around and examined the regiments thoroughly and taken those cases off, for, say, a mile and a half, or even 5 miles, I think it would have prevented it.

Q. Whose duty was it to do that?

A. Well—

Q. Suppose you were going to establish another camp there, what officer would have that duty devolve upon him?

A. That would come under the commanding officer, I would say.

Q. Then the commanding officer of that camp ought to have had those diseases isolated?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. Supposing a case of smallpox developed, wouldn't it be isolated at once?

A. It would have to go through the same lines.

Q. It was the duty of the commanding officer to see that infectious diseases were put off by themselves?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your opinion, as an experienced medical officer, is that if those cases had been segregated it would have stopped it?

A. I think it would have stopped it eventually, perhaps not at once.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Isn't it the duty of a medical officer to report to the brigade officer, and he to the division officer, and he to headquarters, and then the orders would come back in the same way to see that it was done?

A. Yes, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. In typhoid fever, isn't it a fact that the germs are in the patient before the fever develops, and that it is then infectious?

A. That is a very fine medical point, and one that we have been trying to solve for five or six years; that is, what time the patient is infectious.

Q. In some cases of typhoid fever they don't go to bed and are able to walk around. Can a physician know; isn't that a fact?

A. The question is, Will that patient infect or not? The question is, Is the bacilli destroyed because of a fight that goes on between the bacilli and the phagocytes. That is being investigated, and we are trying to find out.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the patients do walk when they have it?

A. Yes, sir: we have cases of walking typhoid, as well as in many other diseases.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Wouldn't it have been well enough to have kept these men isolated until all doubts were removed?

A. I would not have allowed a man to leave that camp. I would have taken every man and corralled him. I would not have sent them abroad with the disease.

Q. You do not understand me. If the disease was not thoroughly developed, would it not have been better to have established a typhoid-fever hospital, pure and simple, and let the other cases be treated in the other hospital?

A. I think so.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. State whether or not, in your opinion, it is the case with medical men as well as the ordinary person, that their hindsight is more acute than their foresight, so you can tell what ought to have been done better than you can tell what should be done.

A. Yes, sir; I can answer that this way: I think that a man plays ball better from the grand stand than elsewhere.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. State whether or not it is customary to have hospitals isolated for typhoid fever—in the cities, I mean.

A. No; it has not been done, but it should be. Because we have not done it is no reason it should not be done.

Q. Take our cities like Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago; have they any typhoid hospitals?

A. There are none that I know of.

Q. Then you give us to understand that it is treated in the same hospitals with other diseases?

A. Yes, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. Do they have typhoid wards?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they disconnected?

A. Yes, sir; but they open up.

Q. In your hospital, did you isolate the typhoid wards?

A. Yes, sir; I have them separate, but not taken away completely.

Q. State whether or not that accomplishes the same purpose as it would if entirely removed from the hospitals.

A. I don't think so, sir.

Q. Did it occur to the scientific medical mind before this time that they ought to be separated?

A. I think it did; but they have never put it into execution.

Q. I want to find out if a man had typhoid fever in the hospital in which other people are being treated, if it was criminal neglect or incompetency—what would you say about it?

A. Well, I don't think it would be incompetency; it would be following custom. We have never reached the point before in typhoid fever that we have now. We know its dangers; that the bacilli may come into the alimentary canal. In the past we have treated it, but never separately.

Q. There is no question, I think, that an epidemic should be isolated?

A. I think so.

Q. When cases arise as in that locality, starting, as you say, with two cases, I want to know whether the medical officer in charge ought to have seen reasonably the conditions that did prevail and ought to have isolated those cases. What do you say about that?

A. I should say it should have been done. That is what I should have done.

Q. Then tell us who was in charge.

A. I don't know.

Q. You did say that Major Bradbury had charge?

A. He did have charge when I was there for two days.

Q. There was another man there?

A. Dr. Huidekoper.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. I would like to ask you another question. Did you know of any officer in any department who willfully neglected his duty, or whose incompetency caused any suffering in that camp?

A. I did not.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. I would like to ask in justice to the medical officer there, if there were not many reasons why the cases might not have been detected, and why the medical officers might not be held responsible for the extent of the disease?

A. Yes, sir; I think so. They had no precedent for it, and I don't think we knew as much about typhoid fever before that as we do since. I didn't.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You testified to the fact that the hospitals were overcrowded. How long did that condition exist?

A. I answered that question. I don't know, sir. I was ordered to build the hospital.

Q. Do you know of anybody suffering or dying there from conditions caused by crowding?

A. No, sir. I want to read this [taking out telegram], with your permission. I picked up a paper last night referring to the Sixth Immunes, which said that

they had no cases in their camp and not a man had been sick in that regiment; that they had lived solely in the sunlight and hadn't gone to the woods at all; so I telegraphed to the executive officer to see how many men were in the hospital, because I received some of those patients. [Reads:] "Referring to the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry—admitted to Sternberg United States General Hospital, 117, and discharged, died, and furloughed, 53; remaining in hospital, 64. Everything in good shape."

Colonel DENBY. I understand that many immunes come from the North as well as the South.

By General DODGE:

Q. Doctor, I would like to ask you how you consider Camp Thomas as a camp?

A. I think it is a very healthy place. I think Chickamauga Park has been a very healthy place and will be so again. I have no doubt of it.

Q. Now, you speak in relation to reporting sickness, like typhoid fever, that it should go from the regimental surgeon to the brigade and division surgeon and then to the medical director. Don't you consider it the duty of every one of those officers, if there is typhoid in the camp, to know it without having to have it reported up through those channels?

A. Yes, sir; and they are allowed to do it. If there was any infectious diseases in the regiment he could go to the corps surgeon and report.

Q. Do you consider that with proper arrangements and proper energy it could be checked by isolating it?

A. I think you will find that the orders were given but not put into execution.

Q. Whose fault was that?

A. That evidently comes from the regimental commander.

Q. Where are the brigade and division commanders?

A. Well, of course, all through down. I know that General Breckinridge gave the orders, for I was in his camp when they were sent out—in regard to the sanitary conditions and what they were to do.

Q. But it was not done?

A. I have seen sinks within 20 feet of company kitchens.

Q. Was it that way when the camp was broken up?

A. Yes, sir. You can find the footprints there.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. And there was room enough to put them off farther if they wanted to?

A. Yes, sir. In one place they were put up within from 20 to 30 feet, and there was room for them to have been erected at least a quarter of a mile farther on.

By General DODGE:

Q. Can you give us that command?

A. That I can not do.

By General MCCOOK:

Q. Was that the Ninth Pennsylvania?

A. I can locate the place for you. I think it was the Fourteenth Minnesota. I am sure of the regiment, the Fourteenth Minnesota, and I think the Ninth Pennsylvania; and there was another regiment. It was either a New Hampshire or Carolina regiment. That was in Sanger's division, but whose brigade I can't say.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Is it wise, in your opinion, for 20,000 men to stay in a camp for a long time?

A. No, sir. I would keep them on the march.

Q. Is it wise to put them in great bodies, or send them out separated in small lots?

A. I think so.

Q. How long is it wise to stay in a camp?

A. Not over ten days.

Q. If provision be made to keep them two or three months or more, is not the whole site likely to become infected?

A. It is.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. As to the sinks, is it largely due to the configuration of the ground?

A. It is; but in this case I speak of it was level ground.

Q. They would not have to go through ravines or walk over hills?

A. No, sir.

Q. As soon as typhoid fever develops it spreads rapidly, doesn't it? What is the effect if the camp is immediately moved?

A. I think if the men were affected they would suffer rather by removal. I would recommend the removal of the patient and I would move them off 2 miles apart and split them up, but hold them in the same vicinity.

Q. You would not send them home?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you consider that the 60-cent ration, given to the hospitals, is sufficient to take care of the hospital; give them every thing that they want?

A. I have proven it

Q. You have no doubt of it?

A. No, sir.

Q. That amount you think sufficient for your hospital or any other hospital in the United States?

A. I will answer that, if you will allow me to, in this way: After paying my bills on the last day of the month I had \$207 left and on Tuesday I will draw again for the next ten days; I will probably draw \$2,000 and that will carry me along and my bills are all paid.

By General WILSON:

Q. Do I understand the ration is 60 cents a man besides the general ration?

A. No, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. In addition to that, you have the right to draw medical supplies from the Government?

A. Yes, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. If anything occurred in your hospital—any emergency—when you thought you needed anything on the moment, did you consider it necessary to go to higher authority, or did you have authority to obtain it immediately?

A. I had the authority to obtain it immediately; to go to Chattanooga for it, or order it myself and it would come down on the next train.

Q. Can you point out any officer at Chickamauga or anywhere else who did not respond promptly to your requisition?

A. I don't know a man sir; I have had everything I asked for; I have never been turned down on anything, from a toothpick up.

Q. I would like to ask one question in relation to the regimental hospital, or division: Isn't it a fact, that in regimental hospitals they get their own nurses while you hire men in the division hospitals?

A. I can't answer that as to the regimental hospitals. In my hospital I was able to get all I wanted.

Q. Is it not your experience that in regimental hospitals they detail men to take care of the sick?

A. Yes, sir; they detail men.



Q. They had no authority to hire men outside?

A. I don't think so.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. So far as you know, you know nothing about regimental hospitals?

A. I know nothing about them at all.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. On the march, regimental surgeons accompany their regiments?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. There are, as far as you know, with every regiment, a doctor, one or more?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was simply to examine and pass them on?

A. Yes; and prescribe for them.

Q. Oh, yes; but in other words, he simply prescribes for them and they walk on?

A. Yes, sir.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF CAPT. JAMES C. BALDRIDGE

Capt. JAMES C. BALDRIDGE, appearing before the commission, and having read to him the general scope of the inquiry, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. State your name and residence?

A. James C. Baldrige, 1308 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Q. When were you appointed to a position in the Army?

A. I was appointed on the 11th day of July.

Q. Last July?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position were you appointed to?

A. I was appointed to the rank of captain and commissary.

Q. You were at that time living in Chicago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What business were you engaged in?

A. I was engaged in the live-stock business, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Q. How long had you been engaged in business in Chicago?

A. A little over ten years.

Q. What duty were you assigned to in the Army after your appointment?

A. I was assigned to the Seventh Army Corps and was assigned by General Leas as brigade commissary of the First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

Q. Where was that brigade?

A. It was at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla.

Q. What troops did you find in that brigade?

A. I found the First North Carolina, the Second New Jersey, and the Second Illinois regiments.

Q. Where were they camped?

A. They were camped north of Jacksonville in the edge of the city limits, about a mile or nearly a mile from the principal part of the city.

Q. What was the character of the encampment? Were they in the open or were they under trees?

A. They were partly encamped in open groves and partly out in the open. The Second Illinois had first choice of the camp. They arrived first. They had their site in a fine grove, all pine trees. Our brigade headquarters were in a pine grove.

Q. What is your opinion as to the suitableness of that encampment?

A. It was good.

Q. What was the condition of the health of the troops when you got there?

A. It was good.

Q. What was the supply of water for that brigade?

A. The water was obtained from the city waterworks, which is supplied with two artesian wells.

Q. They got their water, then, from these artesian wells?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of the water?

A. Very good.

Q. Any objection made to the water?

A. No, sir; none whatever.

Q. The supply was abundant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I don't want to detain you on matters of mere health, but a question or two will not be improper. Did you personally know anything about the way the camps were laid out—I mean more particularly as to the location of the sinks?

A. I knew where some of the sinks were used by the men. I was not in them.

Q. Well, were not those sinks properly located?

A. I should say they were, as well as could be in a camp. They were along a street. The Second New Jersey were west of the street, the other two regiments were east of the street, and those sinks and the bath houses all bordered on that street; that is, on each side of it.

Q. You visited the camps, sometimes, didn't you?

A. I visited the kitchens pertaining to my department.

Q. How were the kitchens kept?

A. Well, I found some kitchens when I went there which I thought hardly up to what they should be. We undertook to institute all the reforms we could. Of course, the Army is not supplied with thoroughbred cooks all the way through, but I should say the kitchens were, and are, in a fair condition.

Q. Are these troops still there?

A. Two regiments are there. The Second New Jersey has been ordered mustered out, and are at home on furlough.

Q. What is the health of the troops as compared with what it was when you got there?

A. It is not so good.

Q. What do you ascribe that to?

A. Well, I find it to be, as a general rule, after the men have remained there two months in camp in that climate, they seem to take the fevers common to that country—the dengue fever and typhoid fever. Many of the troops have been there four months or more.

Q. When you went there, was there any typhoid fever?

A. I did not hear of any.

Q. Any of this dengue fever?

A. That comes in September.

Q. Is that incidental to that country?

A. It seems to be. I was informed by a gentleman in Jacksonville—which is a city of very fine sanitary conditions—that the doctors informed him that there were perhaps a thousand cases of dengue fever among the citizens.

Q. Do you know how many were sick in the army there?

A. No, sir, I do not know; I have not the data.

Q. Now, Captain, your particular business was to furnish supplies, was it not?

A. Yes, sir; to furnish subsistence.

Q. Had you any previous adaptation, by experience or otherwise, for that office?

A. I was assigned to that office from the fact that I had had experience with meats and flour. I was in the milling business eighteen years ago, and was regarded as a practical man in the staples of subsistence.

Q. Then you knew all about meat?

A. I would not want to say "all about meat."

Q. A good deal?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You lived in Chicago and handled fresh meat?

A. My business was not directly in handling meat. I was in the live-stock business ten years, and in the slaughterhouses quite a good deal, as my business led me, and my observation, of course, taught me the different grades of meat.

Q. Taking the question of flour: How did you get your flour at Jacksonville?

A. I got my flour from the depot commissary.

Q. You drew requisitions on the depot commissary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that all you had to do?

A. That is all I had to do to get it.

Q. And he delivered it to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what did you do with it?

A. Issued it to the regiments.

Q. How did you issue it to the regiments?

A. I drew my supplies at the depot commissary, at the storehouses. I would have my regimental wagons present, with the regimental commissary officers, and issued their rations to them direct to the regiments.

Q. What did the men do with the flour?

A. There was a part of the command that had a contract when I first went there with Jacksonville bakers to furnish them with flour and get bread for it—exchanged flour for bread. One regiment, however, took the flour to their camp and baked it—the First North Carolina Regiment.

Q. One took the flour to their camp and baked it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did that work well?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did they bake it?

A. They have what is termed a field bakery with a capacity of baking 800 loaves in ten hours. That is about the capacity of the one we used there.

Q. Did this regiment bake all its flour?

A. They have taken a part of their flour rations recently in corn meal, since the depot commissary ceased to furnish hard bread or crackers. They took two-tenths of their rations in corn meal.

Q. Is that corn meal demanded by any great number of men?

A. Yes, sir; it seems to be demanded by the men under me. One regiment, the Second Illinois, demanded one-tenth corn meal; the North Carolina regiment drew two-tenths.

Q. The other regiment that drew flour, how did it work?

A. Well, that was not a success. One regiment had a contract of that kind. We had complaints from them in regard to the bread, and I made an investigation and found that they were drawing on an average of 41½ loaves to the company, which was equal to three-sevenths of a pound of bread to the man per day. Companies then averaged 95 men on rations at that time, which was the latter

part of August. When I made the investigation it was the 30th of August. That regiment was then under orders to go to Pablo Beach. They took regimental bakeries with them, supposing there would be difficulties about getting bakers, etc. They had their bread baked at the hotel bakeries at Pablo Beach.

Q. You found the regiments that baked their own bread saved money for the company funds, did they?

A. The regiment that went at it early, the Second Virginia, their commissary sergeant gave me the data of their experience in that matter. They saved out of their flour. The Government bought their savings back from them. They saved for August \$330, and issued at the same time to their companies, averaging about 95 men, 75 good loaves a day, or 400 loaves a day more than the regiment I spoke of that was not using the bakery, which was equal in money and bread altogether, \$25 per day.

Q. And the regimental bread made by the regiment was better than that made by the baker?

A. Decidedly so.

Q. Now, on the question of coffee, something has been said about the impropriety of issuing green coffee. What kind of coffee did you use?

A. At first we drew roasted coffee and then we got green coffee after we got the Government roasters. Then they issued green coffee, but recently we have received roasted coffee. I find, however, while green coffee would not be adapted to a travel ration, or fighting-line ration, I find the men clamor for green coffee in the camps there; so much so, that at my last issue, which was a week ago yesterday, my regiment asked for green coffee; if they could not get all green, they wanted part green. The subordinates in the storehouses could not furnish that, from the fact that my invoice called for roasted coffee; and one regiment—the Second Illinois—were so anxious to get green coffee that they made special request to get green coffee.

Q. What reason did they give?

A. They claimed the other coffee was not so strong. They got a better grade of coffee.

Q. What is your opinion about it?

A. My opinion coincides with the experience of the men.

Q. Do you think it best to issue green coffee?

A. To an army in camp; but not in active marching or fighting service.

Q. In regard to meat, how did you get it?

A. The depot commissary issued to me an order on the contractor, Armour & Co.

Q. You made a requisition?

A. Yes, sir; and the depot commissary issued to me an order for the number of pounds of meat my brigade was entitled to, and I took that to Armour & Co. and deposited the order and at the same time I gave to Armour & Co. the number of pounds of meat due to each regiment and detail for ten days. Armour & Co. placed these amounts to the credit of these regiments and details on that order, and issued it every ten days—or eleven days at the last of a month having thirty-one days; and they would go each morning to the refrigerator car and draw meat.

Q. Did that car belong to Armour & Co.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they always have it there?

A. Yes, sir; I never saw it fail but once, and then they got it there before 6 o'clock in the morning. The car trucks broke in some way.

Q. Was all this meat from the refrigerator car?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't buy any on the hoof?

A. No, sir.



Q. You got it all from Armour & Co.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the condition of it?

A. Good.

Q. Had you any complaints about it?

A. A few complaints.

Q. How does that kind of meat compare with beef fresh from the slaughterers?

A. Well, I should say, on the whole, it is better. It is ripier than meat just slaughtered.

Q. I didn't mean immediately slaughtered. I mean the way the butchers sold it.

A. You mean meat slaughtered this evening and furnished to-morrow?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. That is too fresh. I found, on August 29, a car of meat complained of. It had a refrigerator-car odor. A refrigerator car has an odor special to itself, but it is not a fetid odor. It does not indicate decomposition, and the men were not acquainted with refrigerator beef—of course, a large per cent are not acquainted with the refrigerator odor, and they concluded the meat was bad—the Second New Jersey claimed it was not good. I went into their camp and I inspected their meat at the car. I go to the car every morning when I am at home, unless I am sick, and am used to the odor. They complained of their meat and called me up to inspect it. The regimental inspection was performed by the chief commissary, and was final without appeal; but I went up and inspected that meat and I found nothing materially bad with it, I found the refrigerator-car odor, yet they rejected it. I took some of that meat to our place and cooked it and ate it, and found it good; and I have lived since.

Q. Did anything else take place in regard to that meat?

A. They rejected it, and some men picked it up, and a detail of men took it to the city and sold it for 8 cents per pound.

Q. After the regiment rejected it?

A. Yes, sir; I was informed that was done.

Q. When anything is bad and is condemned, what do you do with it?

A. We take it back to the depot commissary and get other goods for it.

Q. Do you have to have a survey first?

A. No, sir; I have never had but one. I have never drawn really but one ration that I was under the necessity to send back, and that was some hard bread that was infected with weevil. The boxes were closed when we received it, and when we opened it we found it to be in bad condition. I went at once to Major Ruthers, who is a depot commissary of Jacksonville, Fla.

Q. He furnishes for all the army?

A. Yes, sir; everything that comes to the soldiers there. I told him that it had weevil in it, and he said, "Captain, spare me the burden of taking it back here in the storehouse. Call a board of survey and have it destroyed. I don't want to take it to the storehouse. It will affect everything the weevil gets into." I ordered a board of survey and the bread was burned. Our instructions are if we find any component part of the rations bad, to simply at once close up the package and take it back to the depot commissary. If it is potatoes or onions, we take them back and get good from the contractors. We draw from him direct. And that would also pertain to meats, but other things we must take back to our depot commissary and get other goods for them.

Q. Then you don't wait for a board of survey?

A. No, sir.

Q. You immediately take the articles back and get good ones for them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has that been your invariable practice there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In regard to the meat, did you have any further trouble; if so, what?

A. On that day, when I was inspecting meat for the Second New Jersey, they begged me to get them something other than fresh meat. I said, "I can get you corn beef." They said, "Well, we want corn beef;" so we got that. They rejected that. They claimed it was unsound, and so on.

Q. Was that in brine, or what?

A. I didn't see it at the cooler at Armour's. I only saw it on their meat tables, and I saw some after it was cooked. In fact, I took some and had it cooked, and I ate that and it tasted all right. I am not a lover of corn beef, but it tasted sound.

Q. Did you have any trouble in securing your supplies for your brigade?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever had a requisition dishonored?

A. No, sir; my first requisition for corn meal for the North Carolina regiment—the first time they gave us notice to furnish corn meal came in a little late. There was quite a run on corn meal—they had a number of troops from the Southern States that wanted corn meal, and by the time they got to me the corn meal was exhausted. We had to wait three or four days until they got their corn meal, but they had the eight-tenths of flour issued and did not suffer for bread.

Q. What did you do with that bad bread? You said something about the bad bread with the weevil in it. What was done with it?

A. Burned up by orders of the regimental officers.

Q. And you saw no more bad bread?

A. No, sir.

Q. How were all the troops supplied?

A. With the full ration.

Q. What is the ration?

A. Ration of hard bread, 1 pound; soft bread or flour, 18 ounces to the man per day.

Q. When you issue flour, you don't issue hard bread?

A. There was a time when we issued seven-tenths flour and three-tenths hard bread. Now they do not issue hard bread, which is a great relief to the men.

Q. Is that good bread that they make? Did you eat the bread yourself?

A. Yes, sir; it is good bread; I have eaten it.

Q. Did you see any case of suffering among the men on account of not getting enough to eat?

A. Never did, sir.

Q. In the matter of health, Captain, did their health improve or get worse after you got there?

A. It has declined since I got there. It was comparatively healthy when I went there.

Q. You are not a doctor, but I imagine you know something about these things?

A. My business is to feed the men.

Q. There are sinks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Typhoid fever?

A. Typhoid and dengue fever, or what we call malaria or breakbone fever.

Q. Did you go through the hospitals?

A. No, sir.

Q. To what do you ascribe this falling off in the health? You say the men were perfectly fed?

A. I say they were well fed as far as the department is concerned. The ration was very liberal and it was promptly issued to the men, and if cooked properly they would be well fed. There was imperfect cooking in some of the companies.

Q. Had you good tents?

A. Yes, sir; fairly so.

Q. Location of tents good?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Water good?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How does it happen that sickness broke out?

A. Well, I should say that it may be ascribed to the assembling together of large bodies of men. We had, I think, at one time there nearly 30,000 men, and that climate is oppressive.

Q. What kind of climate, wet and hot?

A. It rains a good deal, sir.

Q. Like a tropical climate?

A. Yes, sir; it rains a great deal.

Q. How are the nights?

A. They are close, and heavy dews fall. Our tents and clothing in the morning are very damp. It seems as if you need some one to iron out your clothes; but about 8 o'clock in the morning we have a breeze from the sea there.

Q. From the sea?

A. I suppose so. We are 14 or 15 miles from the sea. It comes up the St. Johns River. The assembly of large bodies of men always proves more or less unhealthy, and at this season of the year fevers seem to be prevalent in that country.

Q. Is there anything in the question of men buying pies and beer and overripe fruit in the neighborhood? Did you observe anything of that kind?

A. Well, I noticed the men about the canteens in the regiment. They are well patronized—the canteens. Beer is sold in all the canteens in the army, and in the city. I noticed a great many down there. I saw them going in saloons. I did not see them drink, for I am very seldom in saloons, and I was not an eyewitness, but I know that there was considerable drinking. The city is well regulated, but I think that has something to do with the health of the men. The fruit in that country decomposes rapidly.

Q. Have you anything else that you would like to state in regard to the operation of your department? Was there any neglect—willful or otherwise—any failure to perform duty?

A. No, sir.

Q. You were appointed from civil life?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had never been in the army?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you alone in the brigade?

A. I am the chief commissary officer.

Q. Had you anyone under you?

A. My clerk.

Q. Then you did the whole work?

A. Yes, sir. I had under me the regimental commissaries.

Q. Did you have any trouble in acquiring sufficient efficiency to perform that work?

A. Well, of course I had to study hard and work hard to get up with it. I got up at 3.30 o'clock in the morning to go to the meat car and inspect the beef, and kept going.

Q. You hold that an intelligent business man can acquire that branch of information and knowledge by reasonable adaptation and study?

A. Well, he ought to have experience with the staples of subsistence, at least, before he undertakes such duties?

Q. Have you got any paper from any superior officers in regard to your qualifications?

A. I have.

Q. Will you let me see it, please?

A. They were not gotten up for this committee; I have papers from Colonel Wood.

Q. Who commanded your brigade?

A. Gen. A. S. Burt.

(Letters as to qualifications handed to Colonel Denby.)

By General McCook:

Q. Did the Commissary Department furnish you any way to roast this green coffee?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it?

A. They furnished a Government roaster to each company and each band.

Q. How did they succeed?

A. They succeeded in two regiments. I heard no complaint. I heard some complaint in the Second New Jersey Regiment. They were only used for one issue of coffee. They were glad to have roasted coffee. The fuel was yellow pine and they claimed that it was too hot.

Q. Did it have a rotary movement?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. You say that some of the men asked for the green coffee. You did not directly state to us whether any complaint against its use was made; did any complain?

A. I heard no complaints at all. Well, by the way, I spoke about this New Jersey regiment complaining. Their roasters did not work satisfactorily. Their fuel was too hot. They at that time indicated that they would rather have roasted coffee. That was just before they left the camp.

Q. You spoke of hard bread with weevil in it. Did you have an idea when it was sent and how long it was baked?

A. Yes, sir; the boxes showed where it came from. It was made in St. Louis. I forget the name of the firm that made it, but it was made in May and was directed on the box to "Tampa, Fla."

Q. May of this year?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. For my own information, I would like to know something about this canteen matter. Under whose control is it?

A. Under regimental control.

Q. Did they get their supplies from you or make their purchases outside?

A. I have nothing to do with the canteen at all. That is simply a side issue.

Q. Do you know where this beer was bought?

A. No, sir; I have no knowledge of it whatever. It has no connection with my department.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Do you furnish any whisky at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. Never handled any whisky?

A. No, sir; I am not in the whisky business. I am in the subsistence business.

Q. They used to have it in '61 and '63?

A. The doctors handle it now.

Q. Do you keep commissary supplies to sell?

A. No, sir. I have been ordered to establish a store for the sale of commissary



goods and have issued a requisition for the goods. We are near a city and we can get the goods from dealers. I have never had a single call for goods.

Q. Doesn't the chief commissary down there sell a good deal?

A. No, sir; we buy from the dealers. There has never been a call on me for any goods whatever.

Q. There are toilet articles in the town?

A. I suppose there have been; there are stores there.

By General DODGE:

Q. Captain, you spoke of regiments getting different portions of rations. Did you have any trouble when they objected to one ration in getting another—in making the changes?

A. No, sir. On the meat ration we are now drawing one-tenth of canned salmon. We take that off the three-tenths bacon or the seven-tenths beef—generally off the bacon. We can go to the contractor, and in place of drawing beef (this has nothing to do with the commissary department—the commissary department only issues beef and bacon), a regimental commissary can go to the meat contractors and can draw, in place of his beef, pork sausage of a very high grade, as good as Armour & Co. make in Chicago. He can draw ham, mutton, or corned beef. Some of my regiments availed themselves of almost all of these varieties. In fact, I wrote a paper to General Burt, and he issued it as an order, ordering the regimental commissaries to avail themselves of all the varieties for the men. They did not draw much mutton. The men did not seem to want it. They drew a great many hams. They draw hams on the basis of 10 cents, for mutton on the basis of 9½ cents. The beef contract is at \$6.95 per 100 pounds.

Q. What was your experience with the regimental commissaries? Were they generally competent and attentive to their duties?

A. I have had two out of three I would consider in the main as competent officers, and they worked well. In the Second New Jersey, when I was there, they had a good officer, Lieutenant Stalks, but he went home to resign. He was a very careful and competent officer, but he only served a short time. They had a substitute who was an officer who had recently been connected with a newspaper and who had no experience whatever, of course, and he was assigned by the colonel of that regiment, and it got into trouble in regard to its commissary department.

Q. What regiment went to Pablo Beach?

A. The Second New Jersey.

Q. I have a statement that I will read to you. This is a letter written on September 12, from one of the men from the Second New Jersey Regiment. He says, "Such a lot of such weak, broken-down, neglected looking men as those of the Second New Jersey Regiment were never seen before. You will not believe it when I tell you the cause is starvation." State who is to blame for that, if such is the case.

A. The first issue I made as to that regiment was on the 10th day of August, commencing the 11th. They had the full rations that the United States Government issues to its troops, in every sense. This is the regiment I spoke of that had made that bad-bread deal with the bakery when they went to Pablo. When they were detached they were running their own business down there. In fact, when the brigade commissary issued the rations to the regiment his authority and power over these rations ended, and this same officer that I referred to was the officer that was running the business at the time that communication was written. They were getting seven-tenths beef and three-tenths bacon. They didn't like their bacon. I might speak of that as I mention it now. The first issue was rather coarse bacon. Major Ruthers ordered us to open every box and inspect every piece, and if we found any bad meat to reject the box. He said not to take any meat out of the box that was objectionable. Then the next meat was in canvas,

which is one-eleventh the weight of the meat. We now add on 10 per cent of the weight so as to give full rations, and the bacon is very good. These men of the Second New Jersey Regiment didn't seem to take well to bacon, and they were very peculiar in regard to some of their rations. One day a captain complained of his meat. He said that his beef was all fat, and that has never occurred since God Almighty created the bovine family.

Q. Did you reissue to this regiment any part or parts of the rations, or change it as they desired?

A. Changed it as far as could be, under the Army Regulations.

Q. That's what I mean—under the Army Regulations?

A. Yes, sir. They complained against the hominy. We were assigned five-tenths beans, 25 per cent rice, and 25 per cent hominy. They claimed the hominy was not suitable for that regiment, and I gave them 50 per cent rice and 50 per cent beans. I made that correction for them.

Q. You said after the ration left you and went to the regimental commissary, that of course you had no further control over it; but if you saw anything being done with that ration that was not proper—

A. (Interjecting.) I would surely make a complaint, but I would have to do it through regimental authority.

Q. Now, we have another statement here: "Rutherford company's fate." It says: "There is not a company in the regiment with less than 20 sick men on the list; and one company, Company L, of Rutherford, has 58 sick, and 10 of their men have died."

A. That regiment seemed to get sick rapidly. Some of them were sick before they went to the seashore, but that seemed to develop the seeds of disease. There were two companies of the regiment left behind, and they remained comparatively healthy.

Q. How did this regiment keep their camp?

A. I think in good condition. Their camp, I thought, was laid out rather closely. I thought they had made themselves rather compact as a camp. It struck my eye in that way. However, I was not an experienced military man, and I paid little attention to the laying out of the camp. I went there to feed men.

Q. And it says here: "What is at the bottom of all this? Nothing but the insufficient food given the men. Take the bread question, for instance."

A. I was sent there by order of General Burt to make a thorough investigation of their troubles, and I called together the regimental and company officers, the regimental and company commissaries, the company cooks, and I said to them on this bread question—I said: "Gentlemen, I want to know your condition. You say you are short of bread and you have received the flour ration, and I want to know what you are getting." There were 9 companies present. The others were out on detail duty, and I have a memorandum, which I took at the time. I had the major in command to call the roll of companies. I said, "Be careful, gentlemen: this is to be the basis of an official report." I took their figures. The companies averaged 95 on rations and their total average to the company was 41½ loaves of bread a day, or three-sevenths of a loaf of bread to a man. That was the condition they were in; and they went to Pablo Beach shortly after that and took their oven with them and were going to put it up, and stated to me that they had arranged with the hotel man there to bake their bread. Their flour was shipped to them at Pablo Beach.

Q. Did you consider that sufficient bread?

A. No, sir; I did not. I said to them: "Gentlemen, I can not come up here and build that bakery, but if I were you, gentlemen, and I could not get anything else to shelter that bakery, I would take off my shirts and make a covering over it and go to work, baking bread and feeding these men."

By GOVERNOR WOODBURY:

Q. How much should they have?

A. One pound and eight ounces. Eighteen ounces of flour (which is the ration allowed the men), when well baked, will make 24 ounces of bread.

By General DODGE:

Q. What became of the flour, that they didn't get this?

A. They had their own contract with the bakery that their regimental commissary officer had made. This was the regiment that had a contract with a downtown bakery. I think they were to get 80 per cent in weight of bread for the flour, when they ought to have had over 100 per cent. I said they ought to have had over a pound, if properly baked, and if you will figure it out on that basis you can see for yourself.

Q. What did the colonel say in answer to that?

A. He was not present that day. Major Jackson was the regimental officer of the regiment that day. The colonel was at Pablo Beach looking after the future camp.

Q. What did the major say?

A. It seemed to startle the major. He was not looking after that part of the business. He thought it was entirely inadequate.

Q. Did they take any action that you know of?

A. Yes, sir; they were building their bakery, as I said before. They had it weatherboarded, and their order was that they should move to Pablo and take their bakery, and instead of using it they said they had the opportunity of using the bakery in the hotel.

By GOVERNOR WOODBURY:

Q. Were they satisfied that the fault was not with their commissary?

A. They could not help but see where the fault was.

Q. Did they acknowledge whose fault it was?

A. No; they did not make any actual acknowledgment. The inspector-general of the Seventh Army Corps investigated that regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Guild. I saw his report. He wound it up by saying that the commissary and quartermaster's departments of the regiment were entirely inefficient, and recommended that they should be reorganized. They were going out of the service, and that was not necessary.

By General DODGE:

Q. It says here: "The Government allows us flour enough for 160 loaves, and we get but 20 to 50 loaves a day. This can not be due to oversight, but bold and outrageous robbery. Coffee, meat, and potatoes are short in the same proportion." What about the coffee and meat?

A. The meat was issued as to other troops. The coffee was issued the full ration. The potatoes and onions were issued the full rations. I drew potatoes and onions every ten days, but the contractors allowed them to draw it every five days, so that the vegetables would not spoil. My method of issuing potatoes and onions in that regiment was the same as it was in others. We simply gave orders for potatoes and onions. They are written orders, stating the amount to which each command or detail is entitled.

Q. This paper says: "I have a detailed account before me of what we are allowed by the Government and exactly what we have received since July 1, and hope some day to be able to use it as evidence against those who are responsible for our rations." What kind of a report did you make to your brigade commander?

A. I made the report on the basis I have just stated, that the men were receiving the average number of loaves of bread to the company,  $41\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, three-sevenths of a pound to a man.



Q. Did you make a report as to the efficiency of the supply officers?

A. My report showed that, but the regiment was then ready to go to Pablo Beach.

Q. Do you know whether the brigade commander made reports and took it up?

A. He took it up at that time. I suppose he made complaint doubtless to the Seventh Army Corps, as the Inspector-General took up the question at once and made an investigation, and at that time they went away, I think on the 2d day of September, and this investigation occurred on the 31st of August. The general was not slow in looking after these things, as far as that is concerned.

Q. And you say the report of the Inspector-General was that the officers of the regiment were inefficient?

A. The organization of the regimental commissary department was inefficient, and recommended that it be reorganized.

Q. How long after that was the regiment sent home?

A. They left Pablo Beach perhaps a couple of weeks ago. They were there quite a while at Pablo Beach.

By General WILSON:

Q. How far is it from Jacksonville?

A. About 16 miles, south of the mouth of the river.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you know why it was moved to Pablo?

A. That is the common practice with a good many regiments—to give them an outing, send them to the beach and let them have the benefit of the sea breezes and bathing, etc. The regiment, as I said before, had a good many of the men sick before they went there.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What was the character of the potatoes issued in the rations?

A. When I first went with the army the potatoes were not very good. It was early in the season and the potatoes were not yet ripe, and of course in that warm climate they became rather bad, although the contractors hand picked the potatoes a good deal.

Q. Where were they obtained?

A. In the region of St. Louis, so I was informed. They were the summer potato. Now they are getting them farther North; they are much better now.

Q. Did you ever hear there was anything in these potatoes raised in that country that rendered them unfit for food?

A. No, sir; I never saw any potatoes claimed to be grown in that section.

Q. Did you know of any brought to you that were not good because of the locality in which they were raised?

A. Of course any potatoes shipped to a tropical climate are not going to last very long.

By General MCCOOK:

Q. Why was the Second New Jersey selected to be mustered out?

A. They seemed to get homesick and demoralized, and the governor sent an investigating committee down there, and I think that committee recommended that the men be mustered out. I have a memorandum of all the issues, just as they were made. I have it in my pocket.

By General DODGE:

Q. Will you give it to us?

A. I have the issue that was made August 21 to 31, which was issued on the 20th. That embraces eleven days. That is the first issue I have a memorandum of. The total is 13,043 rations for the eleven days; beef, 11,412 pounds; bacon, 2,924



pounds; flour, 10,250 pounds; hard bread, 3,900 pounds; beans, 975 pounds; rice, 325 pounds; hominy, 325 pounds; potatoes, 9,170 pounds; onions, 2,608 pounds; tomatoes, 860 two-pound cans; coffee, 1,290 pounds; sugar, 1,950 pounds; vinegar, 129 gallons; salt, 525 pounds; soap, 525 pounds; candles, 190 pounds; pepper, 31 pounds. That was the issue for these eleven days—the last eleven days in August.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you mean that is what the New Jersey regiment got?

A. Yes, sir; the Second New Jersey alone. I have the issue made for the first ten days in September. I made that on August 31. This is the original memorandum book: Flour, 12,459 pounds (they drew 12,454; they were short 5 pounds in the make-up, but that was made up by some other ration); bacon, 2,491 pounds; beef, 9,690 pounds; beans, 825 pounds; rice, 270 pounds; hominy, 270 pounds; potatoes, 7,752 pounds (this was based on a total ration of 11,075, the regiments being decreased by sickness and furloughs; a great many of these men had gone home); onions, 2,215 pounds; tomatoes, 730 cans; coffee, 1,100 pounds; sugar, 1,650 pounds; vinegar, 110 gallons; salt, 440 pounds; pepper, 27 pounds; soap, 440 pounds; candles, 160 pounds; matches, 312 boxes.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you know whether this regiment sold any of their rations for the purpose of obtaining any other supplies?

A. I don't know anything about the inside business of the regiments. I only know what I issue to the regimental officers and commissaries.

Q. Were they in the habit of doing that?

A. Only on the bread question. That was a common habit there.

Q. Can you give the name of the regimental and commissary sergeant?

A. The regimental commissary or acting regimental commissary took charge about the 10th of August—Lieutenant Lord. The officer prior to that—the first officer—was Lieutenant Bell; the next, Lieutenant Stalks. The commissary sergeant was Sergeant Dumont.

Q. At the time you issued these rations, did you have any complaints from the other two regiments of the brigade?

A. None whatever, except the bad food mentioned, and three companies of the Second Illinois at one time complained of their beef. All rations are alike with all the regiments. They don't draw the same rations, but they draw the same proportions.

Q. You issue for sick men and all?

A. No, sir; we do not issue for the men in the hospitals. The number of my last issue to that regiment, September 10, was 1,085. The last figures I read were 11,000 and over, and the issue was for ten days. That would show quite a cutting down, yet the number of sick is not so great. At the time of that investigation they stated they had 95 men to the company. That leaves 11 out for different causes. They lost a few men by death at that camp. When they went to Pablo Beach they had a few men sick, but it seems when they got down there they got sick very rapidly. On September 11 to 20 they only had 10,850 rations, or 1,085 men, on September 10. Beef, 9,493; bacon, 2,440; flour, 12,206 pounds; beans, 813; rice, 270 (on that day they drew 540 pounds of rice; they drew their hominy in rice; that was their request); potatoes, 7,595 (that is, seven-tenths rations of potatoes; one pound of potatoes is the ration of a man); they drew 20 per cent onions and 10 per cent tomatoes; onions, 2,170 pounds; tomatoes, 723 cans; coffee, roasted, 868; sugar, 1,627; vinegar, 108 gallons (they are not particular about vinegar; they draw by the barrel, and never break barrels, and sometimes it is more and sometimes it is less); salt, 432 pounds; soap, the same; pepper, 27; candles, 62; baking powder, 402.

Q. What grade of sugar was used?

A. A fair grade of white sugar; not a high grade.

Q. Do you know the name?

A. No; there was no names on the packages.

Q. Was it brown sugar?

A. No; not brown, but not a white sugar. I made up a ration for that regiment on the 19th of September, but they were under marching orders, and the depot commissary asked me to cut their rations out of my returns. In fact, they were detailed men and I did not have to help them, but I did the best I could for them.

Q. In the issue of canned goods, did you deduct the weight of tare—the weight of the tin?

A. Two-pound cans of tomatoes are issued to the soldiers at one pound and a half; a gallon can is issued at 6½. I found no marks of anything crooked. I will say, in regard to the officers of the Second New Jersey, it impressed me, it was simply a question of not knowing how. For instance, when they left for Pablo Beach they left two companies in camp; but these two companies, had shipped their potatoes and nearly all their goods except a fragment I had. They shipped them to Pablo which left them without any issue. At the store we did not break packages. A regiment never overdraws on me. I take the surplus to my store tent with the rations issued to the citizen employees, and there the regiments come and get their balances of me. I had, fortunately, that Friday evening quite a good surplus for the New Jersey regiment. Captain Parker, of Company C, sent a communication that several men had been left, and he said he had no rations. I went to General Burt, and I said: "I have to take care of these men." And he said: "Of course, take care of the men." I went over to Armour's people and asked where these men were to get their meat the next morning. He said that it could be drawn at their cooler down in the city. I arranged for one company team to go out there after it. I ordered 17 pounds of beef to be taken off the Pablo beef and added on for these men. I had the men go and get potatoes and onions really against the order. I went up on Saturday evening and saw the captain, to see if they were fixed up for over Sunday. He said he was in fine condition. I had advised and instructed them to leave one-third ration at that time for the companies that were going and leave a ration for these two companies, and yet they shipped them off. They repeated that.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF CAPT. JACOB H. CULVER.

Capt. Jacob H. Culver then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you please state your name, rank, your arm of the service, when you went into the service, how long you served, and where?

A. Jacob H. Culver; captain; Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; May 7, and was mustered into the service on the 14th day of May, 1898. I received my orders to report to Colonel Grigsby. I was mustered in at Lincoln, Nebr., and proceeded by rail on my trip to Chickamauga, reporting there on the 23d of May. Mine was the first troop of the regiment to report.

Q. How long did you remain at Chickamauga?

A. Until the 11th day of September, when we were mustered out.

Q. Are you in the service at present?

A. I am not, sir. I am just here to make my final settlement.

Q. Where was your camp? Within what is known as the limits of the park?

A. Yes, sir: on the Lafayette road, almost directly east of Leiter station, about three-quarters of a mile. That was our first camp.

Q. Did you perform the duties of a line officer or were you detailed to staff duty?

A. I commanded my troop, with the exception of possibly two weeks, when I commanded a squadron.

Q. You were with the troops then constantly in camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you seen previous service?

A. Yes, sir: in the First Wisconsin Infantry during the war of the rebellion. I served through the war.

Q. State, in as concise a way as you can, how you were supplied as to commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance stores, how your sick men, if you had any, were cared for, and state what the sanitary condition of your camp was, and everything that occurred affecting the comfort of your men during the period of your service at Camp Thomas. Just give us a general narrative of the service and the manner in which you were supplied, just as it would strike an old soldier.

A. When I went into the service I belonged to the National Guard; we were partially equipped with quartermaster stores and ordnance stores, which we took along to camp with us.

Q. Were you in the cavalry of the National Guard?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You might state to what extent you were armed when you left your rendezvous.

A. We were armed with the Springfield carbine and such equipments as saddles, bridles, and blankets, and a fatigue uniform.

Q. Did you have sabers?

A. Yes, sir; but no revolvers, and also 12 ordinary common tents. Our troop originally consisted of 42 men, and we only had equipment enough for that number. We landed at Chickamauga in good condition and fared well, both in transportation and food. Soon after we got to camp I made requisitions for bridles and received them promptly.

Q. State as you go along how you were assigned to your camp.

A. I met Colonel Grigsby and he personally conducted me to the camp.

Q. It was already located when you got there?

A. It was located; yes, sir. We marked out the camp for the regiment and went into the woods, which I think would have been better had it been in the open field, but it was very dry and comfortable. We received our rations promptly; had no trouble at all, and only subsisted on hard bread about a week, I think, and then we received soft bread. We had plenty of excellent soft bread thereafter, and we received fresh meat when we first went there. I think about three times a week, possibly only twice. After that we had an abundance of fresh meat four or five times a week. I only remember one instance when the fresh meat was a little tainted, and on investigating the matter found that it had been left by the commissary in the open sun for a while, but as we had plenty of it we had it condemned and exchanged.

Q. You got meat then in exchange for the tainted meat?

A. Yes, sir. My commissary complained.

Q. What commissary?

A. Our company commissary.

Q. You had a sergeant detailed as a commissary?



A. Yes, sir; an acting sergeant. He complained once that the pork was not good. It was a little warm, and I investigated and found that it came in sacks; there was a little dirt on one side.

Q. That was bacon?

A. Yes, sir; dry salt bacon. The rest of the meat was good and I proceeded to have that condemned, but before I got it condemned, the boys traded it off and sold it for 5 cents per pound, and bought eggs, butter, and cabbage with it. We had plenty of it after that. The other provisions that we received there was no complaint about. Of course, we received a better variety than in my former service.

Q. What did you receive in the way of vegetables?

A. Potatoes, beans, rice, and occasionally onions. We had canned tomatoes issued to us, and also canned salmon on certain days.

Q. What was the character of the coffee?

A. The coffee was very good, sir.

Q. Was it issued to you green or brown?

A. Brown mostly. I think about for two weeks we received green coffee, which we proceeded to brown.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did you have the buzzacott oven?

A. Yes, sir; I think it is used in our National Guard service now. We were furnished a roaster the latter part of the service.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Proceed with your story.

A. At first we were somewhat crowded, but soon received our shelter tents, and we buttoned them together and made larger tents and made it sufficient, and those not issued were made into flies for the ordinary tent. The ordnance stores were probably the slowest in being issued to us.

Q. What was the final strength of your company? You had 42 in your National Guard company?

A. Eighty-one we enlisted. Our regiment was allowed 1,000 men.

Q. Did you receive horses?

A. Yes sir; about the 6th of June, and they received a part of the horses on the 10th and 20th of June.

Q. You speak of having a portion of your horse equipment when you left home. When did you receive the balance?

A. In June.

Q. At the time or subsequent to the time when you received your horses?

A. Subsequent.

Q. How long subsequent?

A. I think it was about the 25th of June that we received the Kräg-Jorgensen carbines, and we had received some equipment before that time.

Captain HOWELL. I should like to ask what the object is in having the testimony of this man taken?

General DODGE. There have been some complaints as to how readily this regiment received its supplies.

Q. State, Captain, if you know whether the other companies of your regiment received the same as you have stated this received.

A. Yes, sir; they all received them. There were some eight days' difference between the time that these different troops that constituted the regiment reported. The South Dakota troop came in following my own, and later on the ones from Montana. There were two troops from South Dakota and two from North Dakota and two from Montana, besides my own from Nebraska. They all received their equipments between the first and last part of June.



Q. How many sick did you have in your troop, Captain?

A. At one time?

Q. During the entire time.

A. I should say 26, possibly, altogether, sick at different times.

Q. What was the largest number off duty at any one time?

A. I had 22 off duty at one time.

Q. How many were in quarters and how many in the hospital?

A. At that time 6 in the hospital; 4 had measles and the other 2 fever.

Q. What kind of fever?

A. I don't know whether it developed into typhoid or not; they said at first malarial fever.

Q. Did you lose any men?

A. Yes, sir; I lost 2.

Q. From what causes?

A. One had the measles, followed by typhoid fever, and the other was taken down with fever and died after some time.

Q. Did he die in camp?

A. No, sir; he died at the Leiter Hospital.

Q. How were your sinks situated with reference to your company tents?

A. At the foot of our street was the kitchen; back of that were the sinks.

Q. How far from the men's quarters?

A. About 25 to 50 feet: one was 25 and the other 50—no, I think probably both were, on the average, 50 feet from the street; then you came to the picket line, and 200 feet beyond that were our company sinks.

Q. What was the character of the ground there at your camp?

A. The first camp that we were in on the east side of the Lafayette road was slightly inclined to the west and readily drained off into the ditch on the side of the road. The other camp was on the side hill also, but rather on the open ground.

Q. How about the soil there? Was it shallow or deep?

A. At the first place it was deep and at the last it was shallow.

Q. What was the depth of the sinks?

A. At the first camp it was 6 feet and at the last about 5 feet; then we struck rock.

Q. How were they arranged as to the convenience of the men? Was it just a fork and a pole?

A. No, sir; we had more modern methods. We had a scantling rounded off nicely covered with boards.

Q. How were your sinks cared for?

A. It was the duty of the officer of the day each day to inspect the sinks and see that the troop commanders had dirt thrown in them and also lime.

Q. Was that habitually used there every day?

A. It was the last part, say from the 1st of July on. Prior to that time we did not have lime, but simply used dirt.

Q. Did your medical officer make a daily inspection of your camp?

A. He was supposed to. I don't know whether he did daily or not, but he did frequently.

Q. Had Colonel Grigsby been in the service prior to this?

A. Yes, sir; he was in the Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

Q. What was the experience in regard to your water supply for your command?

A. Soon after we got there we got it from pipes, and after that from Crawfish Springs.

Q. Did you haul water from Crawfish Springs?

A. Direct from Crawfish, and afterwards from a spring near Rossville. We had one spring in our vicinity, but that was soon prohibited.

Q. For what reason?

A. They thought it was not as good as the other water. I do not know whether any analysis was made or not.

Q. Do you know by whom it was prohibited?

A. No, sir; I do not. The order simply came down the regular way.

Q. What was the character of the water supply, both as to quality and to quantity, so far as your knowledge and experience goes?

A. I thought the water supply was very good. Of course, the water was roilly in the pipes. We had to give our horses some of it, but that we had to drink was clear and good.

Q. Roilly, do you say?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those pipes came from the river, I understand?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that habitual, or was it only stirred up when it rained?

A. When there was rain.

Q. Was the sickness in your command unusual, under the circumstances, in your judgment?

A. No, sir; I think not. We had a larger percentage of sickness in my earlier service, when we first went in, before we learned the conditions, and also in our National Guard encampments. We had a larger percentage for the time and number of men we had. The change of food and the inclination of the young men to indulge in pies and other pernicious things brought into the camp was responsible for the sickness. I found one thing, supposed to be all right, that was not; that is the fried chicken. After eating chicken sandwiches, I found these men were usually taken sick, and investigated, and found that the chicken sandwiches usually brought in by the colored and the white people as well, from that vicinity, whenever they didn't succeed in selling all they took them back and warmed them up for the next day; consequently it was sour chicken. I think at the time I had so much sickness that was the trouble. It was difficult also to keep the men from pulling off their shirts after performing duty. The inclination would be to pull off their outer shirts, and sometimes the undershirts as well. I constantly directed my men about it, and insisted upon them keeping their shirts on, and also blouses, and I noticed that those who complied with my advice were not sick, as a rule.

Q. Then, so far as your knowledge goes, the commissary, medical, and ordnance departments were well kept and well administered?

A. Yes, sir. I visited the hospitals whenever my men were in, and I endeavored to do it every day. I found them well cared for and well provided for, and so advised their people at home. I was constantly besieged with letters and telegrams from all over Nebraska, as my troop was scattered throughout the State. They would read the papers and were very much concerned, and I was constantly receiving letters and telegrams. I was able to advise them that their sons and others were being provided for as well as possible, and in some cases better than at home.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. In which hospital or hospitals were most of your men?

A. Aside from the regimental hospital, they were mostly in the Sternberg and Leiter.

Q. What complaint, either just or unjust, did you receive from your men as to their treatment, as to their supplies of various kinds throughout the service?

A. I had no complaint from my men as to supplies.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know what the location of the intake was where of the water was taken from the river?

A. No, sir: I do not.

Q. Do you know whether it was below any of the camps?

A. I heard such a report as that, and I sent one of my sergeants over and he said it was not below.

Q. Do you know of any drainage of sewerage above the intake?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you know of the men bathing in the river above the intake?

A. I could not say.

Q. You can not, of your own knowledge, then, state whether the river source of supply was polluted or not?

A. No, sir: only by that report: and I sent a sergeant and found it was not true. He made the report to me himself, and I sent him to investigate.

By General WILSON:

Q. Did your command take any part in the expedition to Santiago or Porto Rico?

A. No, sir.

Q. When your green coffee was issued, was there any method of browning it?

A. We had our dripping pans that came with the buzzacott ovens and we browned it there.

Q. Had you any means of grinding it?

A. We had our coffee mill issued with the other equipments.

Q. Was there any complaint made at the time about green coffee?

A. No, sir: the men thought it was rather a little better than the other.

By General DODGE:

Q. A little better?

A. A little stronger.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Captain, what brigade were you in?

A. The cavalry brigade.

Q. Commanded by whom?

A. Colonel Grigsby.

Q. What division?

A. We were not assigned to any division. Our brigade was composed of the First Ohio, the First Illinois Cavalry, and a couple of troops from Kentucky, besides our regiment. And then the First Ohio was moved, and left the Kentucky contingent and the First Illinois Cavalry besides ourselves.

Q. You stated you were in the civil war?

A. Yes, sir; and I also served in that section of the country.

Q. What is your opinion, from your experience, about general matters at Chickamauga?

A. Well, sir, I don't know how we could have been supplied any better or quicker than we were, because a great many troops came in at the same time, and I always found the commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance departments busy. My son was quartermaster-sergeant in a company and had to perform the duties of the regiment sometimes; I always found him very busy. I served in that section and in the battle of Chickamauga, and my regiment was encamped in that vicinity from September, 1863, to May, 1864, in Chattanooga and around that vicinity, about Rossville, which was only a few miles from the park. We thought then it was a very healthy locality, and I was gratified when the order came to report to Chickamauga. We used water from all these springs at that time, and I do not remember now of any bad results. I did not see any cause for complaint in the equipment of the regiment or supplying it with food. We were somewhat restless at first in not getting our guns as soon as we wanted to; we thought that we were going to the front very soon and we were anxious to get our command in

shape, but we found it would take time to drill and get used to camp life, and we had time to show the boys as to how they should take care of themselves.

Q. Have you any complaint of any kind to make of any one of the departments, or any officers, or any matters that occurred while you were at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir; I simply protested mildly to Colonel Grigsby about going into the woods at first, and told him it would be healthier to go out in the open field, but he thought we were not to remain there long.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Was the brush cut away so that the sunlight reached the men?

A. Yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Does your experience confirm what you thought, that it was better in the open?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. JAMES H. HYSELL.

Maj. JAMES H. HYSELL then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Dr. Hysell, give your full name, rank, and arm of the service.

A. James H. Hysell, chief surgeon Second Division, First Army Corps.

Q. Where did you serve, Doctor?

A. At Chickamauga from the 7th of June to the 21st of August.

Q. Were you on duty at division headquarters during all of that period?

A. I was all of that period.

Q. Did you have any direct or immediate connection with the hospital of the division?

A. I organized and fitted up the hospital and ambulance company of the Second Division, First Army Corps.

Q. You were not in charge?

A. I had a general supervision, and was there every day.

Q. Serving also as director or chief medical surgeon of the division on the staff of the division commander?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your previous experience in the service on the medical staff?

A. I served from 1861 to late in the fall of 1865 as surgeon of a regiment, and as medical inspector and medical director in the latter two years of the war. I was first assistant surgeon of the Ninth West Virginia, and was appointed surgeon early in 1862 and served until that regiment went veteran; and in the fall of 1864 we consolidated with another regiment from West Virginia, called the First Veteran, and reassigned to General Hancock's veteran reserve.

Q. What has been your experience as a physician during the time of your first military experience in the volunteer service until this emergency?

A. I was in active practice all the time as a physician and surgeon in the country, and also in a place of six or eight thousand people; was also surgeon for a railroad.



By Dr. CONNER:

Q. In a few words, what were your duties as division surgeon?

A. To serve on the general staff, look over furloughs, leaves of absence for officers, supervise the general sanitary condition of the camp, and organize and superintend the division hospital and ambulance company.

Q. You received the sick returns daily of the division?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had there been any difficulties existing in either regimental, brigade, or division hospital would the complaints or difficulties come to you and be investigated by you? Would that have been a part of your duty?

A. Most assuredly that was my duty to attend to those matters.

Q. What time did you get there?

A. On the morning of the 7th of June.

Q. Was there much sickness prevailing at that time?

A. There was not.

Q. What was the character of the diseases?

A. Bowel troubles, and incidentally, change of climate.

Q. Were the men in camp?

A. The men were in camp principally, but they were being organized.

Q. Were they under the cover of tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they in the woods?

A. Yes, sir; in the woods.

Q. Did the medical department have anything to do with that location, or do you know?

A. No, sir; it was done by some of General Brooke's staff.

Q. What, in your opinion, was the first cause of the typhoid fever?

A. I am only speaking for my own division. The first case was in the Second Ohio Regiment. I got to investigate the matter and found that the case had come from Camp Bushnell.

Q. About what time was that?

A. About the 10th of June.

Q. How long after the Second Ohio had come to Chickamauga?

A. About seven or eight days.

Q. The man was, of course, sick a little while before you heard of it?

A. Yes, sir; and the history given me was that he had typhoid fever at Camp Bushnell.

Q. Do you know of any other cases coming in with regiments having typhoid fever among the men?

A. Not directly. Now, about the middle of June one or two cases were reported from the Thirty-first Michigan.

Q. What was done with those men?

A. They were kept in the regimental quarters at camp until the division hospital was completed. Prior to that he died.

Q. There were two cases, you said?

A. There were two or three cases in the Thirty-first Michigan.

Q. Were those cases isolated or not?

A. They were not.

Q. Was any method adopted to prevent the spread of the disease?

A. Nothing, except the removal and burial of the excrement. That was all.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. How about the Thirty-first Michigan? Did those cases develop there or were they brought there?

A. I think they developed in the camp.

Q. Were they close to the Second Ohio?

A. No, sir. The last of June there were some cases developed in the First Pennsylvania in still another locality.

Q. Do you know whether these cases occurring at scattered points were brought there or originated in the camp?

A. I think I spoke of the Second Ohio as originating in the camp.

Q. Do you know what special care was taken to destroy the excrement in these cases?

A. I observed them very closely, and I know that they were buried promptly.

Q. All of these men, you say, were treated in the regimental hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they nursed in these regimental hospitals?

A. Yes, sir, by detailed men, and also by the hospital stewards.

Q. There were no special nurses?

A. No, sir; but men volunteered.

Q. In that command?

A. Yes, sir; they were supposed to have had previous knowledge and experience.

Q. How rapid was the increase of the disease in that division?

A. We did not have any increase, excepting perhaps one or two cases, from the 10th of June to the 20th of August: in all, seven or eight cases. We were said to be the most healthy division in the camp.

Q. What state was the Second Ohio man in when you saw him?

A. It was the second week.

Q. Was there not, during these periods, a very large amount of malarial trouble in the camp?

A. There was a large amount of diarrhea trouble and malaria.

Q. Is it not possible that a very large number of these cases that were called malaria were typhoid?

A. Yes, sir; the probabilities are that they were. I will say that the same cases that we had in 1861 to 1864 were called typhoid malarial fever. The young surgeons did not regard them as such because they did not have all the symptoms.

Q. Were all the sick men sent to the division hospital?

A. All were ordered to be sent there.

Q. Who was in charge of that division hospital?

A. Major Charlton, of Indianapolis, Ind. After that Major Sutton for three weeks, and since that time Maj. H. M. Bagley.

Q. How many assistants were there at that time in that hospital?

A. I think while at Chickamauga about 225.

Q. How many assistants were there?

A. Eight. You mean assistant surgeons?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Seven assistant surgeons and three surgeons.

Q. What was the medical force there?

A. It averaged from eight to ten.

Q. Were they competent men?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you know of any negligence on the part of any medical officers there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any drinking occurring there?

A. No, sir.

Q. What kind of nurses did you have?

A. The nurses were very competent men, as good as you could expect to find in the Army. They were not as competent as those I have now.

Q. They were enlisted men in the Hospital Corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any female nurses in the hospital?

A. Not until after I arrived at Knoxville.

Q. While at Chickamauga there were no female nurses?

A. No, sir.

Q. What provision was made for the nursing of the sick men at night; how many men were under the care of a single nurse?

A. We made an effort not to allow a man to have charge at nighttime of more than 18 or 20; but occasionally we would get short of nurses, the nurses would get sick, and at times they would have 30 to look after.

Q. Did you have floors in the hospitals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have cots from the beginning?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The men never slept on the ground?

A. No, sir.

Q. Not before the tents were floored?

A. I think not.

Q. How many men were put in a hospital tent?

A. Never less than 6, and occasionally we would have 7.

Q. Any more than 7?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Then, as I understand it, the night man had the care of about two tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it possible to increase the nursing force readily?

A. It was not.

Q. Were the tents up near together or separated?

A. They were made in the form of a passion cross; four tents facing the center.

Q. What I am trying to get at is whether they were together or separated.

Were the flies hooked up?

A. The flies intervened.

Q. Then the men having charge had to pass over the distance between to watch the men?

A. They would have to go over a space of about 15 feet from one to another.

By General WILSON:

Q. The tents are 15 by 14½, and with the flies would make between 60 and 75 feet?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Where were the sinks in the hospital?

A. In the rear of the tents about 125 feet, and from the main office about 225.

Q. Were any precautions taken to prevent infection consequent upon the discharges of the patients passing between two points?

A. Not at Chickamauga.

Q. The discharges were simply taken out and dumped?

A. Yes, sir; and the vessels washed.

Q. Any disinfectant used to clean the vessels with?

A. They were not cleaned by hot water or bichloride; not at Chickamauga.

Q. Were any special precautions taken to prevent the spread of disease?

A. The discharges were covered with dirt and there was a free use of lime in the sinks.

Q. What portion of the cases were serious and what portion of the patients were convalescent and mild?

A. We had at Chickamauga in the neighborhood of 1,100 cases.

Q. What I wanted to ascertain was whether the character of the patients and the number of the patients was such as to make it proper to have the number of nurses you speak of, or whether an increase of force should have been had. Take it at one time, what proportion were serious and what proportion were mild?

A. Not to exceed 15 per cent were serious.

Q. Was the epidemic of fever serious or mild?

A. Mild.

Q. How many deaths in the hospital?

A. From the 21st of June up to the 1st of August there was in the neighborhood of 1,100 cases, and there were 15 deaths, 3 from gunshot wounds and 1 from jumping off a bridge and breaking his neck, and the balance were from fever.

Q. Eleven deaths from fever, then?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often did your brigade surgeon report to you—daily?

A. No, sir; I generally reported to them when I wanted something.

Q. How often did the regimental surgeons examine the camp?

A. Every day, and the brigade surgeon every other day, and I passed through there about twice a week.

Q. Were those instructions carried out?

A. I think so. We had a very clean camp; the soil at Chickamauga is overlaid with about 20 inches of clayey soil, and under that was a hard sort of limestone; it was extremely hard to get sinks down to, say, more than 4 or 5 feet; we finally got dynamite. I furnished it myself, and shot the holes out so as to make them deeper.

Q. What proportion of your typhoid-fever cases remained in the camp?

A. My instructions were when a man went forty-eight hours in a camp with a temperature above normal he was to be sent to the division hospital.

Q. How were they obeyed?

A. Very well except in the Thirty-first Michigan, whose colonel was opposed to division hospitals. He objected, and about the time we left he got an order from the Secretary of War to use regimental hospitals.

Q. When this man refused to obey your orders, what did you do?

A. I allowed them to remain in the regimental hospitals.

Q. How many medical officers were connected with the regimental hospital?

A. One.

Q. How many cases did he have in his regimental hospital from the 1st of June to 21st of August?

A. I have his sick report. My recollection is from 60 to 70.

Q. How many were seriously sick and required hospital attention?

A. Sixteen to 18, I think.

Q. In the regimental hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the nurses of that hospital?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know anything about the sinks of that regiment?

A. I think they were well kept; that they carried out my instructions.

Q. Who was the surgeon of that regiment?

A. Dr. Owens.

Q. The regiment is supposed to have three medical officers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did this regiment have three or two or one?

A. It had three, but one was detached and in charge of the ambulance company and one was sent to Porto Rico.

Q. Then but a single medical officer had the care of these men?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. He had charge, of course, of the sick call?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he have a good hospital steward?

A. Yes, sir; most of the hospital stewards were graduated physicians.

Q. Did the doctor have to make out the papers or the steward?

A. I think the steward. The papers generally came up in very good shape. We were short of medical officers, as 8 of our medical corps went off with the reserve ambulance corps in charge of ambulance companies, and it left me short.

Q. What was the character of the water supplied at your hospital?

A. That hospital was supplied from the Georgia mineral springs. We had to haul it about 5 miles.

Q. Did you have plenty of water?

A. No, sir. We were supplied also by pipe lines from Chickamauga River and also with artesian wells. I learned that the Third Army Corps was having considerable sickness and I made no effort to get that pipe line extended into my division, because I went on the hypothesis that that water was not pure.

Q. And your division was not supplied with water except as it got it hauled by team?

A. That is true.

Q. The fact is, you didn't get the water from Chickamauga River simply because you were afraid of it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of the character of the Chickamauga River water?

A. The troops that lay along the pipe line, I had noticed, had more fever than I did.

Q. Do you know where the intake was in that river?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you know whether below any possible point of infection or not?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know whether horses, mules, or men bathed above the intake or not?

A. They did.

Q. You are sure?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how far above the intake was the bathing?

A. My brigade surgeons reported to me that the intake was about 150 feet below the outlet of Chickamauga Creek.

Q. And that creek received the drainage from the camps?

A. It did.

Q. And this surgeon reported to you that the water was taken from a point 150 feet below the mouth of the creek?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the name of that surgeon?

A. Dr. A. W. Martin, First Brigade, Second Division, Knoxville, Tenn.

Q. When was that reported to you?

A. In the latter part of June.

Governor WOODBURY. It is very easy to see whether it is so or not?

A. Yes, sir. I understand they had dug a canal or something and changed it, but I don't know anything about it. I had two bottles of water taken from the artesian wells. One appeared to be very muddy and another seemed to have a fungous growth in it.

Q. Have you had any experience, and do you know whether it exists, that the growth of certain plants means contamination or not?

A. No, sir.

Q. State whether you ever saw the intake or not.

A. No, sir; I did not. This fungous growth in the water did not make it smell bad. I got two or three bottles of water and sent it up to Columbus Agricultural College, as it was my personal opinion that it was not good water.

Q. Did they make a report?

A. Yes, sir. The colonel of the Pennsylvania regiment also sent some of it to Philadelphia, and I anticipated no other result, but the analysis came back that there was nothing in the water except a small percentage of magnesia.

Q. You mean from Columbus?

A. I sent it to Columbus, and the other was sent to Philadelphia, and the water proved to be good.

Q. Do you know of any bacteriological report being made?

A. It was afterwards done by the Department here. I was surprised at the results.

Q. The supply of water was limited; that is, there was less than you thought the men ought to have?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many horses were hauling water?

A. There were about 4 mule teams hauling for each regiment, and it kept them busy all the time. I told them they must supply 130 barrels of water a day to each regiment.

Q. This was hauled how far?

A. Four and one-half miles.

Q. In open barrels?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were those barrels inspected and kept clean?

A. I don't know; I presume they were. The water came from a spring at the foot of a mountain, and there was nobody living for miles around, and the water could not possibly have been polluted.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Why didn't you draw more water?

A. I delivered all the water that they demanded. I didn't think they had enough—that is, for both drinking and bathing purposes—but they had all they asked for.

Q. They might have had more if they wanted?

A. Yes, sir; the supply was unlimited.

By General BEAVER:

Q. It was not that the supply was short, but the men didn't use enough, you thought?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the Chickamauga water used for drinking purposes?

A. I was afraid to allow them to use the Chickamauga water, even for bathing, because I was afraid they would drink it.

Q. Were there any cases of malaria fever?

A. All of the old physicians there thought that those cases were typhoid fever.

Q. And they were allowed to go on just as it happened?

A. Yes, sir; taking just the best sanitary precautions we could.

Q. You just destroyed the stools?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the supply of milk at your hospital abundant?

A. Yes, sir, it was abundant.

Q. And of good quality?

A. Yes, sir, very; it came from Biltmore N. C., from the Vanderbilt estate, and was of very good quality.

Q. Your typhoid-fever cases were furnished with all the milk required by them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they have all such things as are required for a special diet, and in such quantities as were necessary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there, so far as you know, any complaints of want of food in your division hospital.

A. Only except by the patients. The typhoid-fever patients complained.

Q. Is that anything unusual?

A. That is the usual rule.

Q. These convalescents were not furnished with rations?

A. As a matter of fact, no.

Q. These men were kept on low diet because they were typhoid-fever patients?

A. Certainly.

Q. Do you know of men being furloughed who went away in a condition that was dangerous for them to go?

A. No, sir, not in my division.

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of its being a prevalent thing in that camp at Chickamauga?

A. I know that some of the governors of States had men taken from the Sternberg and Leiter hospitals that we learned afterwards died on the road.

Q. Were they taken in opposition to the surgeon's orders?

A. I understand so.

Q. Were not the surgeons in charge of the Sternberg and Leiter, and every other hospital, in absolute control of that matter?

A. They were; but in one particular case I remember, I got upon my horse and went away from a mother and sister who wanted to take a boy home. He would have died before he got to the railroad train. A man has to run in those cases.

Q. If the governor of Ohio, or any other State, had demanded that patients from Sternberg, Leiter, or any other hospital should be taken home, would not the surgeon have the right to say that they were not ready to go, and would not that have ended the matter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore the men who went away and should not have gone, if they did go, then the surgeon in charge would be responsible?

A. Well, I did not let them go in my division anyhow. Governor Bushnell telegraphed me once to have all the Ohio soldiers ready to go home, and I paid no attention to it.

Q. Do you know anything about that Ohio train, and how it was fitted up?

A. I don't know, only from what the surgeon who claimed to be in charge of it said. They telegraphed me from Atlanta and Chattanooga, and finally said: "In the name of humanity, for God's sake, let those troops go home."

Q. Was the train properly provided?

A. I don't think when a man is on the eve of perforation of the bowels that he should be shook up on a railroad train.

Q. There is no question about that. Do you know if the Ohio train was properly equipped?

A. I do not know.

Q. How about the men who had the care of the sick in transit?

A. I don't know.

Q. You know that you didn't let any man go?

A. No, sir; I furloughed them every day, when they were ready to go home.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know of a man being sent off without descriptive lists, so he could not get his pay?

A. No, sir. I let none in unless they brought descriptive lists from their company commander.

Q. Do you mean to say in every case?

A. Yes, sir; I had no time the last two months. I always sent the descriptive list or transportation with him.

Q. Isn't it necessary for a man to take a list with him in order to be paid?

A. The copy of his pay account is on his furlough, and his furlough gives his descriptive list. We don't allow him to carry the descriptive list himself; it goes with him. He might alter it.

By General WILSON:

Q. You made the remark that you never admitted a patient without a descriptive list.

A. I wish to modify that and say that I never allowed him to remain in the hospital without the list. I admitted him, of course.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. I would like to ask how the foods were procured; if milk and other delicacies and such articles were presented to the hospital?

A. Some came from the Red Cross. The surgeon in chief of the army corps gave \$200, and then we made a saving of rations which amounted to \$200 more.

Q. At that time did you begin to draw 60 cents a man a day?

A. Not until the 1st of September.

Q. How much of a fund had you been able to accumulate from such sources, if any?

A. The average cost of 284 patients is 20 cents per day, and the difference between that and 60 cents a day is saved.

Q. How much suffering has existed in your hospital on account of the lack of medical attendance or supplies, or nurses?

A. None whatever.

By General McCook:

Q. Who was your division commander?

A. General Poland, a regular army officer. He died under my care at Chickamauga, or rather at Asheville, N. C.

Q. Did he die of typhoid fever?

A. Yes, sir. We have since had a blood test made; we had a man from Ann Arbor, who was instructed to go through the hospital and make blood tests of all the men affected.

Q. Who succeeded General Poland?

A. McKee.

Q. What kind of an officer was he?

A. Very efficient indeed.

Q. Did he ever inspect the camp with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often?

A. We went in some parts of the camp every three or four days.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. You were proceeding to state that you had a man go through the hospitals and examine the patients.

A. Yes, sir; and take specimens of the blood of every man that the surgeon in charge thought was malarial fever, and he found from thirty to forty cases, and that every one was not; they were all typhoid fever.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What efforts were made, if any, to prevent the sale of improper food to the men—rotten fruit, pastry, and things of that sort?



A. We were pestered with peddlers all the time. They bought milk, and at one time I saw the boys drinking it, and on examination it proved to be a solution of moonshine whisky, milk, and sugar. I took and poured it in the river.

Q. What amount of drinking was there in your division?

A. Not a great deal. We had the regimental canteen, which supplied the lighter drinks.

Q. Was there a very large amount of beer consumed in your camp?

A. Yes, sir; there was.

Q. How with respect to the men going to Chattanooga?

A. Early in the period of the camp General Brooke issued an order that but two should go at once, but the Chattanooga people came up and asked that it be modified, and I think that General Brooke allowed twelve to go, and immediately on the increase of the number allowed to go I found that there was a great increase in the venereal diseases.

Q. You had a pretty liberal allowance of specifics for cases of that kind?

A. Yes, sir; I had no trouble at Chickamauga in getting everything I wanted from quartermasters or for medical use.

Q. Was there any delay in getting supplies from the Chattanooga depot?

A. No, sir; except in the case of the roads being blocked by mule teams; that is all.

Q. Did the medical depot at Chattanooga have sufficient supplies?

A. It seemed to be unlimited; I had no difficulty.

Q. Do you know of any regimental officers in your division having requested medical supplies and having been unable to get what they wanted on proper requisitions?

A. No, sir. A man would not expect to get tents on a requisition for medical stores, as some of them did do. Why, I have given orders for something at 10 or 11 o'clock at night, for some little thing. We did not keep a large stock, as we thought we were going to move any day and didn't procure so much as we might; but there was no trouble at any time if the proper effort was made.

Q. What trouble did you have to take in order to go through the proper form to get medical supplies for the camp? Did you give any general instructions, and of what kind?

A. No, sir; they simply could get all they wanted by asking the division headquarters.

Q. You did give them, then, all they wanted?

A. They went over there and got all they wanted on a memorandum.

Q. Were there any complaints that came to you as division surgeon, from outside or from in the command, of improper treatment or no treatment, or wrongs of any character?

A. Not inside the command, that I know of. There were outside newspaper reports.

Q. No complaints of the men or relatives or friends that came there?

A. I think there was one exception. I think one old fellow came from Minnesota, and he complained of some trouble because he could not get his boy home, and he published some articles about it.

Q. You examined into the case, did you, to see whether he was able to go or not?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Your refusal to let him go was on account of the condition of the boy and for his good?

A. Yes, sir; he could not travel that distance.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. When you made that investigation in regard to the intake of the water from above, why did you make that investigation? Did you look at it yourself?

A. No, sir; but I learned that the Third Corps were having much sickness, and we were not, and I judged from that that we were not using a water supply from the same source, and the report was that the intake was below the mouth of the creek that carried the sewage.

Q. Did you report that to the commanding officer?

A. I think I did. I did not make any written report; it was a general understanding.

Q. Did the commanding officer have any understanding of this impurity in the water?

A. I do not know that that was impure. I am not saying that it was. But there was more sickness along the line of that pipe line. I was the only surgeon that brought his hospital away with him. I brought my hospital up to Knoxville with me, and was the only one that did so.

Q. What was the date of the report of Dr. Martin?

A. I think as early as the 1st of July.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. You have detailed the course of events of what you did and of what others did at Chickamauga; will you please state, as the result of your knowledge and information and medical experience, to what you attribute the cause of the typhoid fever and to what the increase of that fever.

A. I think the typhoid fever was brought to Chickamauga when the troops came there. It came with them, and that the increase in Chickamauga was due to the improper covering of the stools of the typhoid-fever infects, and that it was distributed through the camps by the myriads of flies that existed. I can not account for it otherwise.

Q. Could that increase have been kept back by the medical authorities?

A. I think not.

Q. Could not isolation have done it?

A. It would have just been the isolation of everybody, for nearly everybody had it.

Q. Why could there not have been an absolute and complete isolation of the sick who had typhoid fever?

A. There could have been.

Q. Why was there not?

A. Because we did not think it was necessary.

Q. How does it happen that medical men engaged in the business all their lives and understanding the question of typhoid fever—understanding the aggregation of a large number of people—how did it happen that they did not foresee these things they would have to encounter and provide for them?

A. I think we did provide for them, as far as my knowledge goes.

Q. If 56,000 men were ordered to go out to any post in the Southern States, do not you believe that now improved steps would be taken to take care of them, more than were?

A. I think perhaps that is the case.

Q. Do not you believe that with the experience of medical men in the Army during the war with Spain, that if another war was to come on things would be managed better?

A. If that war was to occur immediately, I think they would, perhaps; but if they waited thirty-five or forty years, perhaps they would not.

Q. Do you mean to say that the medical department does not always learn by experience?

A. I think it does?

Q. How is it that a period of thirty-five or forty years would make any difference?

A. It might be that we would not require it.

Q. Then you would escape all that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not say that if it occurred again in three or four years that they would provide better?

A. I say I should hope so.

Q. Do you not think if another war was to break out that the medical men would meet the difficulties better than they met these?

A. Yes, I do, on account of their experience.

Q. Tell us, then, how medical men of knowledge in serving medicines all their lives could do better than they did a few months ago.

A. It is impossible to tell.

Q. Is it not their business to know these things. The commanding officer or the medical officer or somebody ought to have enforced these regulations. Whose business was it?

A. I don't think there was any failure to enforce them.

Q. Isn't it the drift of your testimony that everyone ought to have been more careful of their sinks, and looked more after details?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is to blame for that?

A. The commanding officers and the medical officers.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Please state if typhoid-fever cases had been isolated whether the source of infection—that is, the flies—would not have been the same.

A. Certainly.

Q. Would there have been any difference if the cases had been isolated?

A. I do not think it would have changed the result a bit. The deaths were only three-fourths of one per cent.

Q. Your profession could not cope with the disease, you admit.

A. No, sir: if we could, people would never die. Most people die of disease.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If properly treated, there is the same liability from man to sink, and from sink to man, if it is not recognized?

A. The trouble is this, Professor, the great trouble is in recognizing typhoid fever in time.

Q. Is it not a fact that forty-eight hours determines whether or not it is typhoid fever?

A. Yes, sir; but in the Army, when men will lie in quarters and not report, how are you going to tell? When your whole camp is impregnated what is the use of isolation, when the whole surroundings are poisonous?

Q. When certain conditions exist, and a man is watched for forty-eight hours, if he has typhoid fever the probabilities are very fair, to say the least, that the disease will be recognized.

A. Certainly.

Q. And he will not be permitted in the company to infect others?

A. Certainly.

Q. Is it not more likely if he is not watched for forty-eight hours, but is allowed to go on seven and perhaps ten to twelve days, that he will infect others surrounding?

A. Certainly.

Q. In these cases if they had been isolated would not the chances have been better?

A. I think so.

Q. Everybody expected that there would be chills and fever in that country?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Everybody was prepared in that country for malaria?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ought not it to have been known by every medical officer in that command that the spring and fall would bring a liability to typhoid fever?

A. Certainly.

Q. Then the chances are that if the disease occurred that a diagnosis should have been made; and is it not your opinion that a majority of medical officers ought to have recognized typhoid fever in forty-eight hours, instead of allowing it to run seven to ten days?

A. I think they did. I never heard of any man having been treated for anything but typhoid fever.

Q. If I understand you rightly, a large number were being treated for malarial fever?

A. Since we came to Knoxville.

Q. But they were treated as malaria at Chickamauga?

A. No; there was only a question with some of the doctors?

By General McCook:

Q. Please state if this trouble did not occur in regimental hospitals.

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. But the regimental officer is expected to make a diagnosis?

A. Yes, sir; and that remains until changed by the hospital officer.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. A man could have typhoid fever so that his excrement would infect other persons when he is walking around camp?

A. Yes, sir; we have had cases of typhoid and the men did not take any medicine or go to bed, and they might have infected the whole neighborhood. There is no way to get away from it.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. To return to the original question, there is no way of determining it, and therefore you leave it wide open. If an effort was made to isolate these cases as fast as they were picked up would it not head off matters?

A. I think it would have been serviceable to do so, but whether practicable or not with the number of tents there, I do not know.

Q. Why not put up the tents sooner for the men if you could find the tentage? There ought to have been no difficulty in supplying tentage for the cases if it had been done three or four or five weeks before that.

A. Perhaps not.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Is there any more danger from infection by typhoid fever in the camp or regimental hospital if the excreta were properly taken care of than in the division hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Isolation, then, is of no importance?

A. I do not see its importance if you take care of the excreta.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Is it not fairly likely that the isolated patient would be better taken care of than when not?

A. That is the object of isolation.



WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF MAJ. HUGH J. GALLAGHER.**

Maj. HUGH J. GALLAGHER, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, appearing and having read to him by the president the scope of the inquiry, and having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Major, please give us your full name, your rank, date of your appointment, whether in the regular or in the volunteer service, and where you rendered your services in the present war with Spain.

A. My full name is Hugh J. Gallagher, major and commissary of subsistence of volunteers, to which position I was appointed on May 29, to the best of my recollection. I am not positive of the date. I am also first lieutenant of the Sixth United States Cavalry. I was graduated at West Point the 1st of July, 1884, second lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry. First lieutenant, assigned to the Eighth Cavalry, 20th of April, 1891; transferred to Sixth Cavalry 20th of April, 1891.

Q. Where have you served during the present war with Spain?

A. With my regiment at Chickamauga and Tampa. After that I was chief commissary of the cavalry division under General Wheeler, from the day I was appointed to that position until I was assigned to duty. I have not my papers with me. I was assigned by order of General Shafter about the 12th of June as chief commissary.

I served in that capacity until the 24th of June, at which date I was ordered by verbal orders to establish a depot at Siboney, in Cuba—a sanitary depot. I performed that duty from the 25th of June until the 1st of July. On that day I was ordered to report to General Shafter, and received from him instructions at his headquarters, called El Poso, about 7 miles from Siboney, in the direction of Santiago. I performed duty there until July 18, when I was ordered again to report to General Shafter, and received instructions to establish a depot at San Juan about 3 miles from Santiago, close to where the fighting took place. On the 25th of July I reported, in accordance with orders, to Colonel Weston, Santiago, and was assigned as depot commissary in Santiago. I performed that duty until the 22d of August, on which date I was ordered to report to Colonel Osgood, and on the 25th of August I returned to General Shafter's headquarters, and was chief commissary of the Fifth Corps, having been appointed to that position.

Q. Where are you now?

A. On my return I was ordered to and I arrived at Montauk Point September 1; on the 4th of September I received orders to report to the Commissary-General with instructions to establish a depot. I reported to him, and was ordered to proceed to Montauk Point to assume the duties as depot commissary at that place. I reached there the 12th of September, and performed the duties of depot commissary from the 13th until the 30th of September. I am now on my way to Lexington, Ky., to receive orders there.

Q. You were upon General Wheeler's staff before you left Tampa?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the loading of commissary stores upon the transports which accompanied your expedition to Santiago?

A. No, sir.

Q. Your active duties, then, as chief commissary upon General Wheeler's staff did not begin—that is, so far as the handling of subsistence is concerned—until you arrived at Santiago, as I understand you?

A. My chief duties as the commissary of cavalry division were very light. I had that position but ten days and I had no opportunity to enter upon the regular

duties of chief commissary of the division, and I was detached to perform other duties.

Q. Were you a supply man?

A. Yes, sir; I had nothing really to do as chief commissary as we were en route to Cuba.

Q. You then have little personal knowledge of the assembling of supplies, and shipping, and the transportation of them?

A. Very little; none practically.

Q. What were the facilities for unloading supplies which were transported to Cuba, at the time of your arrival.

A. Under the orders I received I was directed to establish a depot at Siboney, and to call upon the officer there for boats to take provisions ashore from the boat I was on, which contained a large quantity of rice. There were two small boats with a launch to pull the boats ashore. These I had loaded with provisions, and took them to Siboney and landed them there. That we continued, however, but for an afternoon. Colonel Weston after that had charge of the unloading; that is, going to the boats and getting the provisions and bringing them ashore. He had the steam lighter *Laura*. With that he would get a load of provisions and bring them to the beach; and, there being no dock, the lighter could not get in, so two boats from the war vessel were furnished, and they would go out to the steam lighter and would be loaded, and the men would haul the boats in by hand up as close to the beach as they could. These men stripped and would go in and get the provisions and carry them to the beach and pile them there.

Q. Then the only facilities you had for unloading at the start were the boats belonging to the transport that carried the supplies there.

A. No, sir; the boats we had were furnished by some of the war vessels there. They were small boats.

Q. Then you had no means of unloading except what was furnished by the war vessels at the beginning?

A. That was all I had.

Q. What was the capacity of this steam lighter *Laura*?

A. I could not answer that question; I do not know.

Q. About how many tons?

A. About 150 tons, on a rough guess.

Q. At what distance was your transport that contained the supplies anchored from the shore?

A. The first load about between 400 and 500 yards, to the best of my recollection.

Q. The first vessels with which you began unloading, I presume, were propelled by oars—or were they steamboats?

A. No, sir; they were boats hauled ashore by a steam launch.

Q. What was the capacity of those boats—about how much could you take at a load?

A. Probably 2 or 3 tons.

Q. What variety of rations was upon this transport—the one you went on?

A. The complete field rations.

Q. Everything necessary to constitute a field ration was on that boat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many rations did you succeed in landing the first afternoon?

A. A very small quantity that I landed. I do not suppose that I landed more than 2,000 or 3,000 rations.

Q. Your connection with the landing of the supplies then ended at that time?

A. Yes, sir. I had details arranged to be at the boat when they anchored in there, and supervise the work of the men and land the rations at the depot.

Q. Did you go to the front with General Wheeler?

A. No, sir.

Q. How long after you landed did you begin your duties as the depot commissary at Siboney?

A. Almost immediately.

Q. Have you any memorandum of the number of rations that you accumulated there the first day you assumed your duties?

A. No, sir; I have not. I was not the responsible officer for the rations; they were all on the papers of Maj. D. B. Wilson, commissary of subsistence of volunteers. He continued the responsible officer up until the time I succeeded him, the 1st of August. He was sick and returned to the United States.

Q. Can you tell about how many rations you accumulated from time to time? How many had you at the end of the second day?

A. Well, it is difficult to say. Rations were going nearly as fast as they were being brought ashore.

Q. That is, they were taken to the front?

A. Yes, sir; at the end of the second day the pile was small. I would not like to say, because I can not.

Q. What was the maximum number you had on hand at any time during the period you were at Siboney and at the depot?

A. I would say, only roughly, there were 40,000 or 50,000 rations.

Q. What facilities, if any, had you for the protection of that. Had you an intrenched camp?

A. No, sir.

Q. What troops were ashore?

A. The troops followed. The troops would land there and remain a short period and then would be moved up to the front. General Kent was there. His division was landed, and he was there when I landed. Shortly after that General Bates's brigade landed. He was succeeded by General Duffield, his troops were there when I left. These troops furnished the working parties for handling the stuff there.

Q. When you changed your depot from Siboney to General Shafter's headquarters, how many miles inland was that?

A. That was about 7 miles.

Q. During the time at which you were depot commissary at Siboney state whether or not you were able to furnish the rations for which requisition was made upon you.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they or did they not keep the troops supplied at the front?

A. Yes, sir. While I was there every requisition was filled and they had numerous applications on a small scale for rations that were not regular requisitions. There were some people at the beach—newspaper men would come, and visitors and the military attachés, but I do not know that there was ever a man refused, in any case by me, or by anybody under me—he received the rations.

Q. And would requisitions that came from the front be filled and forwarded?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were your facilities for transportation to the front?

A. Pack trains at first, and afterwards wagons began to come in.

Q. What was the capacity of the pack trains? How many could they carry at one time?

A. It would depend upon the size of the pack train.

Q. Did you have more than one train?

A. Yes, sir; we had several. We had a large number of mules divided into different trains. I think there were in all eight pack trains, about 50 mules to a train. The mules would carry from 100 to 150 pounds each; the wagons would take about 2,000 pounds each.

Q. How many trips a day could the pack trains make while you were at Siboney?

A. One.

Q. How many rations a day did they carry?

A. About 20,000 rations.

Q. Counting the most concentrated rations, hard bread and bacon, what does that weigh?

A. The hard bread is 1 pound, bacon is three-quarters of a pound. The sugar would be about two-fifths ounce, the coffee would be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.

Q. That would make about 2 pounds?

A. Yes, sir; about 2 pounds of that modified ration, which they were afterwards obliged to resort to.

Q. After the wagons arrived, how long was it before the wagons were put in shape for transporting supplies?

A. It was three or four days before the wagons began to be of any service. We heard of wagons being around there, and then they began to come.

Q. How many wagons did you have for transporting commissary stores?

A. Well, that being outside of the commissary department, I can hardly give the exact number—but approximately 80 to 90 wagons.

Q. And the amount which they actually hauled—how much could each wagon haul?

A. On those roads not over 2,000 pounds. All these wagons were not in use at first. They came in gradually from time to time.

Q. Were there any complaints, Major, during the time you were at Siboney, as to any lack of rations at the front?

A. I heard of none.

Q. Now, when you moved your depot to General Shafter's headquarters, 7 miles inland, state whether or not you were able to concentrate any considerable number of supplies at that point?

A. That I can answer definitely. We were not. At no time did I have a day ahead until probably the last two or three days I was there.

Q. Everything that came to your depot went out?

A. Yes, sir; by night sometimes we would have but very little there.

Q. How far were the troops to the front at that time?

A. They varied in distance from 2 to 7 miles.

Q. What was the length of the line?

A. The line of the nearest troops was 2 miles—from El Poso to San Juan.

Q. The lines were about 5 miles long?

A. About that, I should say, sir.

Q. From that you moved your depot to San Juan?

A. (Interrupting.) I want you to understand me. I said a while ago we could always fill every requisition. We could not fill every requisition at El Poso. Did the first question relate to Siboney?

General BEAVER. Yes.

A. I don't want you to understand me to say we could fill them at El Poso. There were two occasions when we could not fill them, as it was impossible.

Q. Why was that?

A. On the 4th and 5th of July the surf was too heavy to land the supplies. Consequently the wagons were obliged to go to Daiquiri, where the first landing was made. As a result of that we ran behind in coffee and sugar, and there were two days that we could not give the full amount of these articles.

Q. Did they have the full allowance of the other parts?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had the facilities for unloading improved in the meantime, so far as you know?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. Had they additional lighters?

A. As I was not there, I can not say; but there was a dock built, and the lighter could get up alongside and discharge.

Q. So long as you remained at Siboney were there any additional facilities for unloading the commissary stores?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did the boats containing commissary stores, so far as your observation went, remain as near to the shore as you state—500 yards?

A. I refer only to the boat I was on. After that I can not answer, because I did not go out.

Q. I don't know that you gave the name of the boat that you were on?

A. The *Allegheny*.

Q. Do you know how many rations were upon her?

A. Two hundred thousand complete rations, to the best of my recollection.

Q. That one boat contained enough rations to supply your army for what length of time?

A. About twelve days.

Q. What was the quality of the rations, Major?

A. The ordinary field ration.

Q. Of good quality?

A. Yes, sir. The coffee—I was going to say the coffee was partly green and partly roasted, but the coffee was of different kinds on different boats. It was all of good quality, though.

Q. Did you inspect the hard bread?

A. It was there all the time under my eyes.

Q. Did you notice any inferiority in quality, or any deterioration, by vermin or anything of that sort?

A. I did not. Sometimes the hard bread, by reason of the constant showers, would be injured, and in that case we did not use it. It was thrown aside.

Q. As to the bacon, did you issue bacon, or pork, or both?

A. Bacon.

Q. What was its quality?

A. It was good.

Q. Did you have any canned beef or corn beef?

A. Yes, sir; we had canned roast beef.

Q. Was that issued to the cooks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In about what proportion? How much beef, say, in relation to the pork that you issued?

A. Well, probably half and half. It would depend a great deal on when we could accommodate the troops, as to which they preferred.

Q. What was the preference of the men when they got to the front—did they prefer bacon or beef?

A. They preferred bacon.

Q. Had you different supplies for the officers which they could purchase, or were they furnished with the ordinary ration?

A. At Siboney they had a store where stores were kept for sale for the officers and others. The officers were furnished with the rations from the beginning. They had the same as the men. When we reached the depot at El Poso, from that time on it was impossible for the officers to get anything but the rations. They could not leave the troops to come back and buy, and even if they had there was very little there for them to buy, so the officers were included among the strength of the men, although it is against the law. It was necessary.

Q. It arose from the necessity of the case?

A. Yes, sir. Officers are not entitled to rations by law, but they had to have it there.

Q. As I understand it, whatever was furnished to the men was furnished to the officers, and whatever was furnished to the officers was furnished to the men?

A. Yes, sir. There were occasions when an officer would send to the depot and probably would be able to get a few extra things, and probably he would not.

Q. What were the extras?

A. They were canned fruit, canned peaches, canned bacon—sometimes jellies, lime juice, tea, tobacco, and matches.

Q. And hams?

A. Hams—small quantities of them, however. There was never a great quantity at the stores.

Q. Was there any deterioration in the quality of the rations, so far as you could see, during the time that you served during the Santiago campaign, or was it uniformly good?

A. There were small quantities of rations spoiled. The roast beef, I remember on one occasion, we had to throw out two or three boxes, and have them buried. They smelled badly. Outside of that one instance I do not recollect any time where roasted beef deteriorated. I never heard any complaint about the bacon, nor about the coffee, or sugar, or the hard bread. I did hear complaints in regard to the hard bread getting wet, but that was something we could not avoid. It was after it was issued, and would get wet when going to the troops.

Q. When any of these rations were inferior in quality, or were suspected or found to be spoiled, were any issued, or was there any attempt to issue them at all?

A. No, sir. Whenever there was anything found that was thought to be unfit to be issued there was none issued. In fact, I do not recall any case where there was any suspicion, except the case of which I spoke—the roast beef, and that was buried—and afterwards, at Santiago, there was a large number of tomatoes that showed evidences of spoiling, and I gave orders not to issue them.

By General McCook:

Q. Do you mean canned roast beef?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was that added to the rations?

A. I never saw it before we reached Tampa.

(By General McCook:) No, nor did anybody else.

By General BEAVER:

Q. I suppose you did not have any beef on the hoof.

A. No, sir.

Q. Then, if they were to be supplied with beef at all, it would have to be corn beef or canned beef.

A. Yes, sir. Under the conditions it would be impossible to have fresh beef. It was hard enough to get what they did.

By General McCook:

Q. Major Gallagher, you said you had great difficulty in getting these stores ashore, and if it had not been for the Navy you would not have had any transportation. Were there no boats taken with the *Allegheny*—no lighters?

A. No, sir.

Q. She was a cattle ship, wasn't she?

A. I think she ran from Baltimore to Newport. I think she was a passenger boat.

Q. Now, you say you had transportation enough there to carry away what you had at Siboney. You could not get in at Siboney on account of the surf?

A. No, sir.

Q. And on account of your facilities for landing?

A. There was a lack of facilities of landing. The *Laura* was the first one I saw there used for landing. When I first got there it was done with two little boats.

Q. Where did the *Laura* land her rations?

A. As far as was safe for her to go; probably 50 yards from the beach. Then they would be transferred in these small boats, and these small boats were hauled ashore by the gang of men with a rope, who pulled them ashore.

Q. And you had transportation enough to keep that coast clear, did you?

A. Well, no, sir; we didn't have transportation enough at first. There was never a great supply there on hand. The pack trains were the first utilized to take it away. There was no scarcity of rations for the troops until this occasion I refer to, on account of the high surf there. It made the line men back from Daiquiri to El Poso, and the roads were bad; that threw us back.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Major, had you seen other lighters at Tampa when you started?

A. There were some lighters being constructed on the dock when I left. What they were for I can not say.

Q. Did you see any accompanying the expedition up to the time you reached your landing point?

A. I saw two, not steam lighters, but floats. One was attached to the side of the boat and the other was trailing behind the boat; but whether they reached there I can not say.

Q. Did you have any facilities for landing troops and supplies with each vessel?

A. The transport I was on had the ordinary boats a vessel would have in carrying passengers from one point to another.

Q. Were these boats used for landing your troops?

A. I think so. There were very few troops on board. We had horses for General Wheeler's headquarters.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How much deprivation or suffering was there on your boat on account of nonsupply of rations at any time amongst the soldiers?

A. They were on the firing line and I was at the depot.

Q. You had no knowledge of any neglect?

A. I know the men would come back to the depot and ask for some hard bread or canned tomatoes or something like that.

Q. And they were supplied?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much complaint, if any, did you receive, or came to your knowledge, as to the quality of rations from the soldiers?

A. I can not recall any now—complaints as to the quality.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Major, where did these wagons come from—you said there were about 100 wagons?

A. They were landed at Daiquiri and sent down to where we used them. They, of course, were landed slowly.

Q. How were they landed?

A. I can not tell, as I was not at Daiquiri when they came ashore.

Q. Did you hear it discussed among the officers going over what arrangements were made for landing the supplies there?

A. No, sir.

Q. It was not discussed?

A. I did not hear it discussed at all.

By General BEAVER:

Q. I think you said that you were able to accumulate some supplies at San Juan?

A. About the last two or three days. They built a dock afterwards at Siboney, and, as I said before, the lighter was able to go up alongside and discharge, and subsequently the wagons got there and we got a little ahead. We were feeding more than our army—the Cubans and the refugees.

Q. How many men, women, and children did you feed? What was the excess of rations issued over what was necessary to supply the army?

A. We never made any effort to give them the rations complete. We gave them what we could spare, and I should say it would average what would go to feed maybe 2,000 men. Some days we sent them hard bread, if we had it, rice, beans, green coffee, flour, things that our men could not use very well on the firing line.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Our men were not deprived of any rations on account of supplying the refugees or soldiers?

A. I think not. Of course, I think not. We can hardly tell, but I can safely say no.

Q. How long did you have a depot at San Juan?

A. From the 18th to the 25th.

Q. Then you transferred it to Santiago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you any difficulty in getting ahead there at Santiago?

A. Not at all. We had quantities there.

Q. The bay was open?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the supply ships could come in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you at Santiago?

A. From the 25th of July to the 25th of August.

Q. A month?

A. Just a month.

Q. To what extent were you called on to feed the citizens and Cuban soldiers in addition to our own army?

A. We supplied the Cuban army of 5,000 men from June 25, until, to the best of my recollection, July the 10th.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Give them full rations?

A. We gave them meat, hard bread, coffee and sugar, and some salt, soap, candles, and extra things of that kind when we had them to spare, and when they asked for them. I spoke of these refugees, giving them what we had. Then the prisoners of war were fed after the surrender. They were supplied from Santiago. They numbered, in and about Santiago, about 12,000 to 13,000. Supplies were also sent to other points in Cuba, some to Baracoa, Guantanamo, and San Luis; they were shipped to the prisoners there.

Q. From Santiago?

A. Yes, sir; in and about Santiago. There were also one or two hospitals supplied.

Q. Hospitals for soldiers?

A. Hospitals for the people, and they were supplied. They were civil institutions.



By General BEAVER:

Q. Were you called upon to feed any of the people of Santiago?

A. Yes, sir. In a few cases provisions were given around where they were requested. It was usually done on the request of General Shafter or General Wade to supply the people. In some cases I would give it myself. When people came to me and asked me for something to eat I would give it to them.

Q. Major, what is your opinion as to the present army ration as adapted to troops in a tropical climate, particularly in garrison?

A. I don't think it is exactly as it should be. I think there is too much meat in the rations. I noticed the men seemed to long for tomatoes and rice. They craved these rations.

Q. You spoke of officers coming back and getting lime juice. Was that put up in bottles?

A. Yes, sir; that was for sale there.

Q. Is that a natural craving in that climate?

A. I think it is. They naturally crave tomatoes and rice. The rations will have to be changed to suit that climate. In my opinion, the ration was everything that experience up to that time would demand.

Q. It furnishes plenty of carbon for 40° below zero, but when you get to 40° above—

The WITNESS (interrupting). It would have to be modified. In regard to travel ration, I think that will have to be modified.

Q. That is, fruit and vegetables to take the place of a portion of the meat, so as to give a greater variety and avoid liver trouble and all that sort of thing that come from it?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. I understand you said you had no complaints directly from the men in regard to the rations on the firing line?

A. I had none.

Q. Did you hear of any complaint?

The WITNESS. In regard to the quality?

General WILSON. Yes, sir. What I am getting at, I don't hesitate to say. It is the last time I am going to ask this question. It has been said that men were issued green coffee, and they had to roast it and beat it in their stockings?

A. They were issued green coffee or nothing.

Q. How long did that last?

A. It would last a day, and even then not to the entire army. I know that. I remember one occasion we had nothing else to give them.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Do you know of any man beating his coffee in his stocking and then drinking the coffee made from it?

A. Of course, I can not say as to that. I do not know how they drank it. I know it was issued on one occasion because there was nothing else.

By General McCook:

Q. How did the captain handle the *Allegheny*? Was he away when you wanted him?

A. No, sir; I heard no complaints at that time.

Q. Did you hear anything about these transports not being where they ought to be—where the rations could be gotten hold of?

A. I did hear rumors of it, but I know nothing of it myself.

Q. You were not on the coast?

A. I left the coast on the 1st of July. What occurred after that I do not know.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Did you have to supply the whole army?

A. I did; yes, sir. From the time I landed at Siboney until I left El Poso depot. All issues to that time were made through me.

Q. You had the only depot?

A. I had the depot at Siboney and El Poso. From Siboney they were sent out to El Poso, and from there they were distributed to the army.

Q. Did you go with General Shafter?

A. No, sir; not on the same boat.

Q. When did he go as compared with your going?

A. At the same time, but he didn't go in the same boat.

Q. You were among the first of the troops that landed at Cuba?

A. Among the first troops. I landed on the 22d.

Q. How many men went across with General Shafter?

A. From 16,000 to 17,000.

Q. When they got there they went into the interior?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On what you call the firing line?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At Siboney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how these men were landed from the transports?

A. I saw the landing at Daiquiri. They were put in little boats which were hauled ashore by steam launches.

Q. Who furnished these boats?

A. I believe the small boats from the transports were used, but I knew the steam launches were furnished by the Navy.

Q. Was there any trouble in landing these men?

A. I did not consider there was any trouble.

Q. Do you consider there was preparation made for the landing of an army?

A. If we were to start again we would make more preparation, because we know now, as a result of that, what to do in the future.

Q. Did you take along any surfboats?

A. I don't know exactly what a surfboat is. We had army transports, and they had simply the small boats that go with an ordinary transport or vessel.

Q. If I understand you, notwithstanding you ought to have had more lighters to get these things ashore, your commissary supplies, in point of fact, you did get enough ashore to take care of that army, did you?

A. There were two cases I mentioned where the men did not get their full supplies, and that was due to the impossibility of getting the rations ashore at Daiquiri. If you mean to ask me if we should have had more lighters, I can answer that we should.

Q. That is a part of our necessary examination, but you tell us you only had one, and you say she was a steam lighter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, there was a steam engine aboard her?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to ask you, taking into consideration that you did not have enough lighters and did not land your supplies as rapidly as you ought, did you land enough to take care of those men; and did anybody suffer?

A. The men did not get their rations in the cases I mentioned.

Q. How much did they suffer?

A. I was not right among the men; they naturally would suffer if they did not get their coffee and sugar.

Q. For how long?

A. Two days.

Q. Will you state that these men for two days did not have any sugar or coffee?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was to blame for that?

A. I can not say that anybody is to blame; God is to blame; we had the elements against us; the sea was high and it was impossible to land it. The conditions compelled us to go 7 or 8 miles farther; that threw us back; we did not have the things to give the men. Now as to who was to blame, I don't think any man can say.

Q. If you had an abundance of lighters and surfboats, there can not be any question but what you could have gotten ashore everything upon those transports?

A. That is true.

Q. Do you assign that as a reason why these supplies did not get there, or was it due to Providence?

A. I should say that if we had had more lighters it would have been possible to accumulate more stores at Siboney—it would have been possible to give more supplies to the men.

Q. These men on the firing line, were they under tent?

A. No, sir.

Q. It was not because of want of transportation, but because you did not get the things; if you had had them, you could have sent them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say there were plenty of mules and wagons. We have heard many stories about wagons left on transports—not being taken ashore and not being put up. We have volumes of stories here like that, and we want to know the fact. Was there enough transportation or not. Did you have enough?

A. We had enough to supply the troops with rations.

Q. And you could have supplied these troops that were 7 miles from you, you stated, I believe—you could have supplied them if you had the supplies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How far was it from Siboney to where the troops were?

A. Siboney was 9 miles.

Q. How far was El Poso?

A. From 2 to 7 miles. The farthest troops were 7 miles and the nearest about 2.

Q. Do you regard it as a proof of very great suffering, that men, who have everything to eat that they ought to have, simply have to go without coffee two days?

A. I think it was a deprivation.

Q. Do you imagine that any sickness resulted from that?

A. In my opinion, yes, sir.

Q. Sickness would result?

A. I think if men do not get their proper food, they would be more liable to be sick than if they did.

Q. You specify there was no deficit except in sugar and coffee. They had plenty to eat, however?

A. They did not have those things.

Q. Did not have these two things?

A. They lacked these two things.

Q. They had plenty of bread?

A. Yes, sir, and meat.

Q. And that lasted only two days?

A. That lasted for the two days.

Q. We have heard that it was a month that they hadn't anything to eat. Of course the witness knows what he is testifying about, and we want the exact truth?

A. I should say that is a fact, that the soldiers were without enough to eat for these two days—without these two things. I know that.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you have requisitions for coffee and sugar from all the commands on the firing line so that you know they were all without coffee and sugar?

A. No, sir; I did not have any formal requisition at all.

Q. I mean by that did you have application from all the organizations on the line which would indicate that they were without these articles these two days, or was it only from a portion of the army?

A. It was from a portion. It was not from all. We gave it as long as it lasted, and we tried to even the thing as much as possible afterwards. When we got more supplies in, we tried to make up the deficiency on that occasion.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. The men simply got a day's ration?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if the rations ran short they were without that particular ration for a day, and if the same thing happened the next day, they were without it two days. The two days' period covers the whole time they were without sugar and coffee?

A. Yes, sir; some or all the troops didn't get some one thing or other.

Q. They got their bread and meat day after day?

A. Yes, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. Suppose that surf would have lasted seven days instead of two, what would have become of that army?

A. The suffering would have been so great that they would have been obliged to fall back. Men can not live without food.

By General DODGE:

Q. Were there plenty of rations at Daiquiri?

A. I did not know what there was there.

Q. You sent back teams, you say?

A. Yes, sir; I understood there was a good supply there.

Q. Was it from that point you got coffee and sugar to make up your rations?

A. We had to get rations from there during this period. Afterwards it came from Siboney. After the dock was built the rations came in rapidly.

Q. How many days was it from the time you landed that the dock was built?

A. I think the dock was finished about the 9th or 10th of July. That would be fifteen to sixteen days.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. What officer superintended the landing?

A. General Wilson. He was the chief commissary of the expedition.

Q. Were you in daily communication with him?

A. Yes, sir; while at Siboney.

Q. Did he make any complaints in regard to the difficulty of landing these supplies?

A. No. Do you mean official complaint?

Captain HOWELL. Yes.

The WITNESS. I know of none.

By General DODGE:

Q. In furnishing these troops with rations, did you wait for requisitions from the troops?

A. No, sir.

Q. What did you do, run them to the front as fast as possible?

A. Yes, sir; every effort was made to get them to the men.



Q. When men threw away their rations did you replace them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did men throw away their rations?

A. It was so reported. When men asked for rations they got them.

Q. So you didn't follow the usual custom of the army in issuing rations?

A. No, sir, we did not. We did not wait for formal requisitions. We gave them what was possible.

Q. Did you have memorandum receipts?

A. Yes, sir; we had a book and entered so many rations issued to the officers getting them, but found that did not do sometimes.

Q. How long did that continue?

A. Up until the time I left Santiago.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Whose business would it have been to furnish sufficient lighters, surf-boats, and everything else necessary for these troops when they arrived?

A. It would have been the duty of the quartermaster's department.

Q. Who was the quartermaster?

A. Colonel Humphrey.

Q. Would it have been General Shafter's duty to do that before he left Tampa; was that his business or the quartermaster's business?

A. I think the quartermaster's business. Of course he is under the orders of the commanding general. Each would be responsible, both, probably.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. The papers stated that after you left Tampa sufficient lighters were taken away, but they were lost on the journey; do you know anything about that?

A. No, sir; I can not say; I do not know anything about that. I know every effort was made. The necessity of the occasion was realized, and efforts were made to get them on there as soon as possible; this is only hearsay.

Q. Did you see any lighters attached to the boats?

A. Yes, sir; these floats.

Q. Were they delivered when they reached their destination?

A. That I do not know, sir. I think I saw one of them afterwards at Santiago, but I am not sure that that was one that went with us. Two lighters were attached to the boat.

Q. If these lighters had been there that would have helped you out?

A. Yes, sir.

Colonel SEXTON. If an effort was made to take the lighters there and they were not landed, you could hardly blame the quartermaster's department.

By General DODGE:

Q. From your experience in the hot climate what is your suggestion as to a change of the rations? How about dried fruits?

A. I would suggest that dried fruit and pickles and canned fruit, rice in larger quantities than at present, be issued; also sirup, and tea be issued more than coffee.

Q. Isn't tea a part of the ration?

A. Yes, sir; but is seldom issued. It can be more advantageously used there than coffee. Men do not require strong stimulants.

Q. What opportunity did the men have to obtain the fruits of the country.—the mango and the cocoanut?

A. The fruit was abundant. There were many trees bearing these fruits within reach.

Q. Did they use them to great extent?

A. Yes, sir; men around the depot did. Of course, I was not with the main body of men, but I saw men around the depot eating mangoes and cocoanuts.

Q. Did you travel over that country after you got in the town of Siboney?

A. No, not a great deal; simply passed on the route from San Juan depot into Santiago.

Q. There are reports here from steamers coming back to New York and other points that rations that were loaded at Tampa were not unloaded at Santiago. Can you give us any information as to that?

A. Well, there is one case that I know of—the *Grande Duchesse*. The supply for the store sales at Santiago was not very great of some articles, and I applied to have the *Grande Duchesse*, which was in the harbor, discharge, in order to get these stores, and the chief quartermaster, Colonel Humphrey (I made no official request), he said it could not be done. He gave as his reasons that the order was so imperative to return the troops that they had to utilize all the transportation they had and could get hold of immediately. It was more important to get the troops out of there. I asked him to have the boat return, if possible, very soon, and asked him to telegraph to have that boat returned to Santiago, and, to the best of my knowledge, he did telegraph.

Q. Did you have plenty of rations there?

A. Yes, sir; there was no scarcity of rations after we got to Santiago. If anybody didn't get them there it was their own fault. We had plenty of rations there. Those I just referred to were stores. They were not rations.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. The newspapers reported there were 12,000 tons of rations. Was there that much?

A. No, sir. I never saw the bill of what was aboard the *Grande Duchesse*, but it was not that much.

Q. How many times did that boat go backward and forward?

A. She left Santiago and she went back to Montauk Point. There was no other trip made.

Q. How long would it have taken to unload these stores?

A. Probably two or three days.

By General DODGE:

Q. Have you any suggestion to make as to change of the travel ration?

A. Yes, sir; I would suggest a change in the travel ration, especially for the sea voyage. I would suggest canned soup, canned fruit, and milk; these things, at any rate, should be added. Also pickles; the men want these. These are for transport purposes. The rail travel is sufficient, I think; but for transport I think it should be changed. The men are likely to get seasick and their stomachs get out of order.

Q. How long were you commissary at Montauk Point?

A. From the 13th of September until the 30th I was in charge of the depot at that point.

Q. Tell us about the supply there.

A. It was excellent in every way. There was plenty of rations, and in addition to that extra articles were issued. However, most of the extra issues were made before I went there. Well, after I was there, there were extra issues of milk and ice. Bread was issued daily from New York.

Q. Did you hear of any complaints while you were at Wikoff of troops not receiving their rations, or of any sufferings for want of rations, or any neglect?

A. None came to my knowledge. There was one. The board of survey condemned 50 pounds of meat and the contractor made that good.

Q. Fifty pounds?

A. Yes, sir; it was simply a small issue to a company.

Q. What is your opinion as to issuing beef in a hot country? Should it be in refrigerators or on the hoof?

A. It must be on the hoof. We had some experience with fresh beef at Santiago. A very little was spoiled. I had boards of survey condemn about 4,000 pounds of beef which was spoiled. That was a small quantity comparatively.

Q. You came in contact directly with nearly all the regimental commissaries?

A. The division and brigade commissaries principally.

Q. Did you come in contact with the regimental commissaries?

A. Sometimes; not always.

Q. Did you see where troops suffered there through the inefficiency of any of these, or were they efficient during the entire campaign?

A. I can not state any single case. My dealings were, for the most part, with the regular officers.

Q. Did you come in contact with any of the civilian appointees in your department?

A. Yes, sir; four that I recollect.

Q. Tell us whether they were efficient or inefficient, and if inefficient in what way.

A. There were five that I recall. Out of the lot I considered three of them fairly efficient. The other two I did not consider efficient.

Q. In what way?

A. They lacked knowledge of the duties.

Q. Did they endeavor to learn their duties?

A. In an indifferent sort of way. They never took the hearty interest in it that the duties demanded.

Q. Did you report that?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Wasn't it your duty to report them?

A. Well, if I was called upon to give an official report upon them, I would have done so. They were not in a position where they could do much harm.

Q. What position did they occupy?

A. Assistants at the depot.

Q. Assistants to you?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. There was no suffering on that account?

A. No, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Who appointed them?

A. They were appointed, I presume, by the President.

Q. To these places?

A. They were assigned to the different places by orders of the Commissary-General.

By General DODGE:

Q. Well, give us the names of those you considered inefficient.

A. One was Captain Ryan, assistant commissary of volunteers; the other was Captain Lord, assistant commissary of volunteers.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Where were they from?

A. Captain Lord was from New York and Captain Ryan from Kansas, when home.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What transport did you come back on?

A. The *Mexico*.

Q. How many troops were on her?

A. One company.

Q. Was there any sickness on board?

A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing requiring special care?

A. No, sir.

Q. No men suffered on account of the conditions on board.

A. No, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. The *Mexico* was the captured boat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. She was captured from the Spaniards?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Is there anything else in the scope of our inquiry that you can tell us, or can you make any other suggestions to us?

A. No, sir.

Q. When you landed at Santiago—or off Santiago—in your opinion, was every effort made to land these supplies to supply these troops that could be made?

A. Yes, sir. Do you mean during the entire campaign from beginning to end?

General McCook. Yes, sir.

The WITNESS. Everything was done that men could do under the circumstances with the facilities they had. Men worked harder than they ever worked before.

Q. That was your experience?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. In regard to the milk and ice, were they supplied by you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Through that depot?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where were these supplies obtained, from New York?

A. The ice and milk both came from New York.

Q. Why were not milk and ice procured from across the Sound, at New Haven, New London, or Boston?

A. I can not tell you. I did not make the arrangements.

Q. Was it because of the existing contracts?

A. The contracts were all made before I went there.

Q. Did these contracts forbid the purchase of articles elsewhere?

A. I don't know anything about that. I don't know anything about the terms of the contracts.

Q. Was transportation possible except by rail?

A. I can not tell you that; I do not know.

Q. You don't know what arrangements were made about transportation?

A. I do not.

Q. Was there any time during which the difficulties of transportation were so great that you could not get your supplies to issue at Montauk Point?

A. No, sir. There was a delay once or twice, just a delay of a couple of hours, but the rest of the time the provisions came in very regularly.

Q. And you hadn't any supply on hand to provide for any interference?



A. Yes, sir; the milk and the ice and bread came daily. They lasted a couple of days.

Q. Do you know whether or not the commissary department declined to receive the supplies of milk offered to them?

A. None were declined while I was there.

By General DODGE:

Q. I did not catch your last statement as to the delay of supplies. Did they come promptly?

A. All but one occasion that I recall; that was fresh bread. That was due to a hot box. They sidetracked a car somewhere, but it came two or three hours later.

Q. Did you come in contact with the railroad authorities at Montauk Point?

A. No, sir; I had very little to do with that.

Q. Was there plenty of transportation at Montauk Point?

A. Yes, sir; as far as I know, there was plenty.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. In reference to that last answer, whether or not there was plenty of transportation, would it not have been better in many respects if it had been possible to use vessels running across the sound in addition to the Long Island Railroad?

A. Certainly.

Q. It would have been better?

A. As I said before, I knew nothing about the condition of the contract; but it certainly would always be better, in cases of that kind, to have more than one line for the supplies.

Q. Your facilities for receiving stores would have been much greater and the facilities for supplying the troops would have been better?

A. Speaking generally, I would say so. In this case we had no difficulties in getting our supplies. As a general proposition, if there was going to be a big camp there again, it would undoubtedly be better to have two lines to provide it.

Q. Wouldn't it be easier to supply a large camp now than it was when the lines were in comparatively poor working order—when they had few terminal facilities? Wouldn't it be harder to have had more communication at that time than now?

A. As I said before, I did not know the conditions of the contracts at all. I speak generally—it would be better to have one other line of supplies. We suffered nothing, however, at Montauk Point. We were never short. We had the rations there in abundance, and the ice and the milk and fresh bread and fresh beef came daily, excepting one delay; maybe there were two. I can only recall one delay, which was of fresh bread, and that was only a couple hours. I can not say anything at all as to before I went there.

Q. The milk and ice was for whom?

A. All the troops.

Q. Not simply those in the hospital?

A. No, sir; for all the troops.

Q. And you had all that was needed for all the troops?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. How were your terminal facilities at Montauk Point?

A. They were good when I was there. Of course there have been many additions made since the camp started. We had a long warehouse that held a large quantity of supplies, and it was nearly full.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM M. GRAHAM.**

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM M. GRAHAM then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, date of appointment to your present rank, etc.

A. William Montrose Graham; major-general of volunteers from the 4th of May. My original entry into the service was on the 7th of June, 1855.

Q. You were in the Regular Army at the time of your appointment to the volunteer service?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your rank in the Army?

A. Brigadier-general.

Q. Where were you assigned to duty under your present rank?

A. Camp Alger.

Q. What date?

A. I received my orders on the 17th of May at Atlanta, where I was commanding the Department of the Gulf. I arrived here on the early train on the morning of the 19th, and immediately proceeded to Camp Alger.

Q. Was there a camp there before you were appointed to the command?

A. Yes, sir; but no organization of regiments, with absolutely no head.

Q. Had the regiments been brigaded?

A. No, sir.

Q. You found just a series of regimental camps without organization or much order.

A. Yes, sir; at that time I think there were five or six regiments there. I can very easily give it to the commission afterwards, but there was probably about five or six thousand men.

Q. Had you knowledge as to who had directed the camp to be established at Alger?

A. I had not at that time; no, sir.

Q. Had you any subsequent information on that subject?

A. Nothing official; no, sir.

Q. State for the information of the commission—some of us already know—where the location of that camp was.

A. It was in Fairfax County, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Falls Church and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Dunn-Loring Station, on the Leesburg road.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. About how far from Fort Myer?

A. About 5 miles, but I can't give you that absolutely accurate.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What were the facilities for transportation at that camp?

A. A trolley to the Aqueduct Bridge, and from there to Falls Church there are no facilities except such as were afforded by hackmen and itinerant drivers of vehicles, excepting army transportation, such as army ambulances for the sick and some few wagons for officers on duty in traveling to and fro.

Q. What was the freight handled with?

A. Army wagons, sir. Four mules to a wagon; what corresponds to the Regular Army in the quartermaster's department.

Q. Was there any steam railroad in the vicinity?

A. Yes, sir; at Leesburg, it stops there, and then again at Dunn-Loring.

Q. What station was used by you for quartermaster's stores?

A. Dunn-Loring.

Q. It was about a mile, you say?

A. About a mile from the nearest camps and about a mile and a half from my headquarters.

Q. What was the character of the ground for camping purposes?

A. You mean what?

Q. First, the topography, then the water, drainage, etc.

A. It was a wooded country, with some clearings that had been cultivated at different periods, and with streams that were very small indeed, running through the camp and finding their way to the Potomac River, or other streams that entered the Potomac. They were very small streams indeed; they were streams that originated probably from the vicinity of the camp from springs. There were many very good springs throughout that region, before they became injured by the pollution of a large army, you might say.

Q. What was the character of the region for drainage?

A. I regarded it as excellent, sir.

Q. It was a broken country?

A. Yes, sir; the camps were on prominent ground—all elevated ground, well drained.

Q. What was the character of the soil?

A. The soil was a mixture of clay and sand with a substrata of hardpan (that is the best name, I think, for it) which extended anywhere from 4 to 5 to 8 or 10 feet, in some instances, and which was entirely impervious to water. It had to be driven through with some difficulty in driving wells. Then you struck a stone strata, of 60 feet in some instances, and under that stone we found most excellent water.

Q. What was the depth of the soil before you reached the hardpan?

A. It ranged, I think, from 20 to 40 feet. I think I can give you all that from the notes of my chief engineer, which I have with me. I have his full report.

Q. Please state as to whether the supply originally was sufficient, and if not, what was done to remedy the lack of water, and what the supply was at the end.

A. I am of the impression that at the time I arrived at Camp Alger the water was sufficient for drinking and cooking purposes for the number of men at that time located there—that is, for the five regiments; I think it was only five. They were getting it from the vicinity; from farmhouse wells and from these springs, and from anywhere else. There was no other place, and the water in the streams was undoubtedly unfit for use, and should not have been used.

Q. As the necessity developed, of course the troops began to come in then pretty rapidly—

A. Yes, sir; very rapidly. I think they arrived at the rate of two or three regiments a day. I know I had to acquire ground without first referring to the Secretary of War, and I did so, and the Secretary afterwards sustained me, because I had done it on the spur of the moment. The regiments were coming in very rapidly.

Q. What was the maximum number of troops in camp at any one time?

A. About 27,000, sir.

Q. What was done to meet the emergency of this aggregation of troops in the way of a water supply?

A. I applied for authority to secure artesian machinery, so as to drive wells.

There was some little delay. It was very difficult to obtain the necessary appliances. There was only one in Virginia, and that was a very dilapidated affair, certainly in that section. I applied to the Secretary of War, and he immediately authorized me to send all over the United States, if necessary, to get appliances. I think my quartermaster sent to Pennsylvania and New York both, and finally got appliances, and we were working there, at one time, three or four of these appliances, and the wells were driven just as rapidly as possible. They worked night and day. They were drilled at night. They worked the whole twenty-four hours through, until I had some forty-odd wells. That gave sufficient for one well to each regiment and wells to spare for general use outside of the regiment.

Q. What was the diameter of these wells, and what was their capacity?

A. Seven inches, and the capacity was from 5,000 gallons up to as high as 8,000 to 10,000, but I would not like to say that exact, because I can not remember distinctly.

Q. That is per day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of twenty-four hours?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As this water supply was eventually acquired by the driving of these wells, was it, in your judgment, sufficient for all these troops at Camp Alger?

A. Ample, sir, for drinking and cooking purposes, and for such ablutions as a man would make in the morning, but not enough for bathing.

Q. Did you have anything there for bathing, any shower baths?

A. Yes, sir, there was a private arrangement there, by private parties who came there for shower baths, what is known as Turkish baths. That was some time in June, if I remember.

Q. Before the time at which this eventual supply was secured state, if you please, whether there was any lack of water for the troops in camp there.

A. Yes, sir; as the troops arrived more rapidly than we could bore the wells, there was undoubtedly some distress. They had to go some distance to get the water. I remember, myself, riding around with the colonel of the Thirty-third Michigan, who had complained that he could find no water. We rode around with Colonel Swift, of the Seventh Illinois, and Colonel Swift showed me where there was a superb spring, and I indicated to this colonel where he could come and get his water. I authorized him to put a guard there and reserve it for regimental use. They used that spring throughout the regimental encampment until this Thirty-third Michigan was ordered away with General Duffield. They thought highly of it and were very reluctant to go away.

Q. Was there any more distress other than the inconvenience of going a distance for water?

A. That is all, I think.

Q. Was there any resulting sickness from this lack of water—any complaint by the medical staff of the regiments or brigades as to an insufficient water supply or sickness resulting from it?

A. I can not answer that question with satisfaction to myself without referring to my papers. It is my impression that there was. I would not care to assert it without fortifying my memory.

Q. How long did this insufficiency of water continue?

A. I can not answer that definitely, either. I have my chief engineer's report, which I would prefer to refer to if you would humor me in that way. On May 25 [reading] the artesian well was sunk near to the camp of the Sixth Massachusetts. They had an inexhaustible supply; that pump was going throughout the twenty-four hours.

Q. Do you know of the capacity of the pump and how much it threw every hour?



A. I do not. About June 25 Colonel Lusk, of the engineers, a most capable officer professionally, who had the entire supervision of placing the machinery as well as directing the points of boring these wells—he was at it night and day—about June 27, he says the water famine may have been said to be brought to an end, there being a water supply amply sufficient.

Q. It was recognized as a water famine then, was it?

A. I think it was to a certain extent; he uses that expression.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. How long did this last?

A. That was June 27 to September 20. It must be remembered that these wells were coming in from time to time, and that relieved the pressure. After this well of the Sixth Massachusetts was completed the troops came there from that section of the camp. It was not confined to the Sixth Massachusetts. The Eighth Ohio and Sixth Illinois, and Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Pennsylvania were all grouped right in there, and that well supplied all these regiments as rapidly as men could pump the water and carry it away.

Q. What he means by the end of the famine was that the water had become sufficient for the troops?

A. Yes, sir. I might say that immediately, almost, after my taking command there I required my quartermaster to get water barrels, and we got some (between 600 and 1,000 barrels that were old whisky barrels) and distributed those among the regiments of the corps, so that they could fill these barrels and store up some little supply for the day or night, and by careful management of the use of it I think they could get along very much better than a great many troops I have camped with in previous years.

Q. Did the lack of water seriously affect the health of your men, so far as you know, or so far as the medical department reported to you?

A. The medical department, so far as I know, reported that it did not affect it after these wells were available.

Q. How about previous to that?

A. I don't believe it did then, either. I have never thought that the water was the source of the sickness at Camp Alger—that is, the water that was supplied at the camp. Of course the men would drink water outside; they would drink water from sources they ought not, and which they knew they ought not to.

Q. I noticed that myself when I was there; they would drink out of little runs.

A. We got the most superb water supply at Camp Meade; we got 150,000 gallons delivered in pipes right to the company kitchens, with a hydrant in front of the company tents, and delivered at 53 degrees.

Q. Who put in that water supply?

A. Colonel Moore, under the direction of the Secretary. It was developed afterwards more than he contemplated. I want to speak of a little instance: A man was seen lying prone upon the ground drinking from a little dirty stream that might have been used for washing some of the men's clothes in above, about 100 yards from where he was seen. These things largely accounted for the sickness, in my judgment. The chief surgeon was riding with another man, and he saw a fellow filling his canteen with water from a stream which he knew, and he knew this man knew also, was used for washing clothes in. He stopped and made him empty his canteen, as he told him, "You will poison yourself and have typhoid fever or something else." When he had got a little distance his friend commenced laughing, and he looked back, and the man was filling his canteen again from the same place.

Q. You speak of the barrels that were furnished the troops for carrying water. Had you plenty of transportation with which they could haul their water, or were they obliged to carry it before the wells were driven?

A. We had transportation with wagons and the barrels were hauled with

wagons. They were taken to the point of supply and hauled from there to the camp.

Q. Was there any insufficiency of transportation for that purpose?

A. There was, at one time, a little congestion, so much so that I rode down to Dunn-Loring one day and prevailed upon Major Martin, depot quartermaster, to send wagons to my camp, which he did not consider a part of my transportation at the time. At the same time if the transportation had been judiciously handled in the hands of regular troops who knew how to take charge of such things I think it would have been sufficient at all times.

Q. Now, coming to the health of your command, General, what were the prevailing diseases in Camp Alger, and to what extent did they prevail?

A. Malarial fever, sometimes, at first, growing into typhoid. It did not originate in my corps at Camp Alger. The first case of typhoid was that of a man who had come from Camp Gretna on the 20th of May. While in conversation with Colonel Harries, who was senior commander at that time, his surgeon came to him and reported that there was a case of typhoid fever which had arrived the night previous from the camp in Pennsylvania. This surgeon reported immediately, in my hearing over the telephone, to the Surgeon-General, and received orders to send him to Fort Myer.

Q. Then, the first case that was discovered was sent out of the camp—isolated?

A. Immediately; I think the man was sent off within an hour's time in an ambulance. The next case was that of a captain in New York Cavalry, Troop A, Captain Badgeley. It was believed, I think by the medical officer, that he brought that with him from New York.

Q. How long after he arrived before that was discovered?

A. As I remember Captain Badgeley's case, it was within a week.

Q. What was done in his case, General?

A. He was sent to Fort Myer, and he remained there at the point of death for quite a long time.

Q. A general hospital had been established there at Fort Myer previous to your coming to the camp?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. To what extent did typhoid fever prevail subsequently; can you state the maximum number of patients?

A. I can not without reference to my reports; but I can say this, that up to a very late period of my stay at Camp Alger the sick of the entire corps was less than 4 per cent of the entire command.

Q. What proportion did the typhoid-fever patients bear to the other sick?

A. That I can not state; there was a great deal of malarial fever.

Q. The prevailing diseases were malarial and typhoid fevers?

A. Yes, sir; and camp diarrhea. I had it myself and the officers of my staff also. It was very mild and would be over in a few days. No doubt a great deal of the sick report was made up of that among the enlisted men.

Q. Can you state offhand what the death rate in your command was—what the percentage was?

A. I can not answer (consults paper). At Camp Alger 5 officers died and 66 enlisted men; at Thoroughfare Gap, 4 officers and 30 enlisted men; and at Camp Meade, 1 officer and 63 enlisted men.

Q. That is the entire death rate from the 20th of May to the present day?

A. Yes, sir; aggregating 159 deaths of men and 10 officers.

Q. Out of 27,000 troops?

A. 27,000 at one period, but that comes down to the present time to about 25,000.

Q. Thoroughfare Gap you speak of.

A. There was a division there about a month.

Q. How far was it from your headquarters?

A. About 80 miles.

Q. Had that division been removed from Camp Alger?

A. It had. I sent it on the march after instructions from the Secretary of War about the 2d of August to find a new camp in the neighborhood of Manassas Gap. When they got there they found that the water was bad. In the meantime I sent Colonel Lusk and a quartermaster up in the neighborhood of Thoroughfare Gap. I knew the country and knew it had good water. They camped there while we removed to Camp Meade; they were there about a month.

Q. Was that removal occasioned by the health of the troops?

A. I think so, sir. I received orders about 7 o'clock one evening to put my corps in motion toward Manassas and to move the command not later than the next morning. I found that it would be absolutely impossible to move the whole corps because of transportation. I made arrangements to move one division then and wired the Secretary and requested his approbation, which he immediately gave me. I had General Davis's division prepare to march the next morning, not later than 8 o'clock, and he did so with about 10,000 men. They moved up to Bristoe Station. It required double the length of time he had anticipated, on account of the constant rains which came on as soon as he started to move. The heavens seemed to open and it came down in streams, and he had to bridge Bull Run and Tub Run, and finally reached Bristoe Station after a week on the march, counting, of course, a halt for building bridges, and reached Thoroughfare Gap in one day from Bristoe Station. The men marched through a drenching rain; they forded Bull Run, which was about 2 feet deep, in the best of spirits. They went through giving cat calls, imitating crows, etc., and apparently feeling very good. I think that march did them more good than anything until we got to the healthful hills where we are.

Q. Did the wells, from which you speak of drawing water, go under this rock of which you speak?

A. Yes, sir; I think, unless perhaps the wells that the Sixth Massachusetts sunk. Mr. Ames, a son of General Ames, was adjutant of that regiment—a fine young man, a graduate of West Point—and I detailed him to assist the engineer, and he drove that well; but when a distance of about 60 feet had been reached he went through some rock. I can not tell without referring to the engineer's report what is the depth (looks at report)—57 feet, and was driven May 26. The character of the water-bearing stratum was rock; the length of the case, 56½ feet.

Q. The case, then, extended nearly to the bottom?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. No surface water could get in?

A. No, sir.

Q. To what extent were you enabled to secure the proper policing of your camp, care of the sinks, and all that sort of thing by volunteers?

A. At first there was very little attention paid to it; the men would seek the woods. I made a habit of riding through my camp every day and searching out these places. I had installed a provost-marshal, who made a most excellent officer. The regimental officer of the day reported to the brigade officer of the day, and the brigade officer to the division officer, and the division officer to the corps officer, and so on, and guards were detailed every day throughout the camp. He had my authority to take as many at any time as was necessary to police outside the general arrangements of the camp. At the same time I issued orders enjoining upon division, brigade, and regimental commanders the necessity of observing certain rules and regulations which I had for policing the camp. I will read them:

“General Order No. 2.

\* \* \* \* \*

“7. An inspection will be held by regimental surgeons once to determine the number of men needing vaccination, a report of which will be made to chief surgeon of the corps, to enable him to procure the necessary virus.



"8. All cases of contagious and infectious diseases will be reported to the chief surgeon as soon as detected."

On May 27 I issued General Orders, No. 5:

"1. The unauthorized introduction into camp, or the sale within its limits, of alcoholic beverages, or other intoxicating liquors or drugs of any kind whatever, is strictly prohibited. The provost-marshal will make frequent inspections of the different trading establishments to insure the enforcement of this order."

Then, on June 3, the following sanitary rules concerning water supply were published and enforced:

"1. The men shall be cautioned against drinking water freely, especially on the march during the day.

"2. To provide against water which may possibly be contaminated, a supply of boiled water should be kept in a barrel in each company.

"3. This precaution is not necessary when water from an artesian well is used.

"4. In order to prevent crowding and delay at the springs and other places of water supply, commanding officers should make a water detail, to go on duty after taps and fill the water barrels of the company. Where the water is not obtained from artesian wells, it should be boiled by this detail before being poured into the barrels.

"5. The barrel should be rinsed out alternately every second day with boiling water."

On June 7, General Order No. 15, the following sanitary rules were published and enforced within the limits of the command:

"1. Fresh meat must not be fried; it may be boiled, roasted, stewed, or made into hash. For roasting purposes a Dutch or buzzacott oven or similar contrivance should be used. They can be obtained on requisition from the Quartermaster's Department.

"The simplest company diet table which can be carried out by an inexperienced cook is the following:

"For breakfast: Coffee, fried bacon or hash, and bread.

"For dinner: On alternating days, roast beef or boiled beef and vegetable soup, with boiled potatoes and bread.

"For supper: Coffee or tea, cold meat or hash or stew, stewed tomatoes or fruit, and bread.

"*Latrines.*—In camp: Have the police party three times daily, at stated hours, cover the contents of the pits. This can not be too scrupulously attended to, for if the fecal matter remain exposed, and the flies first light on it and then on the food or water, infection is readily carried to the mouths, and will cause cholera or yellow fever, if these diseases exist in camp. Energetic regimental commanders will have a shovel at the privy and have each evacuation covered by the occupant.

"2. When the contents reach within 2 feet of the surface of the ground new sinks should be dug and the old ones filled.

"3. Every man should be punished who fails to make use of the sink.

"4. On the march: When troops arrive in camp the first duty of the commanding officer should be to cause the place for the latrines to be designated, the vicinity of which alone should be used until the pits are dug. A strong provost guard should meanwhile surround the camp to prevent the use of the other ground, and direct the men to the place to be used. After digging the pits the digging parties should examine the grounds in the vicinity and bury any excremental matter found. Neglect of these precautions has probably decimated many a command.

"*Refuse.*—1. A pit 6 feet deep should be dug as a recipient of the kitchen refuse, and filled in when the contents are within 2 feet of the surface. No surface drainage should be allowed to empty into these sinks. They should not be close to the kitchen.



"2. The camp sweepings should be sorted, waste paper, straw, hay, etc., should be burned in a place far enough away to prevent annoyance. Bottles, cans, and other articles which can not be burned should be buried. The clay or sand removed with the sweepings should be carried at least 50 yards away from the camp and used for filling holes or spread out.

"*Water supply.*—1. In addition to the recommendation published, the care of the water supply, if derived from running brooks or streams, must be regulated. The highest place on the brook should be used for drinking water; next to this for cooking. No washing or watering of stock should be allowed above the water supply of any part of the command. Watering places should always be above the washing places, but must be below the source of water supply for men. Washing may be allowed near the stream if it is not done on the slopes of its banks. This should be the care of a brigade commander.

"*Clothing.*—The clothing should, at every possible opportunity, be spread out in the sun; or if there be no sun, dried at a fire, if at all damp.

"*Tents.*—The flaps of the tents should be raised immediately after breakfast for at least one hour, unless the weather is inclement."

In the next order, the company commanders are directed to inspect each meal of their company and report immediately all deficiencies through the proper channel to the corps commander. Attention invited to Circular No. 1, office of chief commissary of this command.

And then, on August 31, upon the recommendation of the chief surgeon of the corps, the sale of the following articles is strictly prohibited within the jurisdiction of this camp, and all persons are positively forbidden to purchase them in the vicinity of the camp or to bring them into the camp: "Ice cream, pies, cakes, sandwiches, soda water or any kind of so-called soft drinks, milk, unless licensed, lemonade, potted ham, sausages, candies, buns, gingerbread, and sardines. The provost-marshal and the regimental and company commanders will be held responsible for the proper execution of this order."

There is where, I believe, sir, a great deal of the sickness originated, not necessarily from what was bought in camp, but largely from what was sent them by their friends at home because they thought they were neglected and had nothing to eat but Government rations. The express was crowded with things of this kind, and the men would overload their stomachs with this trash.

During this march of General Davis's division that I spoke of I was riding along to see how matters were going, when a soldier was seen to put his hand in his haversack and take out three sticks of candy. If he had pulled out a piece of bacon and hardtack he probably would not have been sick. The probabilities are that he was one of the sick men.

July 25: "Upon the recommendation of the chief surgeon of the corps, it is ordered that milk venders in this camp, prior to proceeding with their sale of milk, report at division hospital of the division wherein they propose to sell, for a sanitary examination of the milk. Division commanders will direct their chief surgeon to designate a competent medical officer, who will be detailed by order for this duty. He will be supplied with a regimental hospital steward and make requisition upon the chief surgeon for the necessary apparatus.

"The milk venders will be given a permit upon which each milk examination will be recorded.

"The examination will be made in such a manner as not to be onerous to the milk vender.

"The provost-marshal is charged with the necessary supervision of the execution of this order."

By General BEAVER:

Q. I infer from that that you had the milk examined?

A. Yes, sir; every bit of it; and only certain venders were permitted to sell it;

and the ordinary venders outside of that were restrained by my provost guard from selling anything.

July 30 General Order No. 56 was issued:

"In addition to his regimental duties, Maj. A. H. Briggs, surgeon of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, is, upon the recommendation of the chief surgeon, Second Army Corps, detailed as sanitary inspector of the corps, and will report for instructions to the chief surgeon at field headquarters."

On August 11 we first recognized that typhoid fever was an epidemic, and I issued this order:

"General Orders, No. 65. As typhoid fever has gained a certain, though limited, foothold upon nearly all organizations of the Second Corps, and as the fever germs are therefore apt to find their way in every heretofore uninfected privy, and as they may be carried thence by flies to the food of the men, the following rules will be rigidly carried out, in order to successfully combat and stamp out the disease:

"1. The free use of lime in the privy pit by the regular police parties will be continued as heretofore.

"2. A pile of earth and a shovel will be kept near each privy, and each man using a privy will be required to cover the fecal matter completely with dirt.

"3. In each company an officer will be detailed who will be held responsible for the sanitary condition of the company sink, and a guard will be stationed day and night which will promptly arrest any man failing to cover completely the fecal matter with the earth provided for the purpose. In each company a record will be kept of officers and guards detailed on this duty, in order that any neglect of this duty may be promptly traced.

"4. Division, brigade, and regimental commanders will cause frequent inspections, at unexpected hours, to be made of company sinks, and in case any neglect in the execution of this order is detected, the inspection officer will at once ascertain the negligent parties, in order that they may be brought to trial.

"5. It is believed that the pollution of the ground and wooded tracts adjacent to the former camp ground was largely due to the fact that the sinks were without proper shelter against the sun. All sinks shall be made so comfortable that the men will prefer them to the shelter of the woods.

"6. This order will be read at retreat to every company of this command on three successive nights. Acknowledgment in writing of the receipt of this order, as well as of the promulgation in the manner specified, will be required from division, brigade, regimental, independent battalion, and company commanders to be forwarded to these headquarters through military channels.

"7. Regimental surgeons will be required to explain orally to the men of each company the insidious character of typhoid fever and the various ways in which the germ may be transplanted, in order that the good sense of the men, rather than the severity of their superiors, may be relied upon to accomplish the object of this order."

When we got to Camp Meade—it is as beautiful, fine farming country as ever you saw—I found that it had been undermined by terra-cotta pipes by the elder Young. Mr. Young called my attention to this. On the second day I was there he said, "I saw two of your men taking water from a stream that had surface drainage." Then I issued an order with reference to this, to try and stop it.

"Upon the recommendation of the chief surgeon, Second Army Corps, in order to utilize the Maignen and Berkefeld filters, issued to each company in this command, the following regulations are ordered:

"1. An intelligent, reliable man in each company to be detailed and instructed by the medical officers of the organization in a proper use of the filter.

"2. A junior medical officer to be detailed in each organization to supervise the work of these men, and to be held responsible that the work is performed properly.

"3. A water barrel with filtered water, to be kept constantly supplied with a sufficient quantity of filtered water in a cool and shaded place.

"4. The men to be advised to use nothing but this water for drinking purposes. They will thereby be protected against possibility of typhoid fever infection by water contamination."

In issuing that order I knew that they would have no difficulty, as there was plenty of good water to be had, even the wells at all of these farms being excellent, and ranging from 30 to 40 feet in depth sometimes.

"General Order No. 70.

\* \* \* \* \*

"2. Bathing in the canal or the use of this water for any purpose is strictly prohibited, as the canal receives most of the sewerage of Harrisburg. The use of spring water is also prohibited, as the springs may be the outlet from sewerage from farm houses. The only authorized water, until the pipes of the water system of this camp is laid, is that taken from wells whose use is permitted by the owners of the premises. Regimental and detachment commanders are charged to use every effort to enforce the observance of this order.

"The proper place for the bathing of this command is the Susquehanna River, and the chief engineer of the corps has been instructed to prepare a place on the banks of the river, which will afford convenient access to the water to those who desire to bathe."

My chief engineer, Colonel Lusk, built three piers, about 75 feet in length, and they were at a distance of about 400 yards apart, so as to give plenty of room, so there would be no congestion on the part of the men. I had men detailed, who are expert swimmers, to supervise this bathing and see that the men did not expose themselves and get drowned. The men were marched down in squads to these places and we had no trouble at all.

Now, then, when I came to camp—the tactics on this are very defective, as they don't give sufficient area in the first place, and in the second they place the sinks right along by the kitchen—I issued this order:

"In arranging the camps for their troops commanders of regiments, detachments, etc., will see that intervals between tents are not less than two-thirds their height, that distance from back to back between tents belonging to different company streets are not less than 7 feet, and that company streets be made not less than 40 feet wide.

"Latrines will be placed on the flank farthest from kitchen and mess tents, and not less than 30 feet from the nearest tent."

That was before it was modified to be not less than 150 feet.

"Care should be taken to have all latrines properly screened, to prevent exposure. Where brush, condemned canvas, and other suitable material are not at hand, application should be made to the chief quartermaster for lumber."

That order was issued on the 19th of August, and then on the 22d of August I issued the following:

"In order to guard against the propagation of typhoid fever in this camp by contamination of milk, the following regulations will be strictly enforced:

"1. Upon the application of any persons to the provost-marshal to sell milk at Camp Meade, Pa., the provost-marshal will at once inform the chief surgeon of the names and places of residence of applicants for such permits.

"2. Upon the receipt of this information the chief surgeon will direct an experienced officer to proceed to the applying dairy, and make a careful sanitary inspection of the police of the premises, the quality of the water supply, the condition of the cattle, and the method of handling and carting the milk.

"3. If the report of the medical officer making the inspection mentioned in the foregoing paragraph be favorable, the chief surgeon, if he approves of it, will transmit it to the provost-marshal, who may then grant the permit.



"4. The analyst of the Second Division hospital will from time to time hand to the chief surgeon, for transmission to the provost-marshal, the name of one of the persons authorized to sell milk, and the milk wagon, on its next trip, will be escorted to the Second Division hospital for inspection and removal of a sample of milk.

"5. This examination will take place at least once every ten days.

"6. The detection of adulteration of any kind will be reported by the analyst to the chief surgeon, and on his recommendation the provost-marshal will withdraw the permit.

"7. All commanding officers are enjoined to prevent the sale of milk to troops of their command by any milk vender who has not in his possession the permit required by this order.

"8. The provost-marshal will keep proper record and number the permits issued under this order, in order that the milk inspection, as herein specified, may be carried out systematically."

On August 26 General Order No. 74 reads:

"Latrines will be placed on flank farthest from kitchen and mess tents, and not less than 100 feet from the nearest tent. Urinals not more than 30 feet from the nearest tent. All latrines and urinals will be carefully screened to prevent exposure."

This arrangement brought the whole mess of tentage, say 300 or more, between the sinks and the kitchens and mess tents. In that way they were at all times under the immediate inspection and control, you might say, of the company officers. I believe that with this mass of tentage between them the flies would wipe their feet on the tents at least before the company kitchens would be reached.

Here is an order with reference to the sick and convalescent soldiers:

"Hereafter sick and convalescent soldiers sent on furloughs to their homes from division hospitals will be furnished transportation and commutation of rations at these hospitals by the quartermaster's and subsistence departments. The chief quartermaster and the chief commissary Second Army Corps will each detail an officer from his department to be present at the hospitals daily for this purpose at 10 o'clock a. m. at the First Division hospital, and at 11 a. m. at the Second Division hospital. Soldiers thus provided with transportation and commutation of rations will be sent by the surgeon in charge to the railroad station in ambulances, provided, if necessary, with medical attendance."

I thought it was necessary to issue an order, inasmuch as frequent cases have occurred where soldiers have become sick on their way home, and they were cautioned to exercise their best judgment in taking care of themselves, especially those that had been in the hospital with fever.

This is the order:

"Inasmuch as frequent cases have occurred where convalescent soldiers have received furloughs and started for their homes have been taken ill on the way, it is enjoined upon all soldiers traveling homeward on furloughs to exercise their best judgment in caring for themselves, especially those who have been ill in hospitals with fever. They should deny themselves everything except the necessary food of the simplest character, as otherwise they subject themselves to great danger of relapses. Hereafter surgeons in hospitals will not grant furloughs to soldiers whom they do not believe to be able to travel alone, and it is also ordered that no furloughed soldier shall be allowed to leave the hospital without being fully instructed as to the diet he should observe while traveling to his home."

In order to enforce the order regarding the sale of various articles in the camp I put a strong provost guard around each booth. There was some doubt as to the jurisdiction of the military authorities over these people, and to avoid any trouble I simply put guards around their places to keep my soldiers from buying any-



thing. In that way I gradually broke them all up, until we were reduced down to the regimental exchanges.

In order to prevent the splashing of water in barrels while being hauled, which might cause dirt to get in it, I issued an order as follows:

"The practice of covering water barrels with bagging, in order to prevent splashing, will be discontinued at once as unsanitary. A good way to prevent splashing in hauling water barrels on wagons is to have a float of a clean piece of board. In order to prevent contamination by dust and flies, all water barrels should be kept covered with a well-fitting wooden cover."

"General Orders, No. 82:

"Hereafter tent floors will be raised up on the sunny side at least once in seven days, and be kept raised for six hours. Saturday is to be designated as the day on which this should be done, and should the weather be inclement it is to be done on the first fair day thereafter. It is also enjoined upon all commanding officers to see that tents are carefully and properly ditched."

"General Orders, No. 84:

"Various instances having come to the knowledge of the commanding general of the failure of commanding officers or of accountable officers to take prompt action in the case of damage or loss to public property, it is hereby strictly enjoined that whenever supplies are found damaged in any way, lost, or otherwise unaccounted for, the commanding officer of the regiment, or the accountable officer, as the case may be, will take prompt action under paragraph 708, Army Regulations, in order that the responsibility for any loss the United States may suffer may be promptly located."

I had an order issued that a commissioned officer should be placed at every place where beef was issued, and also bread, to see that it was properly handled, and to see that all the conditions were what they should be.

"General Orders, No. 101:

"It has come to the knowledge of the corps commander that dishes are being washed in the vicinity of hydrants, and that cesspools are dug near by, in which dishwater is allowed to run. This practice is prohibited, and regimental commanders will be held responsible that the vicinity of hydrants is kept absolutely clean."

"General Orders, No. 87:

"The attention of all regimental commanders is called to the continued carelessness with which regimental commissaries are handling soft bread and fresh beef. In many instances clean cloths are not provided for the bottom of the wagons in which fresh beef and soft bread are carried, or for covering against heat, flies, and dust. Hereafter regimental commanders will be held to strict accountability to have fresh beef and soft bread conveyed from place of issue to regimental camp in a manner insuring absolute cleanliness."

"General Order No. 89:

"Hereafter whenever supplies of any kind are received in a damaged condition, or in any way unfit for issue, the receiving officer will at once notify the issuing officer in order to have the evil remedied. This applies more particularly to soft bread, fresh beef, and other provisions issued by the Subsistence Department. On account of their perishable nature, it is of the greatest importance that immediate steps be taken by the receiving officer, so that the issuing officer may promptly supply the deficiency, and thus provide the troops with that portion of the rations in ample time for the next meal."

That was intended to avoid going through the regular channels, which would perhaps result in a report not reaching the place where the remedy should be applied within twenty-four hours, and I gave orders so that they could go to the telephone and telephone down to the depot and get stuff to replace that which was damaged.

“General Order No. 90:

“The Quartermaster's Department will issue to every regiment two wagon sheets to cover bread and one wagon sheet to cover meat while these supplies are being hauled from the depot to the regiments. Regimental quartermasters will obtain these sheets by presenting requisitions, approved by their regimental commanders, at the quartermaster's depot, Camp Meade.”

The WITNESS. I have a telegram, which I received in response to my call, which perhaps the commission would like to have. It is the sick report. There are three periods in each month, so as to show progress. It is from the Adjutant-General, who telegraphed it to me yesterday in response to my call.

(Reading:) “Percentage of sick May 31, one decimal fifty-six; June 10, two decimal seventy-seven; 20, three decimal eight; 30, two decimal seventy-nine; July 10, two decimal thirty-five; 20, two decimal nine; 31, three decimal fifty-one; August 10, two decimal eighty-five, 20, three decimal forty-nine; 31, three decimal eighty-two; September 10, four decimal sixty-six; 20, five decimal seven; 30, six decimal three; October 9, six decimal nineteen. All these figures represent sick present and strength present after beginning of convalescing furloughs beginning of August. Impossible to determine number actually sick. Of these absent sick on daily sheets a great many may be well, having gone home convalescent. Sheets by special delivery. Reichmann, Adjutant-General.”

By General DODGE:

Q. How do you understand that: “After beginning of convalescent furloughs beginning of August. Impossible to determine number actually sick. Of these absent sick on daily sheets a great many may be well, having gone home convalescent. Sheets by special delivery. Reichmann, Adjutant-General”?

A. I would like to invite attention to the fact that on the 12th of September the Two hundred and third New York reached my camp, and on the 17th and 18th the Thirty-fifth Michigan and the Fifteenth Minnesota. These were the three regiments that brought the most sickness and ran up the percentage.

Q. I understand that that is the per cent of the strength of the command on that day?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. It is the ratio of sickness to the strength of command.

General DODGE. At that date.

Colonel DENBY. It is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

General DODGE. He gives that per cent of the strength of the command.

By General BEAVER:

Q. General Graham, how were your camps situated? Was Camp Alger in the woods or in the open?

A. Well, the two camps—there were three camps in the woods and the rest in the open.

Q. That is the camps of three regiments?

A. Yes, sir; two of them quite temporary.

Q. What, in your judgment or opinion, is the best ground for a camp as to woods or open ground?

A. I think the open, where the sun can reach. I would like to say, however, that those camps—I objected to the troops going into those camps in the woods, but the Colonel was very solicitous that I should permit them, as it gave the men a little shade. The woods were very open, and they had cut out all the brush to make them quite open. There was a free passage of air.

Q. Did you observe any difference in the health of the commands thus situated—between those in the woods and those in the open?

A. No, sir; I have not been struck with any.

Q. Now, General, if your camps were on fair ground and well drained; your water supply was good; your sick properly cared for, and the sanitary condition of the camp looked after, what, in your judgment, is the cause of the sickness in Camp Alger; to what do you attribute the sickness?

A. Well, sir, I think that the close contact of the tents was one special reason accounting for it. The ground was limited. The tents were, in many instances, close together and that would of course bring the men at night in close contact, breathing the same air. I know that that was the opinion of the medical officers that the men from one camp would breathe the same air as from the other camps along the line of tents.

Q. Did the personal habits of the men have anything to do with the sickness, in your judgment?

A. I think perhaps so. I have always thought that the lack of bathing facilities had probably added to it. The men, after we commenced the system, would get baths about once a week. They had to march about 7 miles to get those baths. I combined this bathing by brigades, sent them by brigades, and made them, as far as the country would permit without intruding upon farm land, practice all the conditions of a march in the presence of an enemy, throwing out advance and rear guards and flanking detachments.

Q. To what extent, if at all, did the habits of the men in eating what was not prescribed in the ration contribute to their physical condition in your judgment?

A. I think very largely, sir. I was told of an instance, among a good many others, where a man was seen eating ice cream at an early hour in the morning, at, I think, 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning. Immediately after eating enormously of ice cream he called for sardines, and ate the sardines.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Did he get sick, General?

A. I think he did. I didn't trace up the case, as the man was not known.

By General BEAVER:

Q. To what extent was intercourse between Washington and your camp allowed?

A. No man was allowed to come to Washington without passes duly signed by the commanding officers, either from the captain or the colonel, for instance, or perhaps the brigade commander. There was a provost guard established at the head of the Aqueduct Bridge; also at the general bridge; also at all crossroads; also at Falls Church, and also at Dunn-Loring, with orders to stop all men without passes and return them to their regiments.

Q. How many passes to a company were authorized at one time; how many absences?

A. Five per cent was the largest while we were at Alger, and also the first day at Camp Meade. After the muster out of regiments commenced, I extended that to 10 per cent at Camp Meade.

Q. At the time your command reached 25,000, there would have been an authorized absence of 1,000 men, who might all visit Washington?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent did your command suffer from venereal diseases?

A. Quite a good deal, sir. I think, although I can not state positively, sir, that there was a restriction put upon the pass system after it was discovered that the men were becoming infected with venereal diseases. I issued an order that passes would not be given to men to come to Washington, except those of known



good character, and who could be relied upon to conduct themselves properly. I can read the order here if desired to. (Reads order as follows:)

"GENERAL ORDERS, )  
"No. 4. )

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,  
"Camp Russell A. Alger, Va., May 26, 1898.

"1. The following rules will govern the issue of passes by commanders of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons to the enlisted men of their command:

"(a) A pass will not extend beyond call to quarters.

"(b) A pass will not excuse from drill, police, or any other duties.

"(c) In exceptional cases, commanders of regiments, independent battalions, or squadrons, may grant passes to extend to midnight, but such passes must not be lightly granted, and only when commanders on personal investigation are satisfied of the meritorious character of the case.

"(d) Passes which are to excuse an enlisted man from any duty or extending beyond midnight of day of issue will be sent to corps headquarters for approval before 10 a. m. except in urgent cases, when they may be sent at other hours during the day.

"(e) All enlisted men in possession of a pass are required to exhibit the same promptly when required to do so by any officer, guard, or patrol.

"(f) All enlisted men found beyond the limits of the camp without written pass will be arrested by the provost guard and placed in confinement under guard.

"(g) The following Articles of War are hereby published for the information of all concerned:

"ART. 66. Soldiers charged with crimes shall be confined until tried by court-martial, or released by proper authority.

"ART. 67. No provost marshal, or officer commanding a guard, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by any officer belonging to the forces of the United States, provided the officer committing shall, at the same time, deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime charged against the prisoner.

"ART. 68. Every officer to whose charge a prisoner is committed shall, within twenty-four hours after such confinement, or as soon as he is released from his guard, report in writing to the commanding officer the name of each prisoner, the crime charged against him, and the name of the officer committing him; and if he fails to make such report he shall be punished as a court-martial shall direct.

"ART. 69. Any officer who presumes, without proper authority, to release any prisoner committed to his charge, or suffers any prisoner so committed to escape, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

"ART. 70. No officer or soldier put under arrest shall be continued in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court-martial can be assembled.

"(h) Officers, guards, or patrols, making arrests of enlisted men, must notify the commanding officers of such soldiers before the next guard mounting. They must file with the commander of the guard their own names, and a statement indicating the offense with which the soldier is charged, and it is sufficient for this purpose to state the particular article of war or the nature of the offense. For example, 'Absent without leave,' or 'Sixty-sixth article of war,' etc.

"(i) Officers, guards, patrols or others who make arrests will take care to secure the full names, companies, and regiments of at least two persons who are witnesses to the offense, and note the same on the written statement referred to in section h.

"(j) When not desiring to have the prisoner brought to trial, commanders of regiments, independent battalions, or squadrons, will so inform the field officer of



the day, who will then release such persons at the next guard mounting, at which time the old field officer of the day will also release all persons against whom no statement of charges has been made.

“By command of Major-General Graham:

“H. O. S. HEISTAND,  
“Adjutant-General.”

Q. Who is your chief medical officer?

A. Colonel Girard, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. Which Girard was that?

A. A. C., Alfred.

By General BEAVER:

Q. So far as your knowledge extends, General Graham, did the medical officers of your corps and regiments make a daily inspection of the sanitary condition of your camps?

A. I think they did, sir, but I could not answer that.

Q. The necessity of doing so was impressed upon them?

A. They were ordered to do so.

Q. What was your hospital system?

A. It was regimental. Just as soon as practicable, after the organization of the division, the division-hospital system was installed in accordance with the order of the Surgeon-General.

Q. Do you know whether that system had been found to be the most effective during our civil war?

A. I do not believe we had it, sir; that, however, I can not state with any degree of positiveness.

Q. We did without it until, probably, the last year of the war.

A. I would like to explain, sir. During all this time, with the exception of a few days perhaps, at first, we had a small regimental hospital. I issued an order to Colonel Girard that there must be a small regimental hospital of two or three beds, in order that a man might be attended to in his own camp if he was suddenly taken sick in the camp, or during the daytime.

Q. What were the advantages of a general division hospital with, say, one hospital tent for each regiment, such as you have indicated? State whether or not there was increased efficiency and increased economy in the administration of such a course.

A. I think, sir, the system had the advantage of giving a man, of experience perhaps, in the Regular Army—where it was possible, that was the case, I know—supervision of all the cases in the hospital, and bringing all the inexperienced men from a military point of view under his eye, and enabling him to organize and systematize the methods of caring for the sick.

Q. Then your judgment, as a military man, approves the system that was directed by the Adjutant-General?

A. It does.

Q. Had you any knowledge, General, during the existence of Camp Alger, of any lack of medical supplies or of any failure of efficiency on the part of medical officers in the administration of your hospital?

A. With reference to medical supplies, I do not believe there was any deficiency at any time. I think the corps was well supplied. I think for some time after the installing of the division hospitals many of the younger volunteer medical officers were what might be called “green.” They didn’t know how to do what they wanted to do. It was not until they had been broken in, as it were, that they became duly efficient. Even then, in many instances, they were, without intending

to be so, without any intention, neglectful. For instance, in the matter of descriptive lists, I had great difficulty in having them pay attention to descriptive lists; the result of which was that men suffered in their comfort by reason of not getting their pay. For instance, when they were sent to the hospitals—I had to try one medical officer who refused to receive descriptive lists after I had ordered that all should do so—and it was brought to my attention that men going to distant hospitals, who would be there without descriptive lists, the paymaster would come to pay and would not pay these men because they had no descriptive lists. A man would be sent off suddenly in the day, or, perhaps, late in the evening. The company commander would lose all trace of that man; he would not know where he was. I held that when a man went to the division hospital he was just as much out from under his company's control as he would be if he were sent to New York, and, therefore I required that descriptive lists should be sent there immediately after the man was sent, to remain there until the man returned to his company or went to another hospital, in which case the surgeon would send it to the other hospital.

Q. Of course we all understand it, General; but, in order to get it upon the notes, why was it essential for a man going to a hospital to have a descriptive list?

A. Simply that that descriptive list might follow him if he left that hospital if the paymaster came to pay; if he paid the man in the hospital, he would pay him on that descriptive list.

Q. Without a descriptive list a paymaster would not be justified in paying a soldier?

A. No, sir; I don't think so.

Q. In the event of his death, would it be important?

A. Undoubtedly; to make the complete record for future use.

Q. Or in case of a furlough?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. To establish his whereabouts?

A. Of course the man on furlough did not have his descriptive list.

Q. He had the description in his furlough?

A. Yes; the furlough gives his description.

By General DODGE:

Q. So that his furlough had such a descriptive list that he could obtain his pay?

A. On his furlough?

Q. On his furlough.

A. No, sir; I don't think so. I don't think the paymaster would pay a man on his furlough. He gets his commutation of rations and his transportation on his furlough.

Q. But suppose his rations has been paid during his furlough, couldn't he obtain his pay?

A. I do not think so. The paymaster would only pay him on a pay roll or on his descriptive list, but not on his furlough, unless there was an order to that effect from competent authority. The Secretary of War would be the only authority to order him to be paid.

Q. You put the descriptive amount into the furlough, and during the civil war we gave the man the descriptive list himself?

A. That is positively prohibited in the regulations.

By General BEAVER:

Q. General Graham, will you please state whether or not in your commissary department, it was sufficiently organized, and whether the rations issued to the troops were of good quality and of the regulation quantity.

A. The subsistence department was most efficiently organized, sir. The officers were most efficient and capable in every respect; most attentive at all hours to their duty. The rations were invariably good. Of course, there might be instances where a ration would spoil, but a board of survey would immediately condemn those rations, and they would be renewed at once, if those to whom the rations were issued attended to their duty. If the commissary officer had no knowledge of this, as sometimes happened, for as much as forty-eight hours—before any intimation was made that there was need of resupplying—in many instances, the regimental commissary appeared, either through ignorance or lack of interest, to neglect to pay that attention to the subsistence of the men that they should have done. Now, in illustration of that, I will relate that on one occasion I got a telegram from the Secretary of War that complaint had been made to him that the Third Virginia had been living on salt meat during the time they had been in my camp—that was, I think, some eight days—and had received no fresh meat. I got on my horse, rode over, saw the colonel, who stated that, “The men all preferred the salt meat; it was something new.” The War Department required, I told him, that you shall draw seven days’ fresh meat in the camp. The medical officers desire that as a change in the ration for the health of the men. I found out that they did not know how to make out a ration return, so I made it out myself. This was about 5 o’clock in the afternoon. I said, “Now, Colonel, send your commissary with this ration return to Dunn-Loring to Captain Little and draw that fresh meat at once. Give it to them at breakfast to-morrow. Don’t let them have any meal without doing so.” The Colonel said he would do so; but I learned from Captain Little that the wagon did not go there at all. I didn’t know that in time to correct it. This was an evidence to my mind that these gentlemen did not attach that importance to it which they should have. If the men liked the bacon, and if it was good enough for him, it was good enough for them. In another instance the commissary refused—I reported that case to the Secretary of War—where a complaint had been made in the Twenty-second Kansas, if I remember right, that the men had not been receiving the fresh meat as often as they should have done. I found that Captain Little had gone to the regiment in person, although he was not required to do so, and said to the officer: “You are not drawing enough meat,” and the officer replied: “I am not going to draw any fresh meat until you give me a saw to saw it up with.” That was all reported to the Secretary. It was corrected by General Wilson.

Q. Did Captain Little give you the name of that officer who made that reply to him?

A. He did. It is in my report in the files of the War Department.

Q. Do you recall the name now?

A. I do not.

Q. The name is on the file?

A. Yes: in a special report at that time, and the Secretary ordered me to discipline him.

Q. General Graham, did you have any school or meeting of the regimental commissaries with an experienced commissary to teach them how to make out ration returns?

A. Yes, sir: as soon as Colonel Allison reported to my headquarters I told him I desired it. I illustrated to him the method that Colonel Duval had installed of having all the ordnance officers report to him, detailed at this tent. He would keep them there all day long instructing them, then I told Colonel Allison that he should adopt the same system, which he did. In addition to that, these officers visited the camps constantly, supervising and assisting them in making out papers.

Q. How do you account for this lamentable ignorance of which you speak?



A. I can not account for it, sir, except these people were new to the business; it was something entirely new to them. They did not understand the responsibility and the questions involved; and they had not had sufficient training.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. I would like to ask you how these commissaries were appointed; I mean for a regiment; did you have a regimental commissary?

A. Yes, sir; it was the regimental commander who detailed a lieutenant.

Q. I want to ask whether there was any regular appointment of commissaries for a regiment?

A. Not from the War Department; there was from the regimental commander.

Q. Who simply detailed a lieutenant?

A. It is my impression that there was a separate commissary in the volunteers.

Q. You have a commissary and a quartermaster?

A. The same men perform both duties. I think the colonel appoints them. I think there is an order from the War Department which requires that.

By General BEAVER:

Q. There was an officer in each regiment, at least, who was——

A. Acting as a commissary officer; yes, sir.

Q. And quartermaster at the same time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have a separate ordnance officer in each regiment?

A. Well, he was detailed by the colonel, the ordnance officer of the regiment, and in that way came directly under my chief ordnance officer.

Q. State, if you please, General Graham, what your facilities for transportation were?

A. We had some mule wagons, of which the capacity was about 2,500 pounds.

Q. To what extent were you supplied with those wagons?

A. We were short; a great deal of our transportation had been sent to Tampa at a time when it was expected that a portion of the corps would embark there for Cuba. It was sent direct from there; it didn't come to my camp at all. That left me on the 2d of August, when I moved the second division, I had but 105 wagons for the first movement, but I received 100 additional wagons in the course of the twenty-four hours following.

Q. Within what time after you reached Camp Alger and assumed command did you begin to receive a supply of wagons for the ordinary purposes of your camp?

A. I could not answer that question with any degree of positiveness. It was quite a little time; I remember that. I know that, driving through the camps, I would find men carrying things, and would ask them why they didn't get their wagon to carry it, and they would tell me there was no wagon. Several times I rode down to Dunn-Loring to see Major Martin, who told me they were fitting up the wagons at St. Asaph as rapidly as they could. My chief quartermaster, Colonel Howard, was working at that diligently and endeavoring to get these wagons. I was constantly urging him to do so. I rode to Dunn-Loring and told Major Martin, although it was not under my command, I must have wagons. There were 60 wagons. I sent this officer [indicating], my aid-de-camp, to see if the wagons were ready for service. I told Major Martin that I thought these wagons ought to be in my camp, and he said he had put them there to be fitted up. I said that could be done in my camp. He said, "I have got to get invoices and receive receipts for them." I said, "Men are not going to carry these things away," and he sent 18 that day and the balance the next day.

Q. Did the Quartermaster-General's Department have harness and mules and wagons on hand, or did they purchase after the declaration of war?

A. I do not know as to the harness and mules. With reference to the wagons,



I am quite sure they had to purchase, because it is a type of wagon which is not in the Government service.

Q. They picked up wagons wherever they could find them?

A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember what this wagon was, where it was made?

A. It was called the Columbia. It has on the tailboard the name Columbia, and I have an idea that they are made somewhere here, but I may be in error about that.

Q. State, General Graham, whether or not your men suffered by reason of any lack of camp and garrison equipage.

A. Only in their tentage at first. They had—many of the regiments—only their State tentage; that is, 8-ounce duck, whereas the Government is 12-ounce. As rapidly as I could I had that changed. I sent my inspector-general first, Colonel Vroom, and afterwards Colonel Edgerly, constantly to inspect this tentage, with orders to condemn the 8-ounce and substitute the 12-ounce duck.

Q. I want to get on the notes that that means that the tents which came from the States weighed 8 ounces to the yard?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what was furnished by the United States weighed 12 ounces to the yard?

A. Yes, sir. This tentage that came from the States I did not take away from the regiment. The Colonel said they would like very much to keep it, as it could be used, and allow the Government tentage to apply to the covering of the men.

Q. Would that be allowed in a campaign?

A. No, sir; I imagine not. Of course, if we had gone to Cuba I should have had all that extra tentage. I should have reduced them to what the general order 58 required.

Q. Was it used to cover the sinks?

A. In many instances; but the objection to the tentage in covering the sinks was the lack of ventilation, and I adopted the board covering, leaving the top open—of weather-boarding.

Q. How soon after you reached camp, or after you assumed command, were your regiment supplied with arms and ammunition?

A. It was a long time, sir. The regiments of General Duffield's brigade, with the exception of one or two regiments that came supplied from their States, were the first regiments that were thoroughly supplied with arms. The ordnance department strained every nerve to get these regiments thoroughly armed, and succeeded in doing so in about four days. The Secretary told me that he desired to get that brigade ready to go into the presence of the enemy as soon as possible. We worked day and night. I think my ordnance officer was up four nights. We got these regiments thoroughly armed in about four or five days. The next brigade was Garretson's, which followed Duffield. After that we were getting the arms fairly rapidly in different regiments, but it was quite a long time before they were all thoroughly armed.

Q. With what pieces were you armed?

A. The .45-caliber Springfield.

Q. State whether, in your judgment, that is an efficient arm for green troops?

A. I have always thought it was a much more efficient arm for green troops than a .30-caliber. I think to put in the hands of green troops any magazine gun is very objectionable. They would fire away their ammunition almost immediately; and the .30-caliber arm is an arm that requires a great deal of practice before, as a soldier would express it, "he gets on to the target." That was the case with the regular infantry. Something like a month it took them "to get on to the regular target." For that reason I think it would be absurd, almost, to

put these guns in the hands of the volunteers. On the other hand, from the experience at Santiago, I am inclined to think that perhaps it might be that my judgment was wrong in that; that the black powder exposed the troops to the fire of the enemy to such an extent as to neutralize the other disadvantages.

Q. Isn't it possible to use smokeless powder with the Springfield?

A. I think so; then that would be the proper arm.

Q. The Springfield breech-loading .45 caliber, with smokeless powder, would be the ideal arm for volunteer troops?

A. I think so. Until the men had become sufficiently trained in the use of their arms, when the other arm would be more advantageous.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Until they had become steady, isn't it the tendency of green troops to keep on firing until they get rid of their ammunition?

A. Yes; green troops would never hit what they fired at.

Q. What is the maximum effective range of a Springfield rifle?

A. I think about 1,200 yards. Of course that would be in the hands of troops generally. There would be expert sharpshooters who could use the gun at a very much longer range than that efficiently.

Q. Is that about as far as troops, under ordinary circumstances, will be required to fire, taking the ordinary topography of the country into account. Do they come into action much closer than that?

A. I think troops will always get much closer together where it is possible to do so. Certainly that has been my experience always. I know that with artillery that rule holds. We have fought our rifled guns at a mile or a mile and a half, but as a rule we fought our rifled guns as close as with a smoothbore.

Q. It is the exceptional case in which you would find a battlefield that would enable you to fire a mile and a half?

A. Yes; men will get together. You can not keep them at a distance.

By General DODGE:

Q. Isn't the battle decided by physical force, more than by—

A. I think so; yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. At the time you left Camp Alger was your corps fully armed and equipped, ready for the field?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that you had everything as to ordnance and quartermaster's supplies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Everything?

A. I was prepared to take the field some time before we left Camp Alger. I came with my division commanders, and waited upon the Secretary of War, and we begged him to send us to the front, stating that we were fully armed and equipped—ready to go. That was some time before we left Camp Alger.

Q. Was your command in physical condition for taking the field?

A. Yes, sir. I had a magnificent body of men; fine, athletic, splendid looking men.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. General Graham, if the water was pure, as you state, in Camp Alger, why did you think it necessary to have filters?

A. That was a medical provision. The medical department insisted that they should have filters on the same principle that they insisted that the water should be boiled where it was practicable to do so. I believe that the water, when it came from the wells, was as pure as when filtered; in other words, I would rather

drink the water that came from the wells, but I, of course, subordinated my opinions in those matters to my medical officers.

Q. Did you advise that a portion of your command should be moved from Camp Alger during the scarcity of water there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it ever advised by anyone?

A. I don't think so; not to my knowledge. I will modify this to the extent that I did make provision for moving a portion of my camp to Chittenden Farm. The Secretary, inasmuch as he was going to move those two brigades—Duffield's and Garretson's—told me that he thought it would be well to defer that until they got away and see whether it would be necessary to move. I afterwards concluded that it would be to the advantage of the command to move, and I did move Butler's division down there.

Q. For the purpose of getting better water?

A. No; they had plenty of water. It was to extend the camps more, give them more ventilation. In that way I separated the two divisions. General Davis's division was on the Campbell farm and Butler's division went down to the Chittenden farm. I have maps here.

Q. Did you, at all times, have sufficient hospital accommodations there?

A. I think so; yes, sir. After the first week or ten days.

Q. Do you know anything about these supplies of cots and linen for the hospital, whether there was any shortage or not?

A. I think there was; yes, sir. I think there was some shortage in linen, to this extent. For instance, there was a sudden epidemic of measles, which ran very rapidly, which made them very short of linen during that time, although they could get additional supplies.

Q. How were those supplies obtained?

A. I suppose from the Medical Department.

Q. Did you visit the hospital occasionally?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recollect the instance of Secretary Alger's nephew being found ill of typhoid?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And of Mrs. Alger's coming?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there many such instances?

A. I don't know of many such.

Q. Do you know whether or not at that time, and previous to that time, there was a shortage of linen in the hospitals?

A. I don't think there was a shortage at that time, except that this epidemic of measles which occurred about that time, had made them a little short temporarily. There was an exaggeration given out by visitors to the hospital, where they saw men without sheets, that the shortage was very much greater than it was. Some of the men were accustomed to sleep between blankets and would not keep sheets on their beds.

Q. Was there, shortly after that time, a large supply of linen sent to the hospital?

A. I think there was, and I think Colonel Girard increased the supply.

Q. Was that sent by order of the Secretary or by requisition?

A. I think by order of the Secretary. I know that the Secretary called me to the phone and told me that whatever was needed to let him know and he would order it at once, and to let him know directly—to call him or to telephone him directly.

Q. Was there any complaint made to you by surgeons or other officers of the lack of possible supplies?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or of great deficiency?

A. Frequently Colonel Girard told me that he had great trouble in getting his medical officers to comply with his orders; they would neglect to do so.

Q. Did you have sufficient nurses there to take care of the sick?

A. We had enlisted men.

Q. Did you have at any time nurses other than enlisted men?

A. There was a detachment of the Red Cross with the corps, and they furnished quite a number of nurses and also supplies. They ran their hospital system under the control of my chief medical officer.

Q. Was their aid efficient and acceptable?

A. Yes, sir; very; I have one who takes all the more serious cases of typhoid fever in my present camp; they were most efficient.

Q. Do you think there was any suffering caused by lack of medical or other hospital supplies?

A. I do not, sir; not to any unusual extent.

Q. Do you think that any deaths occurred for want of proper appliances?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have ice?

A. We had ice and milk both. Of course, at times there would be a shortage of ice; I can remember of one occasion when there were two days elapsed when we could get no ice.

Q. General, you spoke about some disease caused by the closeness of the tents and the men, etc. Will you kindly state how far the tents were from each other?

A. They were jammed up.

Q. How wide were the streets?

A. About 20 feet.

Q. How far were the regiments from each other?

A. Very close together. There would probably be not more than a hundred yards between regiments.

Q. State whether or not you think too many men were put in the space allowed to you at Camp Alger?

A. Well, sir, when you say "the space allowed to me at Camp Alger," I was not restricted. The Secretary was prepared to allow me to extend my area when I thought it was necessary to do so. My attention was not called to the fact—that is, I didn't of my own judgment, volition, realize that the men were too close together until my attention was called to it by my medical officer. Then I commenced extending the area, moving the camps, and giving the camps more ground.

Q. How long did they remain in this crowded condition, General?

A. Until June 7; that was the first movement.

Q. You went there about May 17 or 19?

A. I got there about May 19—May 20. I would like to go back to the questions you asked me about nursing. I do not wish it to be understood that these men were trained nurses. Details were made from regiments for men to nurse the sick under the direction of medical officers. Then Colonel Girard sent to Ohio and enlisted some 800 men for nurses. These men were brought to what was called the Fall Reserve Hospital, and there trained to a certain extent and then sent out to the different hospitals to take the place of these details. That continued until mustering out decreased the corps, and now we are organizing the hospital reserve corps by enlistments.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell me whether the original ground was large enough for the camps?

A. No, sir; nowhere near it, sir.

Q. As I understand you, late in May or early in June you sent out portions of the troops to other regions?



A. I extended them out beyond what the Quartermaster's Department had hired—what is known as the Campbell farm; it is about 600 acres. Finding that that was insufficient, I extended my camp, ordering my chief quartermaster to acquire the land from the farmers and report the fact to the Quartermaster-General, who became a little annoyed and reported to the Secretary of War that I was acquiring land without proper authority. That was referred to me, and I replied that that was an emergency measure to take proper care of the men. The Secretary immediately sustained me.

Q. Was there still a good deal of unnecessary crowding, in your judgment?

A. Yes; if you take as a standard my present camp, Meade, I say yes, sir; but if you take what is the usual experience of encamping regular troops, I say no.

Q. Let me read to you from a report I have here from Dr. Smart, which I presume you are familiar with.

A. I think I have seen it; he came to my camp and made an inspection.

Q. [Reading.] "In laying out their camps they overcrowded, placing battalions on ground insufficient for a company and giving the regiments a frontage smaller than the battalion should have had. Tents were crowded against tents of the same and adjoining companies, and the sinks were crowded up against the company areas, so that the foul odors pervaded the quarters, and there was not space enough for one-tenth of the sink accommodation that there should have been." On the 10th of August, the day of this letter—was there such a condition existing at that time?

A. Undoubtedly. The sinks were in closer proximity to the company kitchens than they ought to have been and than they are now, but, as I said yesterday, we followed the tactics. I then concluded, as the medical officers condemned that system so thoroughly, I would depart from the tactics, which I have done.

Q. The Governor asks me to ask you whether you understand what is stated here, that battalions were placed on ground that was insufficient for a company?

A. I take issue with that, sir. I think Colonel Smart was reasoning from what he thought ought to be, but he could give me no rule or classification which would justify him in making that assertion.

Q. Were there many swampy places on the ground?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did surface drainage get into your wells?

A. I am satisfied that it did not, sir.

Q. It is definitely stated to me by medical officers that surface drainage did get in.

A. I positively deny that, sir.

Q. In regard to the removal of garbage at that camp, what provisions were needed to get rid of the kitchen refuse, etc.?

A. One was to burn it; sinks were dug. After a time, when the refuse came within a certain distance of the surface of the ground, they were filled up and new sinks dug.

Q. Was the policing of the camp effective?

A. Splendid; so much so that the President complimented the camp.

Q. Under date of August 1, I have a letter from Mr. Francis Rawls: "When my son went with the Crescent City troops to Alger, they were ordered to encamp alongside a wood reeking with the decayed garbage of a whole regiment." Is there any truth in that?

A. I do not think so; no, sir. The Sixth Illinois had occupied the ground. They had gone to Cuba with Garretson's brigade. When Captain Groome arrived, he concluded that it would be preferable to go another ground, which I offered him. There was a wood near this ground. At the time the Sixth Illinois left that ground I know that the camp was clean. The camp was beautifully policed, this

ground being unoccupied for a long time after the departure of the Sixth Illinois. In the meantime, men from the other camps passed along and relieved themselves in the woods.

Q. The letter states: "It took 60 of these young gentlemen two days to clean up the leavings of the former regiment."

A. That I can not answer.

Q. And again: "At Camp Alger there were 200 booths breeding filth and selling to our soldiers green fruit and all sorts of deleterious food and drink. Why?" Is that true?

A. I do not think so. I ordered all booths discontinued on that ground which I had control over. Mr. Campbell in making the lease had provided that the road and 30 feet to the side of the road should be under his jurisdiction. As soon as I broke up the booth system he put booths on this ground. I put guards around these booths with orders to prevent soldiers from buying anything where they sold green fruit; but I know this, that my surgeon frequently inspected these booths and that every effort was made to prevent the men from trading with them.

Q. Was there any protest made to you against that camping ground?

A. No, sir. On the contrary, when I offered to move, Captain Groome said that he would prefer to stay in there to taking a new piece of ground. I was not satisfied with either of these pieces of ground. I was looking about for a new camp for a sanitarium. It is shown on a little blue print. I went down and secured this ground down here [indicating]; that was about a mile away.

Q. As I understand you, then, General, complaint was brought to your attention?

A. Captain Groome did say to me that the woods were defiled in this way, and I told him that I would have them policed immediately, and I gave orders to the provost-marshal to have this place cleaned up and earth thrown over everything. It was attended to, I think, immediately, and I doubt very much if the men of that troop had anything to complain of.

Q. There is a charge here that the medical officers on the march to Manassas were sent without medical supplies, medical pouches not being ordered. Was that brought to your notice?

A. No, sir; it was not. There was only one case of neglect on the part of a soldier for medical attendance which came under my immediate notice. I discovered that there was a sick man on a side road, and I called for a doctor, and the man who was with him said, "Our doctor is not here." I then told Mr. Summerhill to bring the first man he could find. He did so.

Q. Is that the man who was reported to have died under a tree on the march?

A. Yes; that was the man. I think the man would have died anyhow, of heart failure.

Q. Was he in condition when he started out?

A. Probably.

Q. Is there any truth in the declaration that you had any occasion to reprimand Dr. Girard with reference to the failure to issue these medical pouches?

A. No, sir; I think not. I told him of the instance where there was no doctor with that regiment; that I was annoyed at it; that the man should have received medical attendance the moment it was discovered that he was sick. Dr. Girard then told me of the arrangements he had made for the march, which were ample, in my judgment. Whether the doctor carried out his orders, I do not know, because I could not inspect a column of 10,000.

Q. Do you know anything of the condition of the hospital at Dunn-Loring?

A. You mean on the Chittenden farm?

Q. I do not know.

A. Dunn-Loring was outside of my administration. On the Chittenden farm,

as I believe, affairs were well conducted. I had had occasion to make one or two investigations of complaints made at the hospital, and in each instance the care and the attention of the authorities in the hospital had been thoroughly vindicated.

Q. Was there any other hospital at Dunn-Loring?

A. No regimental hospital.

Q. Whatever complaints are made with regard to Dunn-Loring are with reference to the division hospital?

A. I would like to state that a complaint was made about two weeks ago that there was great neglect at this hospital; that nurses would neglect the sick, and all sorts of exaggerated statements were made. I sent for my inspector-general and said, "I want you to take the first train of cars and go to the Chittenden farm and inspect that hospital, without giving any warning." He made a thorough inspection. One of the complaints was that a young man, whose father and mother were with him, had been neglected to such an extent that his life was despaired of. In the report Colonel Edgerly made to me on his return he thoroughly vindicated the medical officers in the case of this young man through the evidence of the father and mother. I will get that report and file it here as evidence, if the commission will permit.

By General DODGE:

Q. We will be glad to see it.

A. Dr. Phillips, of the Regular Army, one of the most capable I know of, was in charge of this hospital, and it was his administration that is being criticised in this unwarrantable manner.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. It is charged, General, that at Dunn-Loring, Va., August 22, "the 520 sick in hospital there are neglected by the doctors and nurses, who are drinking."

A. There was no truth in that, as my inspection shows.

Q. Did that come under Colonel Edgerly's report?

A. No; but his inspection was made with reference to the general manner in which the hospital was conducted.

Q. A complaint similar to the one I have just read came to your notice?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Take it all in all, General, at Camp Alger, was the medical department properly administered?

A. As far as the intention of the medical department, I say yes, sir. There were, no doubt, many instances where, through lack of experience, some of the medical officers did not, perhaps, officiate with the same degree of efficiency as the men who had been thoroughly trained and knew exactly what to do; but as far as any willful neglect is concerned I do not believe it existed.

Q. Was there a sufficient force of medical officers there to discharge the duty?

A. As a general thing, yes, sir.

Q. Were they generally competent men, so far as you noticed?

A. I think professionally; yes, sir.

Q. In regard to nurses, were the details granted readily by the commanding officer?

A. There is always opposition in getting men from regiments, but the regimental commanders were enjoined to send men who had experience or were specially qualified.

Q. As a rule the worthless men of the company were picked out for this service?

A. I do not know. I know that is the tendency in all commands, to get rid of the inefficient.

Q. What say you to a statement like this: "The conditions that exist were, as you say, exceedingly distressing, and particularly so as to one who, like myself, knew that they ought not to have been in existence." Signed by Dr. Smart.



A. I do not understand how he could make such a report as that. I have not seen that report.

Q. The deputy surgeon-general is the professor of hygiene in the Army; I think I am right.

A. I think so.

Q. He sums it up: "As to booths, medical officers have always protested against them. Grant the Medical Department the power to license or to expel these sutlers, and then condemn it when you find the sutlers' booths disseminating diarrhea and dysentery. The conditions that existed at Camp Alger were, as you say, exceedingly distressing, and particularly so to one who, like myself, knew that they ought not to have been in existence."

A. I agree with Dr. Smart that they should not have been in existence.

Q. Would there have been any difficulty in removing these booths?

A. I do not think the Secretary of War himself could have helped these booths being there. The civil authorities would have gotten out a writ of trespass.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Did you have a kitchen hospital?

A. Not at first.

Q. Did you have sutlers?

A. No, sir. Licenses had been given to men by regimental commanders to trade with the regiments. I found that had grown to be a misuse from the fact that they charged the men a certain percentage. I broke that up, and spoke to regimental commanders to get them to establish the canteen system. I got a large number of copies from the War Department, and distributed them, so that they could follow that system, the only restriction from that system being that there should be no sale of intoxicating drinks, beer being considered, if you chose, an intoxicating drink; but everything else was to be sold.

Q. They didn't sell beer?

A. No, sir. They did get beer, but it was without my being able to prevent it in all instances. I was seizing it and confiscating it, and sending the drivers before the civil authorities and having them prosecuted.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Would there have been any difficulty after the 25th of May in obtaining from the country at large capable nurses in sufficient numbers to take care of all the sick in your command?

A. I could not answer that question.

Q. Was effort made by your medical director to procure such nurses?

A. No, except in the way I speak of.

Q. By enlarging the so-called hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. Do you personally know who owns the land at Camp Alger?

A. The contract was made with Mrs. Campbell, the wife of this Mr. Campbell. That, however, only included the first ground that was secured. Afterwards we extended it, and got ground from various other parties, the names of whom I can not recall. I can get them of my chief quartermaster, as he has contracts with all of the parties. Mr. Chittenden was one of the parties from whom we acquired land. The others I do not remember.

Q. Did your chief quartermaster make contracts there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of his ever having been interfered with in any way with regard to making these contracts?

A. No, sir. On the contrary, every encouragement was given—every assistance, every authority.



By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did he do it himself?

A. On my order. I think, however, that he always communicated with the Quartermaster-General, saying that he had been directed to do so, and would receive the Quartermaster-General's approval; but the Quartermaster-General's disapproval would not have prevented him, because the Secretary had given me a general authority to do what was necessary for the welfare of the command; and he even went so far as to tell me to communicate with him direct about anything that required his immediate attention.

Q. Who made the first contract?

A. I think that it was Major Martin; but I am not sure about that. That had all been arranged under General Guenther before I arrived. That was the contract which acquired the Campbell farm. I found that already acquired when I reached there. I afterwards gave orders that no such practices would be tolerated of having a neutral zone in my camp, except such as were taken up by the public highway.

Q. What was paid for this land?

A. I do not know.

Q. What was Mr. Campbell's occupation?

A. I guess he hasn't any. He is a man I had nothing whatever to do with after I came to know of him.

By General BEAVER:

Q. When did you remove your command to Camp Meade?

A. I went with my headquarters corps, the Ninth Ohio Battalion (colored troops) and a company of the Signal Corps. I left Camp Alger on the evening of the 16th of August, and reached Camp Meade on the 17th. My instructions were to proceed there and to look over the country, examine into everything that would be requisite in forming a good camp for troops, and report as soon as possible to the Secretary of War my judgment in the matter. I did so. I was three days making this examination, going long distances every day, accompanied by Colonel Moore, who had been sent there by the War Department. Mr. Cameron Young, one of the senior heirs, went with us. After I had gone over the ground and was satisfied it was a superb location, I telegraphed the War Department and stated that I proposed to issue orders for the Second Division of my corps to commence its movements. I received a reply confirming my action and saying that the Second Division should move. The Second Division commenced moving August 18. I can give seriatim every day from the 18th—

Q. From the 18th—

A. Yes. Then near the latter part of the month I commenced moving the First Division from the Chittenden farm. The movement was made regimentally. I didn't move over a regiment a day, so as to have sufficient transportation to put them comfortably in the camps.

Q. What was the object in making the change?

A. I could not answer that, General, except from my own surmise. I think that the health of the command was possibly the ruling cause. I had advocated a march of the corps. I had asked the Secretary to allow me to march my corps from Camp Alger to the Antietam battlefield, and let the soldiers see the battlefield and have it explained to them, and thence to Gettysburg and explain that battlefield. He had assented to it, and we were getting ready when we got this order to proceed to Camp Meade. I believed that a march of the corps would do more to shake out the sickness, to discipline the corps, to make them contented, than anything else could have done.

Q. Didn't your experience justify that?

A. Undoubtedly, sir.

Q. Then the change from Camp Alger to Camp Meade was directed by superior authority?

A. Undoubtedly; by the Secretary of War himself.

Q. If your water supply at Camp Alger was sufficient and by that time had become entirely satisfactory, and if your hospitals were well administered and your commissary department was all in good order, there would seem to have been very little reason for it to the ordinary mind?

A. Except sentimental, sir. In my judgment there was no reason for it.

Q. The ground was largely sentimental, was it?

A. Yes; I think the public were making—

Q. It was in obedience to public clamor?

A. I think so, very largely. I think that the possibilities of changing the conditions as far as health was concerned that—in connection with the dissatisfaction which was being indicated by the country generally as to Camp Alger—they were saying that we were dying there at the rate of 50 per cent, I think they got it up to, and you see from my reports what the percentage was.

Q. As a matter of fact, did the change from Camp Alger to Camp Meade reduce your percentage of sickness and death?

A. I could not answer that question, because my original corps was mustered out of the service with the exception of four regiments. I have but four of the original regiments in my corps.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. How many men did you take from Camp Alger to the other place?

A. About 21,000, I think.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How many did you have come to you from other sources?

A. You mean regiments?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. There is the Two hundred and first, Two hundred and second, and Two hundred and third New York, the Fifth Massachusetts is four; the Thirty-fifth Michigan is five; the Third Connecticut is six; the Fifteenth Minnesota, seven; the Fourteenth Pennsylvania is eight—on August 20 I had 21,235 enlisted men present; 506 officers.

Q. At Camp Meade?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Including your old command?

A. Yes; the total August 20; they were all at Camp Meade then. Some were there and some were arriving daily.

Q. The number of the regiments—there was the Second West Virginia—in short, you had 13 regiments?

A. I had more than that; there are 21 in the corps now.

Q. And 4 of these you had at Camp Alger?

A. Yes.

Q. That would make 19 that came to you?

A. It is hard to keep the regiments in your mind.

Q. Were these all twelve-company regiments?

A. No, sir; the Pennsylvania troops were all two-battalion regiments, some of the others were two-battalion regiments; but as a rule they were three-battalion regiments.

Q. What was the maximum number, in round numbers, at Camp Meade at any one time?

A. The maximum number in Camp Meade?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I think on September 20, 21,459, sir, is the greatest number.

By General DODGE:

Q. In order to get at the total strength that you had under you, you stated that there were 27,000 in the original corps at Camp Alger?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understand you had under you 19 additional regiments, besides the total number of troops reported to you?

A. No, sir. I have only had 21 regiments altogether; I had 27 regiments when Duffield's and Garretson's brigades were with me; that is what brought it up to 27,000.

Q. What regiments were added to the 27,000 since?

A. They were not added, because they were taken away. I have mustered out 13 regiments.

Q. I want to get at the total number of troops that have reported to you?

A. Thirty-five thousand one hundred and twelve.

Q. Then the percentage of sick and deaths that you have reported to us have been from 35,000 instead of 27,000.

A. Yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What was the source of your water supply at Camp Meade?

A. We have three wells that range from 340 to 400 feet in depth.

Q. Are they on the Susquehanna side or the Swatara side?

A. On the Susquehanna side, about 2½ miles from the Susquehanna. They are on an elevation above the sea level of over 400 feet; an elevation, I should say, of about 150 feet above the river. The water is forced from the well by air pressure. We have an air pump. There is a long pipe extending from the pump down to the well, and air pressure forced this water up from the pipe into two tanks of 36,000 gallons capacity each, and then it forced it to a still higher elevation—50 feet, I should think—into another very large tank. The water is distributed to my various camps from there.

Q. By gravity?

A. Yes, sir; a 6-inch main, with 4-inch pipe, leading into the various camps, and with hydrants at each company kitchen. The water comes from the wells at a temperature of 53 degrees and is delicious.

Q. What is the diameter of these several wells?

A. Seven inches, I think.

Q. Was this water supply and the facilities for its distribution all put in with a special reference to the needs of Camp Meade?

A. Yes: the Quartermaster's Department installed the plant; they proposed to take the water in a 6-inch main to a point about 600 yards from where the wells were and there deliver to some eight or ten different rubber hoses. Wagons would drive under with their barrels and fill. I invited the attention of the Secretary of War to what it was for. The dust was at that time floating in our faces, and I said, "Mr. Secretary, the greater portion of my corps is compelled to get its water in barrels from this source; they have to drive sometimes 2 miles. This dust is settling in these barrels, and it must cause sickness." He said, "General, put in as much pipe as you consider necessary, and anything else; do whatever you think is necessary and I will sustain you." My chief engineer, Colonel Lusk, at once went to work, and they worked a large part of the time, day and night. They put in the pipes.

Q. As a result, you have a spigot at every company kitchen?

A. Yes, sir; and with extra hydrants opposite the regimental camps for general use. I can give you a list of regiments now: The First Maryland, the Sixtieth Ohio, and Thirty-first Michigan—First Brigade; the Two hundred and second New York, Third Connecticut, and Fourteenth Pennsylvania—Second Brigade; in the Third Brigade, Eighth Pennsylvania, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, and Fifteenth Minnesota; in the First Brigade and Second Division is the Second West Virginia, the Two hundred and third New York, and the Fourth New Jersey; in the Second Brigade is the Fourth Missouri, Two hundred and first New York, and the Fifth Massachusetts; in the Third Brigade is the First Delaware, Second Tennessee, and First

Rhode Island. There are two regiments with the Third Division—the nucleus of the Third Division—the Fifteenth Pennsylvania and the colored troops, the Ninth Ohio—a battalion of four companies of the Ninth Ohio. In addition to that, I have three companies of Hospital Corps.

By General BEAVER:

Q. As I understand it, your means of supply at Camp Alger was a one-track railroad?

A. Yes, sir; we used to send wagons also.

Q. To Washington?

A. Yes, in some instances.

Q. Have your means of communication by rail been improved?

A. Oh, yes; we are on the finest railroad in the world; they put in five sidings in one night. We were very much congested. There is nothing like the Pennsylvania Railroad. We can not embark a corps, take it to Philadelphia, and bring it back to camp at night, as some people might think.

Q. I take it for granted, General, that with the organization and experience you had at Camp Alger, and with the facilities for communication, the commissary, ordnance, and medical departments are all fully supplied with everything needed at Camp Meade.

A. I think so.

Q. Have there been any complaints at Camp Meade as to failure to supply everything required by your troops in all these departments?

A. Well, there have been unfounded complaints. I have taken my staff officers to task. I have a habit of asking men themselves whether they have got this, that, and the other. If they say no, I go to the regimental authority and ask why. If they say they have tried and could not get them, then I go to my staff and inquire; then I find it was usually the fault of the man, the original man himself, who, when he was ordered to take it, did not want to take it.

Q. You have found in your experience a tendency on the part of soldiers to complain?

A. Oh, undoubtedly. I have had great difficulty to get them to take two blankets. They say they expect to have to start South, and I had to give a peremptory order.

Q. That was issued as a sanitary precaution?

A. Yes, sir. I did not think that it was right that the men should be without either overcoats or two blankets apiece. I forced them to take the overcoat. They said if they went to Cuba they would not need them, and I said they would need them more than they did at home, in all probability.

Q. You have already stated the difference. I think yesterday you gave us the difference in the manner in which your camp is laid out, which I think we have sufficiently on the notes as to the amount of space you gave to each regiment.

A. I would like to show you a diagram. It is my impression that that camp will cover 12 acres of ground.

Q. For a regiment?

A. For a regiment; yes, sir.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. How large were the regiments?

A. Twelve companies and three battalions. Some of our regiments had but two battalions. They range about 900. (The commission examines diagram.) The idea was that we did not want to—the medical department did not want us to—occupy a camp more than two months, for instance; and to build tables, seats, etc., for 25,000 men was quite an undertaking. They have all got tables pretty much now—not to eat on, but to cut up meat, etc.



By General McCook :

Q. Would there be room enough to put in temporary seats?

A. Not in their tents; no sir. (The commission examines more diagrams.)

Q. I take it these camps were selected with reference to the drainage.

A. Yes. This scale is 3 inches to the mile. I have to ride between 7 and 8 miles through my camps. The area of the camp is 12 square miles; that is, Camp Meade.

Q. Is there anything, in your knowledge as a military man, to be done at Camp Meade for the comfort, convenience, and health of your troops which has not been done?

A. Nothing in the world, sir, except to control the weather. I am in hopes that the weather will continue. I sent to Harrisburg and got the statistics for the last ten years, and the maximum temperature being 52 in the months of October and November, I am in hopes that we will have such weather as we have got here—such clear weather as we have now, but cooler—until the middle of November. I believe we can occupy these camps with comfort, with the prospect of driving out the malaria, which is lingering among the troops there, until then.

By General WILSON:

Q. Will you be kind enough to give the names of the officers who served on the engineer staff?

A. I regard Colonel Lusk as one of the most efficient, zealous, capable officers that I have ever met. He worked himself there sick. He was going day and night almost, where it was necessary to do so, to see that the men who were driving the wells were doing their work, the contractors requiring them to work all night long, and I know he constantly went in the night a distance of 2 miles to see if these people were doing the work. He was out all day the same way. He made all the selections of the points where the wells were located, and the whole character of his work indicated the highest intelligence, capacity, and ability.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. You have given in detail your experience, which would be very valuable to us. I propose, when your testimony is concluded, to ask you the general question as to what suggestions or recommendations you would make if this work had to be gone over again from the very beginning, as to the camping of the troops, as to the policing of the camps, as to the supply of the material, or anything else in which the service would be benefited.

A. In the first place, I think I would have taken a very much larger area. In fact, I know I would.

Colonel DENBY. I do not care for your answer now, General. You can answer it when you come back.

The following statement is incorporated in and made a portion of the witness' testimony:

	Officers.		Enlisted men.		Aggregate.
	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	
May 20 .....	256	1	4,716	7	4,990
May 31 .....	904	18	17,414	54	18,390
June 10 .....	1,000	89	19,795	489	21,373
June 20 .....	985	108	22,130	667	23,390
June 30 .....	888	215	22,627	3,368	27,098
July 10 .....	744	376	20,069	7,419	28,608
July 20 .....	814	357	21,948	7,389	30,518
July 31 .....	801	380	21,389	8,332	30,905
August 10 .....	688	495	18,364	11,355	30,902
August 20 .....	801	506	21,235	11,628	34,170
August 31 .....	813	534	21,459	12,287	35,112
September 10 .....	716	624	18,654	15,059	35,083
September 20 .....	785	130	19,109	3,779	23,083

For the same period the number of officers and men present sick was as follows:

May 20 .....	10	July 31 .....	779
May 31 .....	287	August 10 .....	543
June 10 .....	578	August 20 .....	770
June 20 .....	879	August 31 .....	852
June 30 .....	658	September 10 .....	904
July 10 .....	468	September 20 .....	1,135
July 20 .....	661		

These figures do not include those absent on convalescent furlough or those who, on feeling themselves falling ill, proceed to their homes on ordinary furlough. A large number of sick were also recently brought to Camp Meade by the new regiments. On September 17 the total number of officers and men sick, present and absent, was 2,275. On September 14 it was 2,879.

*Number of sick, present and absent.*

	Officers.		Men.		Total.
	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	
September 17 .....	17	35	907	1,316	2,275
September 20 .....	18	28	1,076	1,475	2,597
September 26 .....	15	39	1,109	1,744	2,907
October 2 .....	12	48	1,138	1,927	3,125
October 8 .....	9	64	1,059	2,048	3,180

*Deaths.*

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
At Camp Alger .....	5	66
At Thoroughfare .....	4	39
At Camp Meade .....	1	63

By General DODGE:

Q. General, had you many staff officers on your staff, or under your command, that were appointed from civil life?

A. Only one on my personal staff, sir—an aid-de-camp. On the general staff I had the provost-marshal. He was the only one, and his assistants, and my chief quartermaster and his assistant; Colonel Howard (and his assistant), who was detailed from the corps.

Q. Those were appointed since the commencement of the war?

A. No, sir; I don't think I had anyone on my staff; that is, the corps staff.

Q. Did you know the staffs?

A. All of the brigade and division, with the exception of General Davis. Colonel Lodge is a regular officer in the cavalry. General Butler used an officer who was detailed as quartermaster, but he used him as such because he had no regular officer. Then, in brigades, I don't think there was an officer recently appointed.

Q. Can you tell us anything in relation to the efficiency of these officers and their attention to their duties?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That's what we want.

A. In the First Brigade, First Division, among the commissaries were Wright, Fenton, Hutchins, Pettijohn, Landstreet, jr., Deming, Hyde, Calhoun, Cabell, Du Barry, Nellis, Statham, Lyons, and Benedict. All of those were of recent

appointment--since the war commenced--except Wright. You asked me whether they were competent?

Q. Generally; whether efficient and gave close attention.

A. Some of them became so; not all. Some of them seemed to be incorrigible, and in one instance the division commander got rid of an officer because he said he could not render the duty, and I think there was an instance of a brigade commander, but I will not be sure about that. Some of them were very competent. Landstreet, for instance, is one of the most reliable men that I have. He deals out about eighteen or nineteen thousand rations of the finest bread I ever saw for the corps every day. It is all under one management--the management of a man who had had experience in flour, flour mills, etc.; that was his business, and he was selected for that reason. I could not have gotten an officer in the regular commissary department, in my opinion, who would have been as valuable, because I do not think there is any graduate of West Point who has had the experience he has. That experience would enable him to judge the flour and know the methods of mixing, for instance.

Q. Did you have any complaints from your commands in relation to the inefficiency of these officers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do with them?

A. Well, sir, there was nothing that could be done. They were enjoined; their attention was called to neglects and they were enjoined to exercise more care and attention to duties, and the chief commissary was the one who made the reports, as a general thing. General Davis frequently made reports, not in writing, but in conversation with me. He would speak of the difficulty he had in getting these commissaries to do what they should. I always regarded it as originating simply from the fact that the men did not know what to do. It was something that was entirely new to them, and they had not had the training to enable them to exercise the best judgment, and for that reason I also said to Allison, "I want you to exercise personal supervision over these men and teach them and tell them what to do, and also enforce your orders; make them do what you say," which he did as far as it was possible for one man to supervise so many.

Q. Were they men, as a general thing, that caught on rapidly and improved as the time progressed?

A. No, sir; there were some gentlemen, I think, that were past the period of life when they would be apt to do so.

Q. Were those facts reported to the different departments?

A. No, sir; not to my knowledge. I do not know that it was.

Q. Well, General, why?

A. Well, sir, perhaps I should have done so. I can see now myself many instances where I failed to do what I ought to have done, and if I had it to do over again I would do it differently.

Q. I would like to have you, before you leave, hand me in writing the names of some of these officers.

A. I would have to refer to my chief commissary to do that.

Q. How about the quartermasters?

A. The same.

Q. And inspectors?

A. I would have to refer to my quartermaster to get their names. I will send them to you from my camp, if you will permit it.

By General McCook:

Q. Did they send you any inspector-general?

A. Yes, sir, I had Groome; then Edgerly succeeded him, and he is with me now. They are two most excellent men.

By General WILSON :

Q. Cavalry officer?

A. He is a lieutenant-colonel in the volunteer inspector-general's department.

By General McCook :

Q. Who else?

A. That's all.

Q. No inspectors to the division?

A. Yes, sir; Brown, an excellent man, came to me and I assigned him to Davis's division, but Davis was compelled to use him as an adjutant-general.

Q. Who is Brown?

A. A captain in the Fourth Cavalry. He married Long's daughter. He is an excellent officer. Butler is inspector of the First Division.

Q. Where is he from?

A. He graduated from West Point. He is the son of General Butler; but I do not think the others have inspectors.

By General DODGE :

Q. What per cent of these officers were efficient and what inefficient and never would be efficient?

A. I could not give you that, General. I do not know myself without reference to my staff.

By Dr. CONNER :

Q. [Here Dr. Conner read to General Graham a letter from Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, dated August 1, 1898, and indorsed, "Office of Surgeon-General, War Department, August 4, 1898, No. L, 41541."] This was referred, I judge by the indorsement, to the Surgeon-General from the Adjutant-General's Office, and from the Surgeon-General probably detailed to Colonel Smart to make a reply. (Dr. Conner also read to General Graham a letter dated August 10, 1898, signed by Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon-General, United States Army, addressed to Mr. Francis Rawle, on the subject of the sanitary condition of Camp Alger, Va., which was a reply to letter No. 41541 L, and which is numbered 3875956.)

By General DODGE :

Q. Did you receive any notice or any information in relation to this examination of Colonel Smart's?

A. Colonel Smart came to my headquarters, sir, and stated verbally to me that the camps of the Pennsylvania troops were too close together; that the tents within the camps were too close together; that is all. I told him that I would at once have that remedied, and I did so.

Q. He made no other protest?

A. He made no protest, whatever. He simply came to my tent. He would make a call and call my attention to matters. He would say, "I want to call your attention to the camps of the Pennsylvania troops." I told him I was aware they were too crowded. I said, "When these troops came there it was before I reached the camp, and they went into the camp and formed their own encamping according to their own ideas, and there is really now no ground where they can expand, because other troops have come in since and taken up the vacant ground," but I moved the division once in order to get that expansion. Now, with reference to what is said there about the Philadelphia Troop. I will go more into the detail to show wherein the statements made there are without foundation, morally. I rode over the ground on which I proposed—or rather on which Captain Groome desired—to camp when he first reported to me. I told him to look around and see. I was going to put them in the first place, next to where we had a New York squadron, and make that one command, putting Groome in command, as he was the senior.



He looked at that ground and said that he "would not prefer to go there, because the drainage from the New York camp would come to my camp." I said, "Very well; look for other grounds, and let me know when you get grounds to suit you." He rode over to a piece of ground owned by a man from whom the ground on which I was encamped was rented; and he came back and said, "He thought this piece of ground would suit." Well, it so happened that Colonel Girard received a promise from me that he would have it reserved for the corps hospital. I got on my horse and rode over and looked it over and then rode to Captain Groome's camp. He was on the ground where the Sixth Illinois had been camped. I saw Captain Groome and said, "Captain, you can move over to that ground." He said, "General, I am established here now, and I like this ground much better than I thought I would. I would prefer to stay here." He said, "There is an objectionable odor in this piece of woods. There is a bad odor." I said, "That's where the Sixth Illinois had their latrines, and if my orders would have been obeyed they would all have been filled up. If they have not been filled up, I will have it done." I went back to my headquarters and asked Colonel Strong, adjutant-general, to have the provost-marshal look into the matter and have the proper policing done there. On the other hand, sir, I had ridden almost daily throughout that place and I had not discovered any conditions that I thought required my attention. I am very particular about policing. There is hardly anything that escapes me; and I think, if anything, I have the reputation in the service for being too rigid in that respect.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. I would like to know who made the contract for the rental of the ground on which you were encamped?

A. I can not answer that question, because it had been consummated before I reached that camp, and I never had anything to do with that.

Q. I mean where you extended the camp.

A. Oh, where I extended the camp? That was made by my quartermaster, Col. Guy Howard.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You have stated that you have increased sickness in your camp. It is large now. It is larger at Camp Meade than it was at Camp Alger?

A. Yes, sir; it is very much larger—more than double.

Q. Now, taking into account the new regiments you have received in Camp Meade, what is the percentage of sickness in those new regiments as compared with the same number of regiments at Camp Alger for the same length of time?

A. There were three regiments at Camp Meade that, I believe, had more sick when they came to me than we had in the whole of Camp Alger, but I will have to refer to the data. [Referring to papers.] There were 470 men of the Two hundred and third Regiment New York Volunteers. There were over 300 men, as far as my knowledge enables me to answer that question, of the Thirty-fifth Michigan. That would make 770. I can not tell how many there were in the Fifteenth Minnesota, but it was reported to me officially by Colonel Girard that that was the next number in ratio. I have these papers supplied me every day—a report of the sick of the command. This is laid on my desk every morning. The difficulty, however, is that it does not go into the regiments; it does not go below divisions. The sick of the command—I could answer that question this way: Whereas when I left Camp Alger the sick report was below 4 per cent, after the arrival of these regiments at Camp Meade it ran up to 11 per cent. This takes in, of course, present and absent. Now, then, there are a great many men, as orders were issued granting men furloughs who were convalescing and those men would go off, and of course the moment they left my camp their status as sick or well men—the information about them ceased at once.

Q. Which, in your judgment, is the more healthful location, Camp Alger or Camp Meade?

A. Camp Meade.

Q. Why do you think so, if there is so much sickness there?

A. It was all brought there. It did not originate there. It came from Camp Black, and Camp Island Lake in Michigan, and whatever camp they had in Minnesota.

Q. Now please state, General, in your judgment, whether or not the great expense of moving troops from Camp Alger to Camp Meade and the fitting up of Camp Meade was, under all the circumstances, justifiable?

A. Undoubtedly. I think when the commission see Camp Meade they will realize the difference. I do not know of any section in the United States that I have seen that would come anywhere near it in its physical features as adapted to a splendid large encampment. There is a series of terraces right back from the Susquehanna River. The first terrace was ruled out. It would drain too low. That whole section there is thoroughly artificially drained. It is not only superbly drained naturally, but no other farms in the world are better. Englishmen come there to see these farms. General Grant went there to see them. They are known as Jim Young's farms. The moment we got there I felt braced up right away.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was your attention at any time called, officially or unofficially, to neglect on the part of medical officers in your command at Camp Meade?

A. Only in this way: Colonel Girard would frequently tell me he had great difficulty in having his orders carried out. The question was asked me this morning as to whether I censured Colonel Girard on the occasion General Davis marched with his division. It had escaped my recollection at the time that I did take him to account, you might say, because of the absence of ambulances. I tried to get ambulances for these sick men I referred to, and there were other sick men. I took occasion to stop and see that they were properly attended to. The only regiments that had ambulances were the First Rhode Island and I think the regiment that followed that. When I returned to camp I called upon Colonel Girard and asked him to account for them. I asked him why there were no ambulances. He said, "I ordered three ambulances to accompany the troops." The only explanation he gave me was that our orders were not obeyed.

Q. Was there any one called to account for neglect of that order?

A. Not by me; I think he did.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Were the ambulances in the camp?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know anything about the Red Cross hospital at Camp Meade; is there any such hospital there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any complaints in regard to its administration?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were they?

A. That the sick were neglected; that the nurses did not pay proper attention to them. One great point that was made was that they did not have any mosquito bars over them. The investigation showed at the time that they were changing linen. They had to send all the soiled stuff to Camp Meade station, and it had to go to Middletown, which is about three-quarters of a mile from the Red Cross hospital. Well, now, the clean linen and the mosquito bars and everything

of that kind had to be brought back by the wagons which took away the soiled linen, so the wagons were gone two hours. That caused the assertion that sick men were neglected—they never had any mosquito bars over them.

Q. Were there a sufficient number of men on duty at that hospital to take care of the sick?

A. I think so.

Q. It is charged that doctors were overworked. Is that so?

A. No, sir; no complaint of that kind was ever made to me. The hospital is under the charge of Dr. Girard. The Red Cross Society reported to Colonel Girard. He has personal supervision of them.

Q. So far as you know the complaints were unfounded?

A. I believe so.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Who furnished the nurses?

A. I think the Red Cross furnished some and the Government others. I think there is an officer of the Government who is put in charge of that hospital. That is my impression.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. The captain and assistant surgeon of one of the Missouri regiments—the Fourth Missouri, I think, Captain Whitaker—

A. He is a very excellent man; he is very zealous. I think he is a very excellent man. When it was supposed there might be diphtheria near his regiment he immediately brought Colonel Girard's attention to the fact. The regiment within two hours was moved away 2 or 3 miles from there and put in an isolation camp, and quarantined until they might develop whether those sore throats were diphtheria or not. Dr. Whitaker inspected the camp at that time.

[Dr. Conner read a postal signed by Dr. E. W. Whitaker, dated August 22, 1898.]

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. General, you have given us in detail your experience from the beginning of the recent war. I now request you to state, having had that experience, what things you would recommend should be changed, what improvements in the organization and camping of troops you would suggest, and what changes there should be, if any, in the treatment of the sick. In fact, any suggestion which, in the event of another war or even in time of peace, you can make for the benefit of the Army.

A. I would like to have that a little more in detail: it is hard to remember in seriatim the questions. In the first place, I think every volunteer regiment should have a regular officer in command. I think it should have additional regular officers in the field on the staff. It has been very apparent in those regiments of my corps that had regular officers that all the conditions were very much better at all times than when the regiment had no regular officers. That is the reason I give that as my opinion. Now, with reference to the organization and camping of troops, I have given that in reference to the organization. That is the only change I think necessary there. In reference to the camping of troops, I should say there should be an entire change in the tactics. These very officers of this Pennsylvania brigade, the moment their attention was called to anything, they said they had followed the tactics. They said, "We are told regular officers stick close to tactics," and they tried to do that. There was nothing in the tactics that counteracted the methods they followed in the camp. There were no limits of measurements such as will enable an officer who was inexperienced to know what his intervals and distances should be, how far his latrines should be away, how far his places for distributing garbage should be away, whether the garbage should be cremated, etc.



Q. That is very important, then?

A. Very important. We have—through the experience of this summer—we have at last arrived at a system which would, in the first instance, have saved some of the sickness. We are cremating everything now. The regiments are making their own crematories and burning up everything. There was a great deal of burning done at Camp Alger, but not to the same extent or in the same systematic manner that it is being done now. I would have the tactics changed so as to make the dimensions of the company camp very much larger than they are now. On the same measurements that I have for the regimental camps—that is, between tents—the intervals should be not less than 5 feet. You can take 10, 15, or 20, if the ground will permit, but it must not be less than 5. The distance between tents and columns, back to back, should be not less than 7 feet. They should be extended. The width of company streets should be not less than 40 feet, and that should be extended, and so on. Now, with reference to the latrines, they should be on the opposite side from the side on where the company kitchens are located. These companies should have from three to four hundred feet thrown around the tentage between the kitchens and the sinks; and the probabilities are that flies would not reach from one to the other. They should have the latrines at least 150 feet from the nearest tent. Then, not placing either at such point as would allow the sewage to run into any running stream which might be used by the men for washing, bathing, or even drinking. I issued a peremptory order in reference to bathing in the canal, as it received a good deal of sewage from Harrisburg. I visited a couple of kitchens, and I said, "I ordered you not to bathe." They said, "We only washed our dishes there." I said, "Don't you understand if you wash your dishes in polluted water you will poison yourself just as easily as if you bathed in it?" It was a common thing for them to do that, but I removed them to the other side of the camp. Now, as to the changes in the condition of the sick. I believe, sir, that the divisional hospital system is the correct one, if it is carried out to its legitimate conclusions, but I think it should be so organized that there should be a sufficient number of officers of the regular department, and those specially qualified for that work, to teach the others who have not had any experience, who professionally perhaps are the equals of anyone, but who have not had the experience in military service, the conditions of camp, etc., and the care of sick in camp. I also think that there should be a sufficient hospital system in the regiments to take care of the transient cases. If a man is taken sick at any time, day or night, there should be some place to take care of him instantly. His sickness might be such that they would not have time to take him three-quarters of a mile away. The character of the sickness might be such that the medical officer might want him to rest a little while, and not subject him to the trip of an ambulance, and there probably should be a regimental hospital for that purpose to take care of a certain number of the sick.

Q. Are there any such hospitals?

A. Yes, sir; in the Second Corps. My attention was called to it. When I spoke to Colonel Girard he told me he was afraid (that while he recognized there would be probably advantage in having something of that kind temporarily, he was afraid) to introduce it; that there was such bitter opposition to the division-hospital system. He was afraid it would interfere with the progress of that system. Colonel Girard is a man who is absolutely and nervously zealous in the discharge of the duties he has undertaken. I think he regards himself as an expert. He has made this matter the subject of a great deal of study. He has visited many hospitals in Europe, and the slightest mention to him of a change in anything he has laid out upsets him. I found, while I had every confidence in him, I thought his judgment was a little off, and I said, "I am going to order you to have at least so many beds in each regiment as a temporary hospital;" and I did so, and he fell right into it.



Q. In your division hospital you have all the sick men that have every kind of malady, or are they isolated?

A. They are isolated. The typhoid cases, for instance. There was bitter complaint made the other day by a gentleman who came to see his son. He wanted to go right through the typhoid hospital. According to the regulations he could not do that, and he thought that was an outrage. He thought that because his son was there no one could detain him an instant in getting to his son. As soon as the doctor got knowledge of this he went with him to the hospital, but his son was not there; the son had been sent to the proper hospital. I state that to show that there were restrictions against people going through these hospitals on account of the danger of infection. The Red Cross Society has been assigned to the danger hospital. That has the worst cases, and is kept very much isolated from anyone. That is the regulation of the hospital—the other attendants are not even allowed to go there. Only the nurses employed there are allowed to go to that hospital.

By General DODGE :

Q. These three regiments you spoke of as having such a large proportion of sick when they came to you, did you have any knowledge as to what was the cause of the sickness?

A. I have not, General : I do not believe anybody has. I do not believe the doctor has. Here are three regiments camped right together at Camp Black in New York, one has 500 sick, and the other two regiments—the Two hundred and first and the Two hundred and second—have very few cases.

By General McCook :

Q. Who commands the Two hundred and second?

A. It is commanded by Seyburn, a most excellent officer.

Q. The Two hundred and third?

A. Colonel Schuyler, an excellent man. And the Two hundred and first is commanded by a good officer by the name of Hubbell.

By Colonel DENBY :

Q. Is he a regular?

A. Yes, sir; he was a civilian appointed from the volunteers.

By General DODGE :

Q. In your recommendations for the future, you spoke of having regular officers detailed to service. How would you consider such officers who had seen long service in the war?

A. I think they would be the best undoubtedly.

Q. I did not mean regular officers. I mean officers from civil life who had seen long service in campaigns.

A. I think they would be excellent; yes, sir. Of course there would be selections most assuredly. There are officers in my corps that went through the war whom I regard as excellent officers, very careful and thoroughly competent and experienced. I had no intention of ignoring them. My mind was simply dwelling on officers who had a military education.

By General McCook :

Q. Suppose at the commencement of this war, when these regiments were organized and mustered into the service of the United States, that one of our skilled commissary-sergeants had been assigned to duty with these regiments, instructing them how to prepare rations, cook them, and bake bread, what effect would that have on the health of the regiment?

A. Very excellent plan, I think. While I do not admit—because I do not believe—that these men have been made sick by the Government rations, I think perhaps that these sergeants should show the men how to prepare the food, and all that. If they had done that it would have made the food more palatable to them, and they would not be so much inclined to go outside of the company messes to suit their tastes.

Q. There would be no trouble as to how to draw the rations from the depot?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or how to deliver them, and how to care for them in camp, and how to prepare the food?

A. These people have not the slightest ideas—I could show you one of my orders. I ordered that wagon sheets should be used to cover the meat. I established a rule that the provost-marshal would arrest men riding in wagons on beef. Here might be a whole side of beef with men sitting on the side of that beef, and I had to give orders that my provost guards would arrest all men found riding in these wagons, and I said they would be brought to trial for violation of this order before a court-martial. That was the only way we could break it up. The same way with the bread; the men would lie out at full length on the bread. I think that a commissary-sergeant should superintend all that—one who would be drilled. An old sergeant would drill these men better than anybody else.

Q. That would be quite feasible with the number of applications we have for commissary-sergeants?

A. I would not be able to answer that properly.

Q. You know when you were in command of the artillery you had frequent applications.

A. Yes, sir; plenty of applications.

By General DODGE:

Q. Who has the appointment of these men?

A. The Commissary-General. Of course, the Secretary of War makes the appointments, but on the recommendation of the Commissary-General.

Q. Who to the volunteer regiments?

A. The regimental commander.

Q. What about company cooks?

A. They should have had, I think, General, very excellent cooks. Where there are so many men brought together of the class of our population that go into the volunteer service I think they could have found anybody they wanted, especially good cooks. Whether they exercised judgment in selecting these men as cooks, I do not know. It is not a favorite avocation. Whether they were ready to compel these men to perform these duties, I do not know. That is a weak point.

Q. Is there any extra pay for cooks?

A. I think there is. I think it is the pay of a corporal.

Q. Don't you think that a good deal of the sickness that occurred in the regiment, if they had paid fair men, the sickness would have been saved?

A. Very likely, sir. As I said, if the food had been prepared in a more palatable form the men would have been better satisfied, and would not have sought food outside. There is no doubt about it that the coddling system that has been introduced by friends and relatives has conduced to more sickness than anything else. In the case of a young man in Troop A—this New York regiment—some ladies had carriages loaded down with boxes of candies—they were privates, corporals, and sergeants—and these men went in their tents and came out with their hands filled with candy to indicate that they were not in need of candy; that they had about all they could eat. Typhoid fever made its first appearance—after that case that appeared in the Pennsylvania camp—in that troop. Captain Badgley was the next case I remember that was reported to me of typhoid fever. On the other

hand, I used to send that troop out a great deal on all the marches. I would send that squadron out to attack the wagon trains, and they would go off some distance and lie in wait, and during that time, I have no doubt, in riding rapidly to get ahead of a command, the first water they came to they would drink it, and they drank water that other troops did not drink. They went on marches, and on one occasion for a week up through Bull Run and Middleboro, and during that time they, of course, drank water anywhere. My son accompanied me, and he said they drank water at Bull Run. Doctors will hold their hands up in horror at that.

BY Dr. CONNER:

Q. It has been reported that that camp has been a hotbed for typhoid fever for many years?

A. I don't believe that. There was a man who came to this section as an officer of an Ohio volunteer regiment during the civil war. After the war he settled there, and he told me that the water around Camp Alger was excellent. He said it was not impure. He said down about Dunn-Loring there was some typhoid fever, and he said not to camp my troops near that point, but on the Chittenden farm. He did not think the Chittenden water was impure. He said the water will all fail you in the latter part of June or the 1st of July, and you ought to meet that emergency.

Q. Do you know whether or not the value of property in that section has been exceedingly low for many years past because of the assumed fact that it was a dangerous locality?

A. I have not even heard that suggestion. The people there look very healthy, and there are not any graveyards around there that I noticed particularly, except at the churches.

By General DODGE:

Q. Now, General, in your position as commander of a corps you came in direct contact with all the staff departments of the War Department, and this commission would like to know whether your requisitions were promptly filled, whether whatever you have asked for has been properly filled, and whether they have neglected you in any way, and if you have any complaints, what are they?

A. I have no complaints whatever. I believe all the staff departments, from the beginning to the present time, did to the utmost of their ability everything that was necessary for the sick and the care of the troops. I believe this war was sprung upon them so quickly that they were not fully prepared for it. I know that the Quartermaster's Department was compelled to buy clothing from private establishments; I think Mr. Wanamaker furnished a good deal of it. This would indicate that their own clothing department was not prepared to meet the emergency. The same is true with the Ordnance Department. It takes a long time to make powder that will suit the conditions required. You must have certain velocities without increasing the pressure. It takes quite a long time. When we were trying to get powder for a 12-inch gun I had at Presidio, it took a California powder works nine months. They were working a long time under the direction of my men. They were using other powders to see what they could accomplish. Now, it took them nine months to get a powder that was satisfactory; that came up to the conditions which the Ordnance Department required, thus, 2,100 feet muzzle velocity with a pressure of not over 35,000 pounds to the square inch and with certain density, etc. Well, in the same way, in making the cartridge belts, there was a certain number on hand of what are called the thimble belts. Now, to increase that number from 25,000 to 200,000 required quite a time. I presume the plants were not large enough. They had not contemplated such an amount of work and it took a long time to have these belts manufactured. So with haversacks, knapsacks, and canteens, and everything of that kind, but I believe they



did everything that was possible so far as the staff officers and the heads of departments and their assistants were concerned to accomplish this work in the least possible time. I am satisfied the Ordnance Department did the same in their department. I was on special duty that brought me in contact with them. I commanded the Department of the Gulf and I had fortifications from Charleston to Galveston. I visited them constantly and went through the details of what was required in placing guns in position, having all the material for mounting, having all the ammunition, etc., and I know that they had great difficulty in getting it. I know also it was quite fortunate for us that we only had a Spanish fleet to be afraid of, but I do not think there is any exception to be taken in that respect to lack of effort on the part of those departments to remedy the evils existing and the deficiencies.

Q. You consider, then, that they fitted you out in a reasonable time with your corps ready for the field?

A. Yes, sir; with the means at their disposal.

Q. Of course, I mean that: I mean with the conditions that existed, whether you consider that your requisitions were brought to you as promptly as you could expect and your corps was fitted out in as reasonable a time as what may be considered a reasonable time.

A. Yes, sir; as far as I had any knowledge to the contrary. Of course, I was very often impatient, and, no doubt, in talking to my quartermaster I was very impatient. I was very much dissatisfied, but, at the same time, on cool reflection, I believe that everything was being done that could be done. A great deal of information came to me afterwards, which changed my views in that respect.

Q. General, if you have anything that you can suggest to the commission—we have asked you everything we can think of—if there is anything you can suggest to us, or make us any statement that you think will be of service to the Government, we will be glad to have it.

A. If I do not presume too much, sir, in offering my opinion, I believe that a great deal, in fact, nearly all the dissatisfaction and the criticism that has been made in reference to the administration of the affairs of the Army has been due to the ignorance of the people who were undertaking to meddle where they did not have sufficient information to do so wisely and with good judgment. I know that in very many instances civilians wrote letters with reference to matters that occurred in my corps where they demonstrated that they had not the slightest idea of the practicability of carrying on the affairs of military encampments in the proper way. They imagine that everything could be done in a moment: that certain conditions were wrong, when I believe they were right—when I believe, from their standpoint of view, we would have made a mistake to follow their rule. I think the experience of the officers of the Army—those who have been in the administrative bureaus so many years as to know how matters should be conducted—is worthy of much more confidence than the opinions of citizens who, perhaps, never saw soldiers before—never saw camps, at any rate, to give opinions that were worth anything—I think they have assumed to be the critics and judges over men with perhaps over forty years' experience—who went through the civil war, for instance.

Q. Here is one of the complaints that we find in letters, the delays and sufferings and neglect caused by what they call in the army "red tape;" but I believe you have stated here that you got what you wanted and distributed it in your own way?

A. Red tape was cut entirely. There was an instance that occurred in the beginning of my encampment which is a matter that should have come before the Secretary, but it did not do so for three days, and he was a good deal annoyed and seemed to be dissatisfied with me on account of it, and when I brought it to



his attention or knowledge that I had attended to the thing, he directed me to do likewise in the future. The report sent to him three days before had not yet been received, but he said "In future, when you have anything of importance that should come before me immediately, telegraph me direct, and do that on all occasions when, in your judgment, it is something that ought to come to me without loss of time;" and I followed that out constantly ever since.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. When were these orders given you?

A. I can find the telegram.

Q. About what time?

A. It must have been the first of June; perhaps in May.

By General DODGE:

Q. And you followed that course in your own corps when there was any emergency?

A. Yes, sir; I have given these orders in visiting. I visited company kitchens, and in riding up there I would ask the cook to show me the meat, etc., and in asking in these regiments to see the kitchen. I was told that they did not have sufficient bread. I said, "Is that so; there is plenty of bread at the bakery." They said they did not know it. They only had—where they ought to have had 800 rations—they only had, I think, something like 400. I said, "That is all wrong. Every soldier is entitled to his full ration of 18 ounces of bread, and nobody has any right to deprive him of that." They said: "Well we are going to make it do. We are going to cut up the 400 rations to go around the whole number of men." I said, "You have no right to do that." I went to ask about it, and was told that the quartermaster had gone down to the depot to draw more bread, and that he would be back in time. I telephoned over to Allison to see that there were so many rations of bread forwarded at once to Landstreet to that regiment; and that brought up an instance where some rations had been bad, so that they could not be used, and they had called for a board of survey on it. The board of survey was ordered, and it took something like twenty-four hours to get that board together. Some of the officers were away on detail and could not be gotten, or some such instances in a survey of that kind, so this, in fact, was not acted upon for forty-eight hours. In the meantime they had not replaced this deficiency, and then I gave an order that they should invariably—as soon as the meat or bread was pronounced as being not of the kind that the men should receive by the medical officer and the captain of the company—that they should not wait for a meeting of the board, but if there was a telephone near at hand (all of my brigades were furnished with telephones) to send word immediately to send so many rations of meat and bread and call for the board afterwards and let them take their time. If they pronounced the rations good then they could follow the rations that came in in the intermediate time. I can say that I have been reliably informed that men would resort to all kinds of artifices for obtaining money. For instance, by representing that they were suffering for necessities of life in camp. In other words, that they were half starved, and their friends would send them money to enable them to buy something to eat. I think there were three men who were brought to trial, if I remember rightly, who made a trip to Boston without leave of absence from their command. They had no money, but they got money to pay their fare by representing to passengers that they were half dead. The passengers got up a subscription to pay their fare, and they laughed at it as a smart trick. I think these men were arrested by the regimental commander.

Maj. F. Von Schrader, having reported August 19, was assigned to duty at the depot and, by his energy, systematic methods, and skill, at once organized such a working force that the issue of the regular supplies to the regiments arrived daily,

and the supply of lumber for tent floors and such clothing and equipage as has been required have been most satisfactory. A new building, 150 feet by 50 feet, has been constructed since for the quartermaster's depot, the whole of the original building having been given to the commissary department.

The following is a list of quartermasters who have been on duty with the corps:

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT.

Maj. F. Von Schrader, Capt. W. C. R. Colquhoun.

Quartermaster First Division, Capt. J. C. W. Brooks (relieved September 1, 1898): First Brigade, First Division, Capt. A. Gilbert, jr.: Second Brigade, First Division, Capt. C. M. Forrest; Third Brigade, First Division, Lieut. O. L. Nichols, acting brigade quartermaster.

Quartermaster Second Division, Maj. E. F. Ladd; First Brigade, Second Division, Capt. C. B. Worthington; Second Brigade, Second Division, Capt. Richard Fanning; Third Brigade, Second Division, Capt. Edw. F. Barrett; First Brigade, Third Division, Capt. J. W. McMillan.

Regimental quartermasters: First New Jersey, Capt. George W. Church; Seventh Ohio, Capt. Jacob Houk; Sixty-fifth New York, Lieut. George R. Wilson; Sixth Illinois, Capt. F. V. Barber; Eighth Ohio, Capt. H. L. Kuhns; Sixth Massachusetts, Lieut. S. G. Sweetser; Eighth Pennsylvania, Lieut. L. V. Rausch.

*Roster of officers of the Subsistence Department on duty with the Second Army Corps, to include September 7, 1898.*

Name.	Rank.	Re- ported.	Duty.	Re- lieved.
1. James N. Allison.....	Lieutenant- colonel.	1898. June 7	Chief commissary, Second Corps ..	1898.
2. Samuel W. Hay.....	Major.....	June 18	Chief commissary, Second Division.	July 15
3. Walter K. Wright.....	.....do.....	June 30	Chief commissary, First Division.	
4. Eben B. Fenton.....	Captain.....	June 16	Commissary, Third Brigade, Second Division.	June 18
5. Edward R. Hutchins.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Commissary, Third Brigade, First Division.	Aug. 22
6. Orson Pettijohn.....	.....do.....	June 20	Commissary, Third Brigade, Second Division.	
7. John Landstreet, jr.....	.....do.....	June 9	Assistant to chief commissary.....	
8. Peter C. Deming.....	.....do.....	June 18	Commissary, Second Brigade, First Division.	June 29
9. Frederick W. Hyde.....	.....do.....	June 7	Commissary, First Brigade, First Division.	July 1
10. James E. Calhoun.....	.....do.....	June 14	Commissary, Second Brigade, First Division.	June 14
11. Charles E. Cabell.....	.....do.....	June 18	Commissary, Third Brigade, First Division.	June 21
12. Joseph N. Du Barry.....	.....do.....	June 16	Commissary, Second Brigade, Second Division.	
13. George W. Nellis.....	.....do.....	July 2	Commissary, First Brigade, Second Division.	
14. William W. Statham.....	.....do.....	June 29	.....	July 12
15. William H. Lyons.....	.....do.....	July 7	Commissary, First Brigade, First Division.	
16. Abraham Benedict.....	.....do.....	Aug. 2	Chief commissary, Second Division.	

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 13, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF COL. JOHN VAN R. HOFF.**

Col. JOHN VAN R. HOFF then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you please give your full name and rank?

A. John Van R. Hoff, lieutenant-colonel and chief surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Q. Are you with the regular establishment?

A. Yes, sir; I am surgeon with the rank of major.

Q. What was the date of your entry into the volunteer service?

A. I think the 9th of May my commission dates—on or about that time.

Q. Will you kindly give us the several places at which you have served since the 9th of May, and how long at each place?

A. I served in the Surgeon-General's Office until the 23d of May (these dates are as near as I can recollect), on which date I left for Chickamauga under orders to report to the commanding general of the Third Corps as chief surgeon of the corps. I reached Chickamauga on the 23d of May and reported on that date as ordered.

Q. To the corps commander?

A. Yes; to the camp commander as well.

Q. Who was the corps commander?

A. General Brooke was the camp commander and General Wade the corps commander.

Q. How long were you on duty at Chickamauga, at Camp Thomas?

A. I remained on duty with the Third Corps until about the 1st of September, when the headquarters of the Third Corps—the corps having been reduced to a smaller number of organizations—was transferred to Anniston, Ala.

Q. Were you on duty there?

A. I remained on duty at headquarters of the camp with General Breckinridge, the commanding officer of the camp, until the camp was broken up, and I left there, I think, on the 14th of September.

Q. Where have you been since that date?

A. I reported to the Surgeon-General here at Washington, and was taken sick with malarial fever and have had two weeks' sick leave. I reported for duty yesterday, and am now under orders to proceed to Porto Rico.

Q. At the time that you reported at Camp Thomas, Colonel, state whether or not the camp was organized and whether your corps was in camp there.

A. The First Corps—a considerable proportion of the First Corps—had already reported for duty at Chickamauga. The Third Corps came into camp beginning about the time I reported for duty there, which was about the time General Wade did. I think we arrived there the same day.

Q. Then your service with the Third Corps began with the date of its entry into camp?

A. Yes, sir; practically with the date of its organization.

Q. How many divisions had you in that corps, and what was the aggregate strength?

A. There were two divisions organized. The First Division—they were a full division for a short time, or nine regiments each, until within a comparatively short time, within two or three weeks after the organization of the corps, a certain



number were taken out and ordered to Tampa, it was presumed for invasion purposes, and that left the First Division with six regiments and the Second with eight. Later, within a few weeks of the abandonment of the camp, a United States infantry regiment, an immune regiment, joined the First Division, Third Corps, but in the meantime several regiments had been ordered out. Indeed, that was about the time of the disintegration of the corps.

Q. Each division consisted of three brigades, did it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have an opportunity to see the medical officers of these regiments as they came into camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were the qualifications and what the experience of these gentlemen, so far as you were able to ascertain or judge?

A. So far as their professional qualifications were concerned, I was impressed that they were excellent; so far as their military qualifications were concerned, of course they had no experience.

Q. What efforts were made by the Medical Department to instruct them in their military duties?

A. In the corps of which I was chief surgeon we endeavored to organize a system of instruction. In the beginning, of course, the staff medical officers of the brigade and division corps were not on the ground. I was the only staff medical officer on the ground when the corps was organized. Neither were any brigade staff or brigadier-generals on the ground at that time. The corps commander proceeded at once with the temporary organization of brigade and divisions.

Q. Then you came into immediate relations with the regimental officers?

A. Yes, sir. Upon my recommendation certain medical officers were detailed as acting brigade surgeons and certain others as division surgeons until those were supplied by the men who were permanently detailed to that work. The system of instruction that was directed to be carried out in the Third Corps was this, briefly: The brigade surgeon was required to attend each morning sick call at one or the other of the three regiments of his brigade, and was required to see that the reports were properly made out, and was required each day to have an hour's instruction for regimental medical officers at some designated place in the regulations pertaining to the medical department, and make out papers and such things. Each day his brigade surgeon, after he had made his sanitary inspection and had taken up the medical morning reports of the sick of his brigade, should consolidate these reports and report to the division chief surgeon at a certain specific hour. They reported anything that required immediate action in their brigade. The division chief surgeon consolidated the reports—the brigade morning reports—and reported to the corps chief surgeon, myself, at a certain specific hour, when everything was talked over that related to the sanitary well-being of the corps. Their information was received and their orders given by me to them, so far, of course, as it was competent for me to give them orders in relation to the sanitary condition of the corps.

Q. To what extent had you personal knowledge of the sanitary condition of the corps?

A. It was my rule to see to things while I remained with the Third Corps. I would ride the lines every day—in a certain direction one day and in another direction another day—and so keep myself well informed, as well as through the eyes of other medical officers.

Q. What efforts were made, if any, to instruct regimental medical officers as to their duties in regard to the sanitary condition of their camps?

A. The regimental medical officers were required to give instructions of that kind at a certain specific hour at least once a week in camp sanitation and first-aid work and things of that kind.



Q. So far as your daily inspections were concerned, how did you find that the regimental medical officers attended to their duties?

A. I was impressed by the idea that they attended to their duties to the best of their ability.

Q. That the camps of the Third Corps were in good sanitary condition?

A. I don't think that they were in the best possible sanitary condition, although they were approximately in as good sanitary condition as the peculiar circumstances of the case permitted.

Q. What do you mean by the peculiar circumstances?

A. If you are familiar with Chickamauga Park, my description will convey to you a fairly clear idea of the situation of the Third Corps.

Q. We have had a general description of it, Colonel, but I think it might be well if you would give us a description in your way of the ground occupied by the Third Corps, and we can then better judge of the character of your testimony and the conditions that surrounded you.

A. The Third Corps was placed in camp on a rock ledge extending from a point known as Stimsons Fork of Chickamauga Creek, running north perhaps 1 or 1½ miles. This ridge was covered to a depth of 18 inches or 2 feet, on an average, with soil, and was covered with trees. In other words, it was a forest with the brush cleared out.

Q. Please give the character of the soil as you go on.

A. The character of the soil was clay—clayey loam—very much more clay than sand. It had no absorbing qualities whatever. These troops were placed in camp in this position in close proximity to each other, because it was found necessary, inasmuch as it was supposed that three corps were to be organized at Chickamauga Park.

Q. When you say in close proximity, do you mean closer than in your judgment was desirable?

A. No, sir; closer than I think they would have been had there been more room for them to spread out. They were ordered, of course, to prepare the necessary sinks, but it is impossible to prepare the proper sink on a soil 18 inches or 2 feet, or even 3 feet, or even 4 feet deep.

Q. What underlaid this soil?

A. Rock.

Q. Solid rock?

A. Yes, sir. So that it can not be said that proper sinks were made in the Third Corps, for that reason, until later, when some of the regiments blasted this rock and made sinks in that way.

Q. What is the character of the rock that was taken out; was it porous?

A. It was a sort of magnesia limestone or porous rock; that is to say, it is more or less filled with fissures.

Q. Governor Woodbury wants to know the average depth of the sinks before the blasting?

A. Well, I should say at an estimate 3½ or 4 feet. There were a few places where deeper sinks could be dug, but I am speaking of the average.

Q. What were the precautions taken in the way of disinfecting?

A. The sinks were ordered to be burned out three times a day, and to be covered at least at this time with a layer of earth. When it was wet and rainy, which it had become later in the month of June, and the sinks oftentimes became filled with water, then it was directed that there should be lime put in them.

Q. How were they burned out?

A. By a certain amount of straw being put in and this straw set on fire.

Q. Then they were covered with dry earth?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long, on an average, would a sink filled in this way constantly with dry earth last?

A. A very few days. They had to be dug almost constantly. I think the principal occupation of the Third Corps was to dig sinks.

Q. Was there any difficulty in getting the men to use the sinks properly?

A. Yes, sir; there was a great deal of difficulty and hard work. It is natural for a man not to desire to answer the call of nature in company with anyone else. These men had not been in the habit of doing that sort of thing, and naturally would seek to relieve themselves by themselves.

Q. Privately?

A. Yes, sir; privately.

Q. That natural shrinking, or desire of every man to be by himself when he attends to the call of nature, state whether or not that led to trouble in camp—to filthiness.

A. Undoubtedly. There was a good deal of the deposit of human excrement about the environment of the camp. There were very positive and very stringent orders looking to the stopping of this, but it was almost impossible to do it.

Q. I was going to ask to what extent the orders were complied with.

A. It was almost impossible.

Q. Then, if a typhoid-fever patient had gone out by himself in the woods in the neighborhood of the camp the excrement might or might not be covered or removed?

A. It might or might not be.

Q. Is that an ordinary difficulty with new troops going into camp?

A. I believe it is.

Q. And it is difficult, so far as your experience or observation goes, to overcome it?

A. Almost impossible.

Q. Then, if a responsibility attaches for the dissemination of fever in that way, it would not be attached to anyone in your department for your failure or neglect to do what was necessary to be done, but to the company commanders for not seeing that their men obeyed these orders, or to the men themselves in disobeying the orders to that effect. Is that a fact?

A. Of course the medical department in matters of that kind is powerless. We have no power to enforce our orders. We simply advise the proper military authorities that the droppings of typhoid fever are very dangerous to the camp and should be stopped, but there our responsibility stopped.

Q. Were these orders communicated, so far as you know, to the company commanders?

A. I presume they were, so far as I personally know; my channel of communication was through the corps commander, but I believe that they were.

Q. So that the final responsibility in this matter rests with the individual soldiers?

A. I think it may be said undoubtedly.

Q. From the time of your arrival in camp at Chattanooga, Colonel, please state whether or not there were medical supplies in store. Was there a medical department there?

A. There was a medical supply depot there.

Q. At the time?

A. Yes, sir; at the time.

Q. Were there medical supplies in store sufficient for the wants of your troops as they arrived?

A. At the time of the arrival of the troops there was not a full supply of medical supplies for the troops. But it was not anticipated we would be there a great

while and we made that contingent. I have personal knowledge of the fact that the Surgeon-General telegraphed to the governors of the different States requesting that they send a sufficient amount of medical supplies with the organizations as they came in to meet the contingencies of the first short time in camp, until the supplies could arrive.

Q. Was your department able to meet the requisitions that were made upon it from time to time by the regiments as they arrived in camp?

A. Not as they arrived, but later. During the first few weeks there was a shortage of supplies, but they were very soon made up, and after that the supplies were ample.

Q. Were there any cases of sickness uncared for or improperly cared for because of this lack of supplies at the start?

A. No, sir. None came to my knowledge.

Q. Had you any complaints from brigade, division, or regimental surgeons as to distress or sickness because of the lack of medical supplies furnished to your department?

A. I think it is possible in the beginning, and for several weeks after the organization, that those regiments which did not come prepared, as requested to come, may have had probably, or for a lack of medical material.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Was it so reported to you?

A. It was. I am trying to think of any specific instance, but my impression is that some of the regimental surgeons came to me with statements that there were certain things that they wanted that were not in store, but they were soon obtained.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Were they wanted for immediate use for men sick, or that they wanted to have them on hand; that is what I am trying to get at. Whether or not the men suffered by reason of this lack, or whether the requisitions were for supplies that the surgeon wanted on hand in anticipation of what might happen?

A. I can not answer that question specifically, but my impression is that in certain instances, in the beginning, there was a report of a lack of material—of medicine. I don't think of any specific regiment that reported. I can not remember of any special instance, but the impression left on my mind was that in the beginning there was that statement.

Q. What were the difficulties or troubles, from medical a standpoint, that you would naturally anticipate from a body of green men going into camp?

A. Diarrhea, principally.

Q. Were you ready to meet that?

A. We had a great many cases of diarrhea in that camp. I think that was probably the disease for which some of the requests for medicines were made which at first could not be immediately met. That is my impression.

Q. Who was the surgeon in chief of the entire camp—who was General Brooke's chief?

A. Colonel Hartsuff. He was a lieutenant and deputy surgeon, United States Army.

Q. What were the prevailing diseases of the men of the Third Corps?

A. Diarrhea, principally; malarial fevers and typhoid fever.

Q. When did typhoid make its appearance so as to be recognized by the medical officers, so far as you know?

A. Along in the first weeks in June.

Q. That is, within a couple of weeks, then, after you went on duty?

A. Within three weeks.

Q. What organization did typhoid first make its appearance in?

A. The First Mississippi.

Q. How soon after the regiment came to the camp?

A. The first case was diagnosed between two and three weeks after the regiment came to camp.

Q. Did that case originate in the camp, in your opinion?

A. No, sir; the regiment had had typhoid fever at Jackson, its home camp, before it came to Chickamauga field.

Q. It was in a State camp, then, before it came there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And typhoid had existed, as you were informed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember to what extent?

A. I can't say positively, but I think they told me there were some deaths in that regiment before the men left Jackson.

Q. And the first case, so far as it was diagnosed or ascertained, developed within about two or three weeks after they came into camp at Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many cases of typhoid were in that regiment, if you know?

A. I have not the records with me and I don't remember. We had afterwards so many cases in all the regiments. Of course it is a matter of record; it is on file in the Surgeon-General's records of course, and I have not burdened my mind with the records.

Q. Did the typhoid become general so that you had cases in all the regiments subsequently?

A. As time rolled on it did.

Q. So far as you know, to what extent had the troops composing your corps been in State camps before they reported at Chickamauga?

A. I think all of them.

Q. From what States did they come?

A. We had troops from New York, Nebraska, Missouri, District of Columbia, Vermont, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi.

Q. If they all came from their State camps you would have been justified in expecting that their medical officers would come with some medical supplies?

A. I felt justified in believing that would be the case anyway.

Q. Because of the request you speak of?

A. Yes, sir; and that was the case with some of the troops; some of them brought ample supplies.

Q. Can you tell in a general way how long the State troops had been in their camp before they came to Chickamauga?

A. Not exactly, but in a general way my impression was that they were organized by companies as they rendezvoused. In some cases they might have been possibly two weeks or a month. But that is simply a guess.

Q. You have no means of giving exact information on the subject; it is simply an inference?

A. No.

Q. How were those typhoid cases cared for?

A. How do you mean, treated?

Q. Yes, sir; that is, how were they provided for as to hospital attention? I don't, of course, refer to the medical treatment in detail.

A. As early as practicable the division hospitals were organized in the Third Corps, and these cases were treated in the division hospitals.

Q. As a matter of fact, how soon was the first division hospital organized?

A. The first division hospital was organized about the 1st of June; the second



division hospital was, so far as I can remember, somewhere about the 10th of June.

Q. What was the character of the division hospitals as to their ability to make the men who came into them comfortable—the facilities for making them comfortable?

A. The division hospital was organized. We had no idea originally of keeping the men under treatment for any length of time at all in the division hospital. Of course, as you know, they are movable. They are intended to follow the troops. They are loaded on wagons, and as the column moves out they move with it, and when the column halts for the night the division hospital halts. The original conception was not that they should be permanent. The case would determine the length of stay in the division hospital. That didn't turn out to be the case here, or in other places as well. They ceased to be division hospitals, and became field hospitals; as the necessity for them developed the proper material for its equipment became more and more permanent. The idea was when we started in, I think, everybody thought we were going to Cuba in a few weeks, and the idea was to get organized as near active-service arrangements as we could. But as time went on we found our division hospital was becoming a fixed hospital, and we increased our material and made them much more so as they should be for the permanent treatment of the cases.

Q. What was the capacity of the division hospital?

A. The official capacity was 200 beds. They were intended to accommodate 200 patients.

Q. In each one?

A. In each division hospital.

Q. To what extent was this capacity used, or was it exhausted?

A. The capacity was doubled most of the time, some of the time trebled. The second division hospital had at one time over 500 patients; the first division had at one time nearly 300 patients.

Q. You mean by double that there were two men where one ought to be?

A. No; simply that we asked for more tentage and more furniture and things of that kind.

Q. Were your hospitals overcrowded in the sense that more men were kept in the hospital than should have been kept?

A. I think there were more men than should be in some cases. The normal capacity of a hospital tent is six; in a majority of cases there were eight, and in some cases it would be more. If it was necessary we would put even more than that in.

Q. Was that the condition for any length of time, Colonel?

A. We as rapidly as possible increased our plant, but there was a good deal of difficulty at one time in getting a sufficient amount of canvas to meet the very rapid increase. For instance, the departments had based their estimate on hospitals of 200 beds, and when they had to double their estimate they had to get their material on the ground, and it was beyond the anticipation; and, as I found that there was a demand in every direction for this same canvas, it is probable we were delayed just as everybody else was.

Q. We heard from some of the witnesses here of the Leiter Hospital. Was that for special cases?

A. The Leiter Hospital, which you know, of course, was originally a hotel, was purchased as a base hospital to receive the cases I spoke of a few moments ago as not suitable for treatment in a movable hospital, but it was very inadequate to the requirements. There were not beds enough, but it did very good work, admirable work.

Q. Were the patients taken there of a particular character, or did they take any-one?

A. There was no specific order about the matter. The rule was to send patients that were the most seriously ill, and they were as a rule typhoid patients, although I think they had some with pneumonia and some with cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Q. Did you have cots, bedding, bed linen, and the ordinary comforts for all of your men in your division hospitals?

A. We gradually accumulated them. We started out with a 200-bed proposition and had to grow.

Q. As the necessity for providing accommodations for those 200 men arose, did you have beds for them as they came in?

A. Originally we started out to provide ourselves with accommodations for 200 patients, and we provided ourselves at the earliest practicable moment, but then after that we had to go on multiplying. Sometimes there would be an influx of 75 or 100 patients at one fell swoop, and of course there was a good deal of crowding up.

Q. At any time was there a necessity for putting men on the floor?

A. There may have been on one or two occasions such a necessity. I can't state that positively, but I think it was reported to me that on one or two occasions they were obliged to make up a bed on the floor.

Q. What precautions were taken, Doctor, in the hospitals for disinfecting and disposing of the excreta which came from the patients?

A. The order was that the bedpan should contain some disinfectant, preferably a solution of chloride of lime, 6 ounces to the gallon. The excreta was received into this solution and it was taken out to a furnace—I am speaking specially of the Third Corps—it was taken out to a fire or improvised furnace and there it was destroyed. The bedpan was then disinfected in a bichloride solution and then cleaned, and the order was it should stand out one hour in the sun if the sun was shining, until required for use again. Whether this was done or not on all occasions of course I am unable to say, but that was the routine requirement.

Q. To what extent had you intelligent, qualified nurses who would be liable to carry out instructions of that kind?

A. One of the greatest difficulties which we had to meet in the Third Corps was occasioned by the lack of trained nurses—men who knew anything about the care of the sick. We had a number of physicians who had been patriotic enough to enlist in the ranks and serve the country, and several of them came into the hospital corps when it was organized.

Q. Had you physicians outside of those in the corps?

A. Yes, sir; outside of the hospital corps, and they did admirable work; several were discharged and given contract places since as contract surgeons, but as a rule the men of the hospital corps were of average intelligence, but had had no experience whatever, and what they had to learn was learned at the expense of the patient, of course.

Q. Had you knowledge of any particular cases of carelessness or negligence or brutality on the part of these nurses or hospital attendants?

A. I do not recollect of any case.

Q. Do you recollect of any complaints that were made to you requiring discipline?

A. You mean on the part of the enlisted men in the hospital corps?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. As a rule those complaints did not come to me; they did not get up to corps headquarters; they usually stopped in the division hospital where the charges were preferred. Where it was necessary to discipline the men they were disciplined as a rule by being brought before summary courts.

Q. Was there any difference in the divisions in your care as to the number of typhoid patients?

A. Oh, yes, sir; as to the typhoid number, I can not give you the figures now, but in the First Division there was much less typhoid, certainly in the beginning,

than in the Second Division, and they only approximated each other along toward the end.

Q. Could you account for that difference?

A. Yes, sir; my own idea about the thing was that, starting from this original focus of the infection, the first cases we saw, there was a slow spread in every direction in the corps.

Q. In what division was the Mississippi regiment?

A. It was in the Second Division.

Q. So that the typhoid began in the Second Division?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long before it made its appearance in the First?

A. I can not remember the exact time, but I think several weeks; that is simply an impression.

Q. Was there any difference, so far as you observed, in the ability and care with which the hospitals of the several divisions were administered?

A. Some of them seemed to be more successfully administered, so far as smoothness of working was concerned.

Q. I mean your division. Take the First Division or Second Division. Would you attribute the larger number of cases in the Second Division to less of care and less ability in looking after the care of the men than in the First?

A. I think not, so far as that was concerned. The Second was larger by two regiments than the First. So far as the actual care, the results in the case are the mortality. I think the mortality was about the same; that is, of course, the measure of success. I can not give you the figures at this moment, but I remember in a general way that the statement was made that there were about 2,700 cases in the Second Division hospital, out of which number there were about 275 deaths.

Q. So the mortality was about 10 per cent?

A. About 10 per cent.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How does that compare with the ordinary mortality in regard to typhoid in our ordinary hospitals?

A. I do not mean to say these were from typhoid. I said the total number of cases treated in the hospital.

Q. Would it be possible to send the commission a statement of the whole number in Chickamauga camp, with the total number of deaths?

A. That would be easily compiled from the sick reports. Of course they have them in the War Department. I think, indeed, that is being done now.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Who were in charge, Colonel, of these several division hospitals?

A. Of the First Division hospital, the first officer who organized, and who, however, remained but a short time on the ground, was Maj. Louis Balch, surgeon of the Second New York. His regiment was relieved about two days after he was detailed, and he went with them. He was succeeded by Major Hoover, who was surgeon of the Second Nebraska, and he was succeeded by Major Drake, who was a brigade surgeon. The Second Division was organized by Major Burgin, of the Fifty-second Iowa, who was succeeded by Major Bradbury, who was then surgeon of the First Maine, and afterwards brigade surgeon. He was succeeded by Major Smith, a brigade surgeon, who remained in charge of the hospital until it ceased to exist.

Q. Were any of the surgeons in charge of either of these hospitals of the regular service?

A. No, sir.



Q. All volunteers?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Colonel, you said you had some difficulty in getting tentage?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did the difficulty last; how many days or weeks?

A. Well, it lasted several weeks, I think. I can't say specifically the length of time, but I know that during the month of July there was a great demand for tentage which could not be furnished.

Q. Colonel Lee, the depot quartermaster there, testified before this commission that he had tents at all times that he could have given upon requisition. How can you account for that?

A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Were the proper requisitions given for tentage?

A. I think they were.

Q. Do you know?

A. I know they were, positively; I think I approved the requisition.

Q. Do you know of any men lying out of doors on account of insufficient tentage?

A. I know of one or two cases where we had infectious cases, and we had to keep them out of the tent for a while, but I do not think they suffered, as the weather was pleasant. This fact was reported to me.

Q. Were they obliged to lay out during the night?

A. I think on one or two occasions we had a man whom we kept out overnight.

Q. Did you go yourself or send anyone to the depot quartermaster's to ascertain the reason why you could not be supplied with tents?

A. We asked [meditating]—my impression is that the quartermaster and the chief surgeon and I each went to ascertain why these tents could not be issued.

Q. Did you go yourself?

A. My impression is that I myself went. I have a very marked impression that I wrote a letter to the corps commander asking that steps be taken to obtain this canvas.

Q. Were there not a sufficiency of tents about headquarters of the Third Corps, where the officers had more than enough canvas for hospital purposes, that might have been used for your hospital?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. How many days or weeks were you without proper medicines for the sick?

A. I think on the organization of the division hospitals each hospital made out a requisition for three months' supplies for 10,000 men. That requisition was made out in my office and it was filled as rapidly as possible.

Q. Well, how many weeks or days were you without the proper medicines for your command?

A. It was probably several weeks. I can not state specifically, but probably several weeks before the requisition was filled.

Q. So you were without proper medicines for several weeks?

A. For several weeks we did not have a supply.

Q. What medicines were you shortest of?

A. I think the greatest demand was for diarrhea medicines.

Q. Were you short of quinine?

A. I think I was short of quinine. I know I got authority from the Surgeon-General to buy a considerable quantity of quinine outside.

Q. What authority was needed?

A. I got special authority from the Surgeon-General to purchase it.

Q. How many days or weeks after this shortage commenced was it before you got that authority?



A. I think I got the special authority about the middle of June.

Q. Please state whether or not there was any difficulty in obtaining medicines on account of improper requisitions; that is, whether the requisitions of your division surgeons were turned down by the chief surgeon, and delays occurred whereby men were deprived of proper medicines on account of improper requisitions. If they were sent back to you?

A. There were requisitions sent back because they were not pro forma.

Q. Disapproved?

A. Disapproved; but I had no report that the men were suffering by that. In making out requisitions we anticipated requirements of the future, and whether these requisitions were for immediate use or not, or a week after, I can not say, of course.

Q. Then you have no recollection of the complaint of the division surgeons that men were deprived of medicines on account of requisitions that were improperly made?

A. I have such an impression, and I think it is possible I might be able to find that as a matter of record.

Q. Were your division surgeons' reports made to you? Where are they?

A. On file in the Surgeon-General's Office.

Q. And your report is on file there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What percentage of the men were obliged to lay upon the floor?

A. I can not tell the percentage.

Q. Were your requisitions for lumber for floors for the hospital answered quickly?

A. Not very; no, sir.

Q. How long a time after your requisitions were made for flooring before they appeared?

A. In some instances several weeks.

Q. Did you have a medical inspector or examiner of the corps?

A. I had from time to time officers detailed for that specific purpose.

Q. Do you know Surgeon Jenne?

A. I know him very well.

Q. What position did he occupy in your corps?

A. In the beginning he was acting medical inspector of the corps, but afterwards a chief surgeon of the Second Division.

Q. What were his duties as inspector?

A. To inspect the sanitary condition of the camp, hospitals, and, in fact, to help generally those in command.

Q. What were his qualifications as a physician?

A. I think Major Jenne's qualifications very superior. I think he is a man of observation and very quick to learn his duty as medical officer. Of course when he came into the service he had very little knowledge of military methods.

Q. He had been a surgeon-general?

A. I think of the State of Vermont.

Q. He was also a regimental surgeon?

A. That I am not sure of. I know that he was surgeon-general of the State of Vermont.

Q. Did he or did he not importune you for supplies and medical supplies?

A. I think he reported to me that there was a necessity for an increased amount of medical supplies and mentioned also flooring.

Q. Was there not, or was there a demand for medical supplies in your corps?

A. It was so reported.

Q. What is your opinion about the tents?

A. I think they should have had more canvas.

Q. Whose fault was it that you had no more canvas and no more medical supplies?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you think you used every exertion that an officer in your position ought to to have obtained them?

A. I could have done no more.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Were the sinks in your corps—you have spoken of their construction, their depth, and care—were they or were they not properly placed, first, with reference to the company kitchens, and second to the company camps?

A. I think in the beginning they were in too close proximity to the camps, but afterwards properly spread out.

Q. Were they close together or spread out?

A. I think close together.

Q. Whose fault was this crowding; was it military necessity or what?

A. I presume it was due to military necessity. There was an order given to put the corps in a certain space, which was specified. As that space was limited, it had to be divided as equally as possible between the different organizations.

Q. So far as your knowledge goes, was it known what body of men were to be assembled there in your corps?

A. Only as they came in; that is, it might be twenty-four hours in advance.

Q. I mean was it expected that provision was to be made for 10,000 or 30,000 men or what?

A. For a corps.

Q. If it was known, would it have been difficult to take twice that amount of ground for that corps as was selected in fact?

A. As it eventuated that might have taken more ground, but I don't know what the motive was of the military authorities to assign a specific amount of ground, unless intended to put in more corps there.

Q. Who was the officer responsible for the selection of the ground?

A. General Brooke was commanding officer of the camp.

Q. He directed where the Third Corps was to camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there much sickness in these regiments as they came in?

A. None of them, except two regiments from Arkansas and one from Mississippi.

Q. What was the occasion for the great amount of sickness in the two Arkansas regiments?

A. Said to be malaria.

Q. What did it prove to be?

A. It ultimately turned out a considerable amount of typhoid was in both regiments.

Q. The governor of Arkansas complains respecting the care of the Arkansas troops. Do you know any reason why the Arkansas troops should have been worse off than any others?

A. You mean as to their care or condition?

Q. As to either or both.

A. I don't know of any reason why they should have been.

Q. How soon was the division hospital organized?

A. About the 10th of June, as I remember.

Q. When was the order issued practically abolishing regimental hospitals and establishing division hospitals in their places?

A. General Order No. 56, I think, was issued some time in May. I am not sure about it, but that is my recollection.

Q. The regiments that came in were aware of the fact that the regimental hospitals were not to be continued, but that division hospitals were to be established, were they not?

A. I can not say.

Q. Was it likely that they would be acquainted with the order being issued by the War Department?

A. It would seem they would, but I can not tell.

Q. State whether the medical officers were opposed to the division hospitals and in favor of the regimental hospitals.

A. My very decided impression was that the general consensus of opinion was that the regimental hospital was most desirable.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that any obstructions were put in the way of the transfer of men to the division hospitals?

A. I can not recollect any specified case.

Q. Were there many men sick in quarters in camp at the time you were surgeon of the corps?

A. A great many.

Q. Why, if there was such an order, were they not transferred?

A. The order was to transfer the men requiring treatment in bed.

Q. Were there men in camp who were sick in bed not for one day, but for more?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Please state, if they were not transferred, whose duty it was to see that they were.

A. I presume the regimental officers.

Q. Do you know of any case where it was reported by the regimental surgeon that they failed to obey this order?

A. I don't recollect one at present.

Q. If I understand you, the division hospital was organized before the middle of June?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. With a capacity of about 200 patients at first?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they thoroughly equipped for receiving 200 at the time?

A. Perhaps not on any specific date, but as soon as possible after their organization.

Q. Their organization had been contemplated for several days, had it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it your business, under the supervision of your officers, to see that tent-flooring requisitions were properly made?

A. Requisitions were made to care for 10,000 men for three months.

Q. When were they made?

A. Early in June.

Q. The division hospitals were established before that?

A. Yes, sir. The Second Division hospital was open, as I remember, about the 10th of June.

Q. The requisitions for the hospital had been in how long before the 10th?

A. Several days, I think; I can not say positively.

Q. Had they been in long enough to have them filled?

A. I think so.

Q. I understand you that at the beginning and later there was difficulty in getting requisitions filled?

A. There was difficulty in getting the requisitions completely filled. Of course there was a certain class of material very much more in demand than other mate-

rial. For instance, the remedies for use in cases of diarrhea were excessively demanded.

Q. I am speaking of before the hospital was opened. Should there have been especial difficulties before the reception of the soldiers on the 10th of June?

A. There should not.

Q. But there was?

A. There might have been.

Q. How long had the supply depot been at Chattanooga at this time?

A. As to its ability or capacity?

Q. No, sir; as to the amount of supplies on hand at this time.

A. They were constantly getting them by the carload. The building would be filled up one day and empty the next.

Q. Were there not a sufficient amount of medical supplies on hand at Chattanooga?

A. There was a sufficiency to meet immediate demands, not to fill the requisitions for three months, but I think they were filled for the medicines we needed in demand. Salol was in great demand; for instance, there might not have been enough salol.

Q. Was there enough morphine and salol for immediate demand?

A. I think so; I can not say positively, but I think there was.

Q. Many of them were not absolutely necessary, that is to say, the men could get along comfortably even if they did not have them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Salol, for example; is there not something else that could be substituted for it?

A. Yes, sir; but that might not be the view of some physicians; they could say salol or nothing.

Q. There were not many requests for medicines you did not have?

A. Not many. After the supply table was distributed the medical officers were instructed to confine their requisitions, except in cases of special necessity, for which they must give a special reason, to the supplies on the table.

Q. You had requisitions made upon you, without doubt, for fluid preparations. Where fluid preparations were not on hand could solids have been substituted without detriment to the sick?

A. I think so.

Q. A good many remedies are put up in bottles. Are such remedies apt to be called for or filled on a requisition?

A. Not as a rule.

Q. Did you have plenty of paregoric—camphorated tincture of opium?

A. No, sir.

Q. Neither did you have an abundance of morphine?

A. No, sir.

Q. Please state whether it is a fact that men for a considerable period of time, ranging from thirty-six hours to two weeks, were lying upon the floor without cots, without sheets or blankets—in the division hospital, either or both of them.

A. I don't think for so long a time as that.

Q. Was it a fact that any case came to your knowledge, either by actual inspection or report, that a maximum period of three days was passed by the men lying on the floor?

A. I do not know of any such case.

Q. How long, so far as you know, was any man kept under the shelter of a fly and not placed in a division hospital?

A. Well, it may have been several days.

Q. Did any man, to your knowledge, in the First or Second Division hospitals lie on the ground, having no floor under him?



A. I know on numerous occasions we were obliged to put men on stretchers, substituting that for a bed, but whether any man lay on the ground for any length of time, except such as for a passing moment while being admitted to the hospital, I can't say.

Q. What number of nurses were found for 100 men sick?

A. The total personnel of the division hospital stewards was 99 men—6 hospital stewards, 3 acting hospital stewards, and 90 privates.

Q. Ninety to take care of 200 patients?

A. That is the allowance, yes, sir.

Q. In the Second Division hospital were 90 men supplied to every 200 patients?

A. In the Second Division hospital there were altogether about 275 men, as I remember, belonging to the hospital corps.

Q. That was in the Second Division hospital?

A. No; in the Second Division. Of those men, 100 were assigned to duty originally in the organization of the hospital, or as soon as the men were transferred to the hospital from the line, and 99 were assigned to duty in the hospital, but as the demand for men increased the number was increased. The rest had been assigned to the ambulance company, the ambulance company being for instruction, and they were drafted into duty for duty there. There were left there scarcely more than 50 or 60 men. I can not give the exact figures. Now, in addition to these, there was a detail along toward the latter part of the history of the hospital, and a certain number of men from the regiments were, under authority from the War Department, assigned for duty as nurses; so that there seemed to be an ample supply of nurses, such as they were.

Q. At the time the hospital was full, or practically full, there were 500 beds occupied, as I understand it. Now, how many attendants were used to care directly for 500 men in bed?

A. I can't give you the exact figures now.

Q. Was there an attendant to every 20 men?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. Was there an attendant to every 10 men?

A. I think, certainly, as much as one to every 10 men.

Q. At night how many night nurses did you have? Half as many?

A. That is my recollection. In talking over the details of the roster, of course, I do not carry these things in my mind. At the time of the greatest stress I had to go by the details furnished by the division surgeons. It is almost impossible for me to remember these little details.

Q. Did it come to your notice officially, or otherwise, that there was during the night not to exceed one attendant to every 40 patients in this hospital?

A. I have no recollection of anything of that kind at all.

Q. These men, you say, were untrained?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would there have been any difficulty in getting trained nurses needed on the 10th of June—on the 10th of May would there have been any difficulty in getting trained nurses in the United States for the troops?

A. You mean female nurses?

Q. Yes, sir, any kind.

A. I have no doubt female nurses might have been obtained.

Q. Trained male nurses were very rare?

A. They are a very rare bird.

Q. The governor says, in writing about this hospital, he found, after inspection, the conditions to be deplorable and the conditions there, until very recently, have been simply disgraceful. He says it is in charge of surgeons from Northern States, who, he understands, have no training or familiarity with the diseases peculiar to

the South. Do you know of any doctors in the hospital corps who were from the South?

A. A number of them, and among them these regimental surgeons; of course, I speak of the First Mississippi, in which the first case of typhoid fever occurred.

Q. The complaint says, well authenticated reports gave men as being without medical treatment twenty-four hours. Do you know of anything of that kind?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you think it probable that such a case existed?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you think it possible?

A. I would say that it was not possible [laughing], but then, of course, anything is possible.

Q. He says men were sick in the hospitals for a week without a single call from the surgeon, or a dose of medicine. Do you know of any such?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Did you hear of any?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you think it possible?

A. Anything is possible.

Q. He says that they had lack of attention in even food, which was inexcusable.

A. No, sir; I have no specific knowledge of any such case.

Q. Taking the Second Division, was the largest proportion of the cases typhoid?

A. I do not think the largest proportion was typhoid; I do not think as many as 40 per cent.

Q. Were there 30 per cent?

A. I would think 20 per cent nearer, and that is simply a guess.

Q. Is it not a fact that typhoid-fever cases, when properly treated, are kept on a very light diet?

A. Yes, sir; almost absolutely a liquid diet.

Q. Is it not frequently the case that men complain of being starved because of the light diet?

A. It was a very common thing.

Q. Is that not true in civil as well as military life?

A. Yes, sir; very common.

Q. Do you know of any cases of men leaving the hospital at night without being discharged?

A. I had a number of cases reported to me in which men would leave the hospital at night and go back to their camps.

Q. Men who would remain in their quarters attempting to drill and fall in the ranks rather than go to the hospital, swearing that they would rather go to a military prison. Do you know of any case of that sort?

A. No, sir.

Q. He says: "I am reliably informed that General Compton's attention was repeatedly called to these conditions, and that he refuses to take summary action." Do you know of any complaints of that sort having been made to General Compton?

By General McCook:

Q. Was General Compton the commander of that division?

A. Yes, sir; the Second Division, Third Corps.

By Colonel Denby:

Q. Was he a regular?

A. Yes, sir; he was colonel of the Fourth Cavalry.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Now, I will ask you further in reference to some charges. I have a report signed by Samuel D. Hubbard; was he an officer on duty there at that time?

A. He was a surgeon of the Ninth New York, on duty in the Second Division hospital, Third Corps.

Q. Was he on duty during the entire period?

A. I think from the beginning until the close of the hospital.

Q. You are sure, then, that on the 2d of August he was an officer of that division?

A. I am positively sure that he was.

Q. Is he a reliable man, or otherwise?

A. I have always regarded him as a reliable man.

Q. Do you know what the supply of bed linen and personal clothing to these men was; was it ample at all times?

A. I think at one time there was a complaint that there were not sheets sent to the hospital. I asked for an abstract of the sheets sent to that hospital. It is on file somewhere, showing the amount of material issued to that organization, but I am of the impression that there was a shortage of sheets. I think there was only about 500 sheets issued by the Government in that hospital, and more were furnished from other sources.

Q. Do you know how often the men who were in bed sick in the hospital were changed?

A. I can not state specifically.

Q. Was it possible to have them changed as often as they became soiled from the supply of the hospital?

A. I think it was possible that they might have been changed, but hardly from the supplies that belonged to the hospital, for some would have to be changed almost every day, and with an occupancy of about four or five hundred patients they would require a large number of sheets.

Q. Was there at that time an actual impossibility or great difficulty in securing a sufficient number of shirts for each individual? (I ask what might have been, not what was.)

A. I have no specific recollection in answer to that matter of shirts, but I can answer that question—there might have been difficulty in obtaining them.

Q. You say the wants were largely in excess of the amounts provided for?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, having to provide for a large number of patients, could or could not the necessary amount of supplies have been supplied within, well, say three days by telegraphing?

A. Hardly within three days.

Q. Within a very short time?

A. Within a week, probably.

Q. Now, a case is reported here in reference to a matter of the Government, in which a complaint is made that men in the hospital tent had their shirts changed only once in three days. In this particular case an officer of the Second Kentucky Regiment called with a surgeon at the hospital in regard to such a complaint, but found that the patient's shirt was cleaner than the one the officer wore. Is it a fact or not that typhoid patients were allowed to lie in clothing soiled by their excretions?

A. I believe absolutely not. Of course you will understand that my relation to those hospitals was largely in the sense of an inspector. I would go through and look them over, and what I knew in regard to the management was brought by the chief surgeon, or officer in charge of the hospital.

Q. Did you see anything of neglect, or what you would consider neglect, in passing through yourself?

A. I did not.

Q. You had no occasion to prefer charges, or reprimand any man connected with it?

A. I had not.

Q. When the men wanted to go, were they sent away whether in a condition to go or not?

A. No, sir; those were our orders.

Q. Were those orders obeyed?

A. I think they were; that was a positive order that the men should be fit to travel before they went.

Q. Is it possible that a convalescent from typhoid fever, who would seem to be well, may, from the result of a few hours' travel, be made dangerously ill and possibly die soon thereafter.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is not the convalescent period and the walking period a period of danger to any typhoid patient?

A. It decidedly is.

Q. Do not relapses often occur after very slight exertion?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about the supply of linen towels, so far as you know?

A. It was ample.

Q. It was impossible to fill requisitions, you say?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So far as the want of medicines is concerned—in your judgment as a medical man, not as an officer—were the medicines always on hand in that hospital? It is hardly a fair question, because what one man considers necessary another man might not, but there are medicines that all consider necessary.

A. I can answer that question by saying for the most part they were. There must have been times and occasions, though, when there was a shortage.

Q. Whose fault was that, or was it anybody's?

A. That I can not say.

Q. If there was one attendant to every ten beds, and eight out of ten were typhoid and two were not (I understand that you have not considered the actual percentage); if so, and there was an attendant to every 10 men, is it necessary that a man should lie in a comatose condition, so that his mouth was open and constantly filled with flies?

A. I think, decidedly, it is not.

Q. Would it not be the duty of the attendant to disregard the minor cases, those less ill, and pay chief attention to those in a dangerous condition—those in such a state as these men were?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did such cases occur, to your personal knowledge?

A. Such a case was reported to have occurred. I did not see it.

Q. What action was taken in that case?

A. Simply the attention of the attending surgeon was called to it; he was cautioned to see that necessary steps were taken to prevent a recurrence.

Q. So far as you know, the necessary steps were taken?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood you to say that was the only case that came to your knowledge?

A. That was the only case that came to my knowledge.

Q. I have in this paper of Dr. Hubbard a tabulated statement of the sick, in which he says: "As regards the water supply, it had been bad from start to finish." Is that a fact or not?

A. The water supply for that hospital, as soon as it was possible to lay the pipes,



came from Chickamauga Creek. The water supply before that time came from the hauling of water in barrels.

Q. Why is it, Doctor, an executive officer of the hospital should say in so many words that the water supply from start to finish was bad? Is that based upon knowledge?

A. Is the word "bad" used in connection with quality or quantity?

Q. Drawn from a creek where, when it rained, the water was muddy. The water was used for general washing, cleansing, cooking, etc. All drinking water was hauled in barrels from Blue Springs, some 3 miles distant. That is to say that the water from Chickamauga Creek, if I understand the letter, was used in washing dishes, clothes, etc., while the drinking supply was brought from the springs. Did you, as a medical officer, regard the water from Chickamauga Creek as a proper water for cooking, drinking purposes, and washing dishes?

A. I think it was only in regard to the water supply from Chickamauga Creek; that was the only view to take of it from the circumstances.

Q. What was the analysis of this water from the creek?

A. The analysis taken before we commenced to use the water showed it to be very excellent and potable water.

Q. Did not some one analyze the supply from the pipes?

A. I have no official report of that, but there was an analysis, I understand, at the Sternberg Hospital during the month of September. I know it was under way when I left; but I had no analysis.

Q. Was the intake above the sources of possible camp infection?

A. The intake was about 40 feet, in round numbers, above what was known as Cave Spring Branch. The Chickamauga Branch received a good deal of the wash of the camp teams.

Q. Were there any eddies which would take it up to the intake?

A. That was a question of opinion. Some said that it would, and others said that it was comparatively safe.

Q. Was water taken from the creek above?

A. It was so reported to us.

Q. Was this part above the intake used for watering horses, mules, etc.?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. This table gives a report of what regiment had the most sick by daily periods from the 10th of June to the 3d of July—Second Kentucky, Ninth New York, First Arkansas, Fifth Missouri, Second Arkansas, First Maine, Fifty-second Iowa, and First Mississippi. Were these all in the Second Division?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, during this month the Second Kentucky's sick list is 216 and the Ninth New York's is 92. Were they in close proximity?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any reason, from the camp surroundings or camp site, why one regiment should have nearly two and a half times as much sickness as the other?

A. So far as I remember, about that time, I think, the Second Kentucky were vaccinated. I know a number were, and that would increase the sick report temporarily to a considerable extent.

Q. I notice the First Arkansas, beginning with the 10th of June, had 7 sick, and July 3, 56, and the total sick report was 679. Was there any reason why these regiments should have seven times as many as the Ninth New York, right beside it?

A. That was one of the regiments that came in with the fever.

Q. Why this very marked increase all the way through?

A. This is the hospital report, is it not? I think that must have been the hospital report, because he had no means of knowing the sick in quarters.

Q. Arkansas seems to have been at the head from start to finish?

A. These reports are from the hospital.

Q. Please state if all of those men could have been treated in the division hospital during that month.

A. Why, yes, sir; they could have all been treated by being received and sent out constantly. It depends upon the character of the illness whether they all could have been treated in the division hospital at that time or not.

Q. My attention is called to the fact, and I have no doubt that these are not fair figures; they simply aggregate the sick report day by day, and each one is counted over and over again. Perhaps you can tell me. Was any regiment, for instance the First Mississippi—it says 829 men out of that regiment were sick in the first thirty days. [Hands witness the paper.]

A. This simply shows the daily number of men sick in hospital; for instance, if 5 sick were in the hospital and they took in 5 more, it would be carried out 10.

Q. Then this only represents the aggregate figures?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. The way to average this would be to divide by 31?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In other words, there would not be 829 sick in one day?

A. No, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. What action did the corps commander take in regard to the health of this corps?

A. He promulgated orders in regard to the different recommendations that were made in the sanitary reports; he sent out his own inspectors—his regular corps inspectors—to look into the conditions of the camp, and kept himself, so far as I know, very much in touch with the sanitary conditions. I know I bothered him a great deal.

Q. Did he ever ride himself through the camps and make an inspection?

A. I can not tell.

Q. Did he ever ride through with you?

A. Not with me.

Q. Do you know this brigade commander that commanded this brigade?

A. Colonel Tompkins, he commanded the brigade that these regiments were in.

Q. Do you know what inspections he made, if any?

A. I think he made inspections from time to time.

Q. Do you know anything about it?

A. No, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Were all the surgeons drawn from the regiment, or was there one left?

A. Always one and sometimes more than one left.

Q. Was it sometimes reported to you that men sick with typhoid—those recognized as typhoid—were being treated in their camps?

A. I have no personal knowledge of any such.

Q. Was it reported to you, or did you hear of it, that men lay in their tents days at a time without any medical attention?

A. I have no knowledge of any such.

Q. That men had no medical attention, and only such attention as could be given by their messmates?

A. No, sir; I have not. Now, toward the last few weeks of the camp the demands on the Second Division hospital became so extraordinary and the sick

list amounted to such proportions that it was found necessary to stop receiving more patients for the time being; but that lasted only a very short time, and just as soon as the Sternberg Hospital got into operation, of course that relieved the situation.

Q. Doctor, did you have any female nurses at that time in any of the division hospitals?

A. No, sir; except we had what are called dieticians, who prepared food for the sick. We had those in the division hospital for a long time.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN.

Maj. LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN, surgeon of the First United States Volunteer Engineers, having appeared, the president read to him the scope of the inquiry and, upon being asked whether or not he had objection to being sworn, answered that he would affirm. The recorder then requested him to stand up and hold up his right hand, to which the witness replied: "No, sir; I will sit down. I do not have to stand." The recorder then repeated the following affirmation:

Do you solemnly, fully, sincerely, and truly affirm that the evidence you will give before the commission will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

By WITNESS. Yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. And so you affirm?

A. So I affirm.

Q. Doctor, will you kindly give us your full name and rank?

A. Louis Livingston Seaman, major and surgeon, First United States Volunteer Engineers.

Q. When and by whom were you appointed a surgeon in the Army?

A. I was appointed by the President of the United States, as near as I remember the date, the 25th of June, 1898. Prior to that I was acting surgeon in examining the troops or the candidates for our regiment from perhaps June 16 until my appointment.

Q. Where do you reside?

A. New York City, No. 18 West Thirty-first street.

Q. Were you in the State or National Guard service before your appointment?

A. No, sir.

Q. What, if any, military experience did you have before your appointment by the President?

A. None; excepting as a cadet at Cornell University, where we had more or less military training.

Q. Had you any training in your profession, in the military side of your profession, at Cornell?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What?

A. I was in the original class at Cornell University, and at that time we had an officer stationed there from headquarters, Major Wittles, who drilled us regularly so many hours per week.

Q. You regard that as instruction in the military side, in your profession, do you?

A. No, sir.

Q. That had nothing to do, then, with your duties as a medical officer in the Army?

A. Absolutely nothing.

Q. Are you a graduate of Cornell University?

A. I was seriously ill there and compelled to leave there on account of my health the last year, and I went to Florida, and afterwards studied medicine.

Q. Where did you graduate in medicine?

A. At the Jefferson Medical University, Philadelphia. I took a post-graduate course at the University of New York, and I also studied in the universities of Vienna and Edinburg, Berlin and Paris.

Q. Where was your first duty after your appointment as surgeon of volunteers—first military duty; at what camp or in what locality?

A. At Peekskill, N. Y.; Camp Townsend.

Q. How long were you on duty there?

A. From about the 1st of July until our regiment went to the front.

Q. When was that?

A. On the 6th of August.

Q. In what capacity did you serve at Camp Townsend?

A. I was the major surgeon.

Q. Of your regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men did you have in your regiment?

A. Eleven hundred and ninety-seven, including officers.

Q. Was the regiment filled before you left Camp Townsend?

A. Yes, sir; practically so. I believe there were a few eliminated, and then we took in some more on the way down at New York.

Q. Practically full?

A. Yes, sir; complete.

Q. What was the health of your command at Camp Townsend?

A. Excellent.

Q. Did you have any sick when you left camp?

A. We had one case of pneumonia and one of rheumatism, and several minor—I think six in all—I left at Governors Island. We took no sick with us on the transport.

Q. To what point did you go from Camp Townsend, and how—by what mode of transportation?

A. The regiment went by lighters or in barges direct to the transport. I went down by rail by order of Colonel Griffin to his office in New York to examine some twenty recruits and to fill vacancies, and from there I went to the ship.

Q. What ship, and where?

A. The *Chester*, Bedloe Island.

Q. Did your entire regiment go by transport?

A. Two barges, I believe, towed them down—oh, on the *Chester*? Yes, sir.

Q. What was your point of destination?

A. Ponce, Porto Rico.

Q. How long were you en route?

A. We were detained in the harbor some four days, nearly, before sailing, and then we reached Porto Rico on the 16th of August.

Q. How were you supplied in your department at Camp Townsend with medical supplies?

A. We were supplied liberally, sir. Practically everything in my requisitions were filled completely, either at Camp Townsend or on the ship before we left New York.

Q. Was Camp Townsend a State or United States camp?

A. Both—an old camp.

Q. The one up on the bluff?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. By whom were your requisitions filled for medical supplies—that is, whether by the State or the United States?

A. The State had nothing to do with us, sir; the Surgeon-General.

Q. You were mustered into the United States service?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you left New York, state whether or not you had a supply of medicines, of surgical instruments, and what was necessary for campaign purposes.

A. I had, I believe, the best equipment which any regiment took to the front during the war.

Q. Had you any difficulty in having your requisitions supplied?

A. I had to repeat my requisitions, but I got my supplies. When the Surgeon-General became convinced that I needed them, they were given me. Not only did we have our regular regimental outfit, but a friend gave me a *carte blanche* to buy anything I wanted.

Q. You reached Porto Rico on the the 16th of August, I think you said?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you debark?

A. Well, we were several days debarking.

Q. What facilities had you for debarking?

A. The lifeboats of the transport.

Q. Any other facilities except those?

A. I believe there were some lighters furnished for the mules, but the majority of the troops went ashore by the lifeboats of the ship, owing to the lack of the transportation facilities.

Q. How many days were you aboard the transport, Doctor, all told, from the time you first embarked, including the time you remained in the harbor, until you were finally landed? Of course I do not remember the exact date you got aboard or I could tell it by subtraction myself.

A. About twelve days.

Q. Was there any sickness during your passage?

A. Very little; a number of cases of *mal de mer* (seasickness) and some minor accidents. Three had fractures of their arms on account of an accident. Nothing serious at all.

Q. Were there any other troops aboard the *Chester* except your regiment?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the quality and quantity of the food issued to your regiment during your passage?

A. Regular army rations.

Q. Well, of what did they consist?

A. Corned beef and beans, tomatoes and salt pork, coffee, sugar, hard-tack.

Q. Any fresh vegetables excepting what were canned?

A. I believe they had some few tomatoes on the way down. I am not positive about that, however. There was no complaint about the food on the way down.

Q. Did you have rice or beans, or both?

A. Beans.

Q. No rice?

A. We had very little rice at any time.

Q. Who was the colonel of your regiment?

A. Col. Eugene Griffin, of the Regular Army formerly.

Q. Who was the quartermaster and acting commissary of your regiment.

A. Lieutenant Hoff.

Q. Did you have any assistants in the medical department; and if so, who were they?

A. I had two excellent assistants—Charles D. Provin, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and also lecturer in the post-graduate hospital; and Walter D. Webb, New York—both of them able men.

Q. When you reached Porto Rico, Doctor, state whether or not your command went into camp; and if so, where.

A. Our regiment did go into camp three days after reaching there, as soon as we could get them ashore, in a vacant field near the playa; that is, the port near Ponce and the port of Ponce.

Q. Did you have tentage with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you use it after you reached there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you went into regular camps with your tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you remain in that camp, Doctor?

A. We were there about four days, sir.

Q. Did you develop any sickness in the regiment during that time?

A. No, sir; nothing serious. A number of cases of diarrhea and intestinal catarrh, but we were practically flooded out of the camp by rain.

Q. Where did you go then?

A. We moved the camp then to a place about one-half a mile this side of the city of Ponce, the highest ground that we could locate, and directly alongside the camp of the Nineteenth Infantry, Regular Army, Colonel Hood's men.

Q. How long did you remain in that camp?

A. We were there about a fortnight, sir.

Q. Whence did you go then?

A. We were obliged to leave that camp on account of the flood, a little stream just behind the camp and under a bluff having, in less than fifty minutes, swollen into a torrent, the water rising 10 feet and 6 inches in the space of fifty minutes, and we were driven out practically—or we were afraid of a repetition of it—and then we went up on a high bluff—the foothills of the mountains, about a mile beyond Ponce.

Q. Did you go into camp there regularly?

A. Yes, sir, and we are there now.

Q. The regiment is there now?

A. As far as I know; that is, a portion of it. The regiment is split up into detachments, one being located at Abinito, and another at Guanica, and various detachments having been sent to various points on the island for bridge building, etc.

Q. Being engineers, they went for that purpose, didn't they?

A. They did not go for their health; they expected to work.

Q. What time did you leave your regiment, Doctor?

A. Well, that is rather a difficult question to answer, because I was practically detached almost as soon as I arrived, because the Assistant Surgeon-General found that the equipment of our regiment was such that the assistants were quite able to do whatever was necessary. I left there—I kept my tent there and left on the 27th of September and sailed on the 28th on the *Obdam* by order of General Henry.

Q. What was the health of your command, so far as you could observe it, during these several encampments of which you have spoken?

A. It was, I may say, good, sir; much better than we had anticipated. We had a considerable amount of dysentery. Diarrhea developed among the men, and we had some cases of typhoid fever. We had, up to the time of my departure, 2 deaths in 1,200 men only; about one-sixth of 1 per cent.

Q. What was the cause of the deaths?

A. Typhoid fever.

Q. Do you know whence that typhoid fever came and how it developed?

A. No, sir; I presume it was brought by way of contact or camping on ground which had been used before by other regiments, and I believe it was originally imparted by the men who left sinks.

Q. It did not develop then until after you arrived at Porto Rico?

A. No, sir.

Q. How soon after you arrived?

A. Several weeks.

Q. You were satisfied then that you had not brought it with you?

A. Yes, sir; I am very well satisfied of that. We had none of it in our regiment at any time.

Q. Until a sufficient time had elapsed to indicate it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you encamp on old grounds—ground that had been occupied by other troops after you reached Porto Rico?

A. The original camp was not; it had not been used before. Our second camp had been used before—part of it.

Q. Do you know how long?

A. I do not know; all the troops landed there. It was about the only vacant land that was dry and high. We expected to be ordered right into the mountains, and we took the most available space that seemed most advisable at the moment. When we found we were going to be changed, Colonel Griffin and myself made a thorough investigation of the country thereabouts and located on the top of a beautiful knoll about a mile beyond Ponce, where, although we had no water supply (we were compelled to carry our water by mules), we had everything else that was desirable in a camping ground—fine soil and excellent drainage and all the requirements of a camp. It was the best camping ground in the whole vicinity. It was an ideal camp.

Q. Did you establish a regimental hospital in connection with your regiment, Doctor?

A. Of course; that is what I was there for.

Q. Did you have facilities for doing so—tentage and the other facilities needed?

A. Certainly.

Q. I take it, so far as you were concerned, you at no time needed supplies that were not furnished.

A. Never—that is, medical supplies.

Q. Well, did the Quartermaster's Department furnish you with the necessary tentage and other supplies furnished by that department when needed?

A. The tentage and ambulances were furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

Q. Were they in sufficient quantity and according to your requisition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to the commissary department, did you observe daily the character of the food which your men ate?

A. I did, sir.

Q. What was its character, and what was the quantity?

A. The quantity was liberal enough, the character was the regular army ration, the same as is used where the thermometer is 40 below zero on the Lake Superior coast, although the thermometer down there was about 90, and the surroundings very different.

Q. Well, from your experience, Doctor—that is a subject in which I am somewhat interested—what change would you suggest in the rations with reference to service in a tropical country?

A. I should take advantage of what I had seen in other tropical countries where troops were cared for, and I should feed the troops on rations and diet suitable for that country instead of filling them full of food like meat, which they do not

like and do not need, especially tomatoes when in the various states of fermentation.

Q. What fruits are available for army rations in that vicinity? Could you take the native fruits and incorporate them in the rations, or would you be required to draw fruit from our own region?

A. The majority in the tropics are, I believe, very healthy. Some of them are very detrimental—the mango, for instance, and others.

Q. The mango is detrimental, is it?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. What is the effect of it?

A. Diarrhea; and it acts as an intestinal irritant and produces diarrhea.

Q. How about the banana?

A. When ripe, I believe it is thoroughly healthy.

Q. How, when cooked?

A. Excellent. We used it liberally at the regimental mess, and we also used many of the other tropical fruits.

Q. State to what extent they can take advantage of the right which they have to commute the ration?

A. They did not get the opportunity to commute the ration.

Q. Why, if you could do it as the regimental mess, why couldn't they do it?

A. It was paid out of our own pockets.

Q. Couldn't they take their ration and sell it and buy other things?

A. That was denied. We had a very serious discussion on that subject and afterwards they did, but it was only after weeks that it was permitted; indeed, there was little for them to exchange.

Q. That is, there was not any market for the sale of what they had or the purchase of what they wanted?

A. That's it, sir; and at times even it was positively denied them to make any changes at all. They were compelled to take fresh meat. Men came to me by the hundreds and said they were compelled to take fresh-meat rations and were not allowed to have the money value of these rations to expend for rice and potatoes which they desired.

Q. You know, Doctor, rice is a part of the army ration?

A. We had a very small portion. It was so small it practically amounted to nil.

Q. Why was that?

A. They did not have the rice to give us?

Q. Who didn't have it?

A. Our commissary department, or any other commissary department.

Q. Do you know whether or not your commissary department made any requisition for rice?

A. He was asked to do so and did all in his power.

Q. Who was the depot commissary from whom he drew his supplies?

A. I have forgotten his name, sir.

Q. Where was the depot?

A. At the port—Playa, as they call it.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. I would like to ask if the beef which you used was supplied from this country or was killed there?

A. Principally supplied from this country, but recently they have been supplying some fresh beef killed on the spot.

Q. Since you have had this supply of fresh beef has there been any difficulty about your being obliged to accept more beef than you desired?

A. That was the very point which the men objected to—eating this fresh beef, which was exceedingly tough, and they did not want meat either. No one requires the meat, and it is distasteful in the Tropics.



By General BEAVER:

Q. Doctor, how were your sick supplied as to food?

A. Our sick were supplied with the regular army ration, sir; each man supplying the amount necessary for the number of men which that company had in the regimental hospital.

Q. Well, did you use that ration in time for feeding the sick?

A. So far as the Government went, yes, sir. I substituted other rations, but they were supplied by voluntary contributions or by the Red Cross Society.

Q. Well, were you aware of the fact that the Surgeon-General had directed the medical officers to expend 60 cents a day for the sick?

A. Yes, sir, I was aware of it; but I never got any 60 cents a day. I never got a cent while I was there, although I demanded it.

Q. Demanded it from whom?

A. From the commissary. We never got a cent except from outside sources, and we did not need it.

Q. You did not need any from your regimental fund?

A. From the Government fund. The only food that was supplied outside the regular army ration was milk, which was purchased by my order and for which I paid, excepting afterwards when a charitable gentleman, who was made aware of the circumstances, gave me a little contribution which he requested should be spent in the same way as coming from the State of Massachusetts.

Q. State what specific steps you took to procure the commutation of 60 cents a day. How did you go about getting the 60 cents—what specific effort did you make? Give us that in detail, for that is of some importance.

A. I asked our commissary for it. I called the attention of the officers of the regiment to it. At our regimental mess the matter was discussed and I demanded it, but I found it was not supplied to any of the regiments there.

Q. "Demand" is not the military term. Did you make a requisition for it?

A. I did, sir.

Q. In what form?

A. I went to the surgeon in charge of the port and requested from him that we should have our regular allowance of that 60 cents a day, and I found it was not supplied to any regiment in the service, nor was it supplied at the hospital even.

Q. Give us the date upon which you made a consolidated ration return for the men in the hospital with a requisition for the 60 cents a day allowed by the Government, approved by your colonel in regular form, and taken to the depot commissary at the post—or at the port.

A. I can not give you any such date as that. I was informed I could not get it, and the quartermaster went to the headquarters and tried to make arrangements at the port to get it, and he was told there was no such supply could be forwarded, and no money would be paid us for it.

Q. As a matter of fact, you never did make a regular requisition in the regular form for the 60 cents a day?

A. No; I never put it in writing.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Who did you make this demand of?

A. Our regimental quartermaster.

Q. What was his name?

A. Lieutenant Hoff.

Q. Did you make that in writing?

A. No, sir; at the mess table, sir. I never made it in writing, because I learned at the headquarters that no allowance was made and it was not given in the military hospital.

By General BEAVER :

Q. You say your colonel had been an officer in the Regular Army?

A. My colonel was a regular army officer. At that time he was ill in the Red Cross hospital.

Q. Did you communicate to him the difficulty which you had in regard to this commutation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he take any steps to supply you with what you deemed necessary for the men in the hospital?

A. We had so few and they were supplied so well by the Red Cross Society that we did not take any action in the matter, sir.

Q. Then your men did not suffer any in the hospital for the want of these supplies?

A. My men did not suffer for want of any supplies—not the sick men.

Q. Did you have any deaths during the stay there, excepting the two of which you have spoken, of typhoid fever?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the maximum number of sick in the hospital and quarters during your stay? What was your consolidated return of sick from the battalions at any one time?

A. I don't think at any time it exceeded about 125.

Q. Just about 1 per cent of your strength?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the strength?

A. One thousand one hundred and ninety-seven.

Q. Were any other diseases, incident to the climate, developed in your command?

A. Oh, yes, sir; we had a great deal of malaria.

Q. Of what character; was it serious?

A. Remittent fever. We had some few cases of rheumatism.

Q. What was the maximum number in the hospital at any one time?

A. Not over twenty.

Q. How far was your last camp from the shore—from the coast, Doctor?

A. Between 2 and 3 miles, sir.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in regard to transportation of supplies to and from the coast to your camp?

A. Not the slightest. We had 75 mule teams—about that. In fact, I think over that.

By General DODGE:

Q. In one regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Doctor, what was the source of your water supply at the several camps?

A. At the first and second camp we got our water directly from the aqueduct of the city, and by direction of the colonel, at my request, a survey or examination of the entire water supply of the entire city of Ponce was made by competent engineers, and their report is on file, I believe, in the War Department, showing the supply to be of first-class character. However, we were afraid of the water, and from the beginning I insisted upon it all being filtered, and as soon as we could get filters, which was shortly after our arrival there, lime was added to it after the boiling and it was filtered. All the drinking water was boiled and filtered for the troops.

Q. From whom did the filters come; from one of the Government departments?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At your last camp, I think you said you carried your water?

A. We were on a hillside, but we got our water from practically the same source, however, but it had to be carried up the hill in casks by the teams—wagons.

Q. When did you leave Porto Rico, Doctor?

A. I left there on the 28th day of September, sir, and reached New York on the 11th day of October.

Q. By what vessel did you come?

A. I came in charge of a couple hundred convalescent patients on the transport *Obdam*, by order of General Henry.

Q. Had you anything to do with fitting out the transport before you started, or were you ordered to take it as it was?

A. I was directed to take charge of the ship, I mean to say, get the necessary rations for the men and take these 200 cases, and I did it.

Q. Convalescents, you say they were?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You saw your ship supplied as to medical supplies?

A. I had everything I required.

Q. How as to commissary supplies?

A. I had the regular travel ration of the United States Army.

Q. Sufficient in quantity and of good quality?

A. More than sufficient in quantity and of fair quality of its kind.

Q. Well, just there, Doctor, I might ask you what is a matter of opinion, Do you regard the travel ration allowed to the United States Army for land travel as suitable for ocean travel, particularly for convalescent patients?

A. Convalescent patients, getting over typhoid fever; no, sir, I do not.

Q. Did you allow them to eat that ration?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. How were they fed?

A. I appealed to the Red Cross Society and to the National Relief Association and obtained the necessary supplies of the proper character.

Q. Did your men suffer any on this transport for lack of food?

A. With one exception my men came into port weighing from 5 to 20 pounds apiece more than when they started from Porto Rico.

Q. What was that exception?

A. One man who died in transit, from an accident.

Q. Doctor, did you make any requisition on the depot commissary, before your departure, for canned soups and other supplies that the chief commissary department is supposed to have for the sick?

A. I made the regular requisitions which had been granted to each of the troops coming home, and it was allowed to each of them, and that was all that was allowed to them. It was all I could get.

Q. Did you make any specific requisition upon the commissary for canned soups, condensed milk, canned fruits, and other supplies which would have been suitable for your convalescent patients, if the commissary had had them? We want to fix the responsibility for the failure to have these things, if they did not have them.

A. I had had something to do with the loading of a number of transports before, and I was informed that the regular travel ration was the only ration that had been allowed, and I made my requisitions in a different way. I went to the Red Cross Society and got what I wanted, and I did not find it necessary to press the question.

Q. Then you did not make any requisition on the United States commissary for the commutation of the travel ration into food that would be suitable for convalescent patients, because you did get what you wanted?

A. I got what I wanted.

Q. Did you make the requisition for the ordinary travel ration in the ordinary form?

A. I made the requisition as I was directed by the commanding officer at the station of Ponce.

Q. Who was the commanding officer?

A. General Henry—a man who did everything in his power for every man under his charge.

Q. Did General Henry give you specific directions to make a requisition for the ordinary travel ration for your convalescents on board that ship?

A. I guess I had better give you my specific order.

(Paper handed Governor Beaver by witness.)

The orders are as follows:

"SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
"No. 18. }

"HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PONCE,  
"Ponce, Porto Rico, September 27, 1898.

"3. Major L. L. Seaman, Surgeon First Volunteer Engineers, surgeon steamer *Obdam*, will supply his vessel with medical supplies and travel rations for the necessary number of days for 200 convalescent soldiers returning to the United States. He will accept only men whose physical condition will permit their reaching their destination in safety.

"By order of Brigadier General Henry:

"G. B. DUNCAN,  
"Assistant Adjutant-General.

"PONCE, PORTO RICO, September 27, 1898.

"Fifteen days' travel rations issued this day on this order.

"FREDERIC POMROY,  
"Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteer Depot Commissary."

Q. This was the order under which you assumed charge of the men upon the steamer, doctor?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Doctor, did you draw any condensed milk and tea and medical supplies under this order?

A. No, sir. I drew our condensed milk and tea from the Red Cross Society and National Relief Association.

Q. Well, you are aware, of course, that the Medical Department does furnish condensed milk and tea. This is a part of their medical supplies?

A. They never furnished it to us.

Q. Did you make any requisitions for them?

A. No; I did not make requisitions, because I got them from the Red Cross Society.

Q. As a matter of fact, you made no requisition on the medical depot for condensed milk and tea, which are a part of the medical supplies, for these troops that you were to take?

A. No. I furnished them from other sources.

Q. Did you make application to the Red Cross people for these supplies, or did they offer them to you?

A. I made application for them.

Q. Were you aware at the time, Doctor, that under this order you had the right to secure from the chief medical officer at that port, from his depot supplies, condensed milk and tea for the supply of your men?

A. No, sir; I was not aware of it, and I do not believe they had any to supply them, if I was aware of it.

Q. Upon what do you base your assertion?



A. Because I took the rations that were issued to the convalescent in the hospital camp.

Q. If you had not asked for them, how would you get them? We don't get things in the Army without a requisition. You don't expect the medical officer to peddle them into camp?

A. I don't think that question is necessary, sir. I was told they were not there.

Q. Who told you?

A. Dr. Snowden.

Q. Who is Snowden?

A. The surgeon in chief.

Q. Give the full name of the surgeon, if you please?

A. I don't know it.

Q. Did he have any condensed milk and tea at the depot of medical supplies?

A. No; the medical supply department was up at the general hospital, and it didn't include milk for convalescents, for I was there almost constantly and I know what they had, and they didn't have condensed milk.

Q. Well, if you didn't make a requisition for it, and no other physician made a requisition for it, of course they didn't have it.

A. They had it in the physicians' hospital itself, but they got it from voluntary contributions.

Q. You have no knowledge as to whether or not there was condensed milk and tea among the medical supplies at the depot?

A. No, sir; I got the requisition as ordered by General Henry.

Q. He ordered you to get medical supplies?

A. Yes, sir; which I did get.

Q. But if condensed milk and tea are among the medical supplies, you did not get these, except from voluntary contributions from the Red Cross Society?

A. Yes, sir; and the National Relief Association.

Q. You lost but a single man, and that from accident going North?

A. Yes, sir; that is right.

Q. What was the character of the accommodations on board the transport for the men—say as to quartermasters first?

A. They were very good. The men were in hammocks between decks and were not overcrowded.

Q. What was the water supply upon the transport?

A. We had a condenser on board which supplied the water we needed.

Q. Doctor, do you know how the army ration is fixed—is it a matter of law, provided by law?

A. I have read the Army Regulations, sir.

Q. They are based upon an act of Congress, are they not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, then, is it within the province of army officers in the field, or of the Secretary of War, or of the President to change the present army ration without legislation by Congress?

A. No; I do not suppose it is within their province, or the province of authorities in charge to grant us commutation and our hospital allowance.

Q. Was the order of the Secretary of War communicated by the Surgeon-General to the troops in the field known at Porto Rico at the time you were there as to the commutation of 60 cents per day?

A. No, sir; indeed I have not a copy of the Army Regulations with me, but if I recall it aright, regulations 1269, 1270, and 1271, or thereabouts, cover that point, and I, in a written statement to each of the captains of my regiment, called their specific attention to these particular regulations and told them to demand the change of diet for their men, and they did so.

Q. From whom?

A. From the commissary of our regiment; and if he had had the supplies he would have given them.

Q. Do you know what he did to get the supplies?

A. He went to the quartermasters at the port.

Q. That is, the commissary.

A. I meant to say commissary. He did his best to get the supplies. However, at that time I was detached. Up to this time our regiment had gotten along fairly well, and we had a small sick report, and we had so many supplies that we had gotten from other sources that it was not imperative, but at that time I saw the necessity to call their attention to it in a written order to each captain, and I was detached after that for various duties about the island. I had very little to do with our regiment except making the regular morning round through the hospital to see any important cases that were there.

Q. Was there any failure at any time, within your knowledge, Doctor, to supply either the troops of your own command, or those of other commands, with such rations as are allowed by the regulations?

A. No; the army regulations were supplied. They did not make the exchange—that's the point. No, we had all we required so far as it went; we did not have potatoes, and rice, and cereals, but we did have more meat and hard bread than needed.

Q. Then, as I understand you, Doctor, so far as your knowledge goes, the commissary and quartermaster departments and the medical departments were well administered within the line provided by the Army Regulations?

A. With the exception of making the change of diet—yes, sir.

Q. Was there or was there not any cases of starvation—or difficulty along that line—within your knowledge?

A. There was a great deal of food supplied the men which was not the proper food in their convalescent condition, and they did not get the food which they should have had. They were not starving for want of supplies, they were starving for want of proper supplies.

Q. As I understand you, you got the supplies from other sources?

A. Yes, sir; if I had to pay for them out of my own pocket we would have gotten them.

Q. What troops, within your knowledge, were not so supplied?

A. Well, the complaint was general everywhere—at Coamo Hospital, in General Ernst's brigade, and at the general hospital, where the convalescents were kept. I was detailed to do a great deal of outside work at the time of the yellow-fever scare there. I had charge of all these suspected cases, and had to visit regularly all camps where these cases were isolated until it was satisfactorily proved that there was no yellow fever there, and the complaint was universal that they could not get the proper diet—that is, the rice and potatoes—but they did have sufficient supplies of the meat.

Q. Did they have rice at all of these hospitals?

A. At some of the hospitals they had; yes, sir.

Q. Did the Red Cross not penetrate to these other hospitals of which you have spoken—General Ernst's brigade and others?

A. It was not generally known. At times they did not have the material.

Q. Did the surgeons in charge of these hospitals have any knowledge of the order of the Surgeon-General by which they were to get 60 cents per day per man to purchase supplies?

A. I presume not, sir, because I know they did not get it, and they would have gotten it if they could, just as I would have done.

Q. If it had been known, how would you have received the 60 cents per day—from whom would you have gotten it?

A. I presume I would have gotten it from the commissary.

Q. Well, do you know whether requisitions were made on the commissary at any of the hospitals of which you have spoken for this commutation?

A. I know I discussed the subject with the surgeon in chief more than once, and was informed I could not get it.

Q. You discussed the subject of the 60 cents per day allowance?

A. Yes, sir; I know also at the general military hospital, where they had 600 or 700 cases, that they never got it.

Q. Well, did they state whether or not they made requisition for it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who did you discuss that with—the surgeon in chief and the others?

A. I discussed it with Lieutenant-Colonel Greenleaf—he was the acting Surgeon-General; with Major Snowden, surgeon in chief; and Birmingham, surgeon in chief of the hospital, and it not having been allowed to any of the hospitals—the regular hospital—of course it was not allowed to the field or regimental hospital.

Q. Now then, Doctor, what commissary, upon whom requisition was made for this commutation, declined to furnish it? We want to fix the responsibility.

A. My demand was made on the commissary of my regiment and there it ended.

Q. What he did you only know from what he told you; you have no personal knowledge?

A. No, sir. I know what he did not do.

Q. What is the name of the commissary of your regiment?

A. Lieutenant Haskins, a very bright, able fellow.

Q. Doctor, if I understand you, you had no difficulty with any of the departments during the time you were around there and during the time you were crossing the sea to Porto Rico in getting all you needed? You had everything you wanted, and you sailed and arrived in good condition?

A. Yes, sir; I had all I required when I left and I renewed our stock at Santiago de Cuba from supplies furnished by Col. Charles H. Gibson, National Relief Association, and we had all we required, and our men arrived in New York City in an improved condition.

Q. You had what you wanted while in New York, while you were on the transport en route to Porto Rico, and at the time you reached Ponce?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You got there in good condition, and your supplies were all right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How soon after you arrived at Ponce was it necessary for you to make a demand upon the medical department for additional supplies?

A. I had a sufficient supply of medical stock to take that ship to Australia and keep it there a year.

Q. I suppose that was so. You went out with a three months' requisition fully supplied?

A. Yes, sir, and more; because I brought a large quantity of that stock home with me to supply these men, and I expect to use a portion when I get back, if I ever go back.

Q. In requesting the medical department for medical supplies, you also are permitted to draw hospital stores, are you not?

A. We required so little stock that we had very few requirements—

Q. You don't understand me. Just answer the questions I put. When you made the three months' requisition for your command, the medical requisition included hospital stores, as well as instruments, dressings, medicines, etc., did it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Among these hospital stores the first thing mentioned in the list is condensed milk, and very shortly afterwards tea. Did you or not receive a three months' supply of condensed milk and tea and sugar for your command from the medical department?



A. Well, I received medical chest No. 1 and No. 2, each of which perhaps had a dozen cans of milk in them and a few pounds of tea.

Q. You had, then, the full requisition for three months for your full regiment?

A. I do not know what the full requisition would be for our regiment. The emergency might be such as to use everything we had on hand in one day.

Q. When you started out you had to make a requisition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You received a certain amount of medical supplies which were supposed to be the field supplies for three months?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, how long after you reached Ponce was there enough sick in your command to necessitate the establishment of a regimental hospital?

A. We put up a hospital tent the day of our arrival.

Q. What was its capacity?

A. Its capacity was that of an ordinary hospital tent—about eight beds.

Q. Was the hospital ever full during the time you had charge of it?

A. Well, we increased the number of tents. I had five.

Q. You had a capacity then of forty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much then was occupied?

A. About half.

Q. Then the maximum number was twenty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were all these confined to bed, or were they allowed to sit up and walk around?

A. They were the bed patients: the others were kept in quarters.

Q. During the time you were in the staff service?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your whole period covers from the 16th of August to the 28th of September?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that there were forty-two days you were there, and the larger part of that time you were in that service?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Among other things, you said you had charge of the daily inspection of the isolation hospital?

A. An isolation hospital was practically connected with each camp.

Q. At the time you were in charge of the isolation hospital were you messing with your regiment?

A. Certainly.

Q. And your quartermasters were with your command?

A. Certainly.

Q. Now, when it became necessary for you to come North, you were detailed by General Henry to take charge of 200 convalescent typhoid-fever patients?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they were gathered from the various commands, as I understand you—the 200 were convalescent typhoid-fever patients?

A. The majority of them.

Q. A large proportion?

A. About half.

Q. And the others were dysentery?

A. Yes, sir, more or less; and some rheumatism, etc.

Q. How thoroughly convalescent were these men when you left Porto Rico?

A. They were able to walk aboard the ship on the afternoon before our departure. Before the morning of our departure I had never seen many of these men excepting as they came to the wharf and had no opportunity of making a careful



diagnosis in each individual case, and the morning after the loading of the convalescents I found nine of them in such an exceedingly emaciated condition and so weak that I deemed it better to transfer them to the ship *Relief* and not to bring them with our command, and I left nine men there.

Q. The order you showed us ordered you to supply everything connected with the trip. Now as to the commutation, do you know of your own personal knowledge that no commutation was paid in part or not during the forty-two days you were there?

A. I do not know as to the whole island of Porto Rico; I am only speaking of Ponce. There was never a cent paid there to anyone.

Q. Do you know of any proper requisition having been made for that commutation?

A. Knowing it had not been made to the general hospital fund, and having discussed the subject with both of my superior officers there—medical men—I did not make any formal requisition, because it would not be granted.

Q. Do you mean it could not be granted or would not be paid?

A. It could not be granted. I made my requisition on our own commissary and he discussed the subject with the commissary at the port, and I also discussed the subject with Dr. Snowden and Major Birmingham, as I stated.

Q. Will you please tell me whether the failure to pay the 60 cents a day commutation was due to the fact that they had not the money or that they could not pay or they never had any authority to do so?

A. I never investigated that, sir.

Q. You don't know?

A. No, sir; I do not know. It was not my business to know.

Q. What was the commutation of rations at the outbreak of the war—the money value?

A. I believe it was 60 cents a day. I had to learn all I know about it. I had a great deal to learn, and there is a great deal to learn yet.

Q. Well, have the kindness to tell us about the regulations. Is it not in the regulations—it has for at least two years, if not longer, been the commutation rate to spend 30 cents for the sick. Were you aware of that fact, Doctor?

A. No, sir; I was aware merely of what I learned in these three rules to which I called your attention—1269, 1270, and 1271.

Q. Will you be kind enough to read them?

A. 1269 reads as follows: "Articles of the ration (excluding fresh vegetables, bread, and baking powder) due a bakery, a company, or any organization, not needed for consumption, will be retained by the commissary if required for reissue, and will be purchased as savings at the invoice prices. Savings and sales of fresh beef (except of that issued for the sick in hospital, the detachment of the hospital corps, and the hospital matron serving therein) are prohibited; baking powder issued but not used will be returned to the commissary. The commissary will purchase the savings of hospital (including fresh beef) at cost prices when the surgeon in charge so desires, but will not purchase savings of companies, bakeries, or any organization when public loss would result. When not required for reissue, savings may be sold to any person."

Q. The 30-cent commutation existed prior to that time, but afterwards it was increased to 60 cents. Now, Doctor, as we understand you, you made no formal proper requisition upon any proper authority for the commutation for your sick?

A. I called the attention of the captains of my regiment to these regulations. They made these demands for their men, but they could not get it for them.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Did you have charge of the hospital?

A. I had charge of my regimental hospital.

Q. You did not have charge of the general hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. It was not your business, then, to make requisitions—

Dr. CONNER. But it extends to regimental hospitals.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Doctor, if we understand it, you spoke to your commissary and knew, as you said, there was nothing to be had; you probably did not press it very much, but you spoke to your commissary and that was the end of it?

A. It was not the end of it. They spoke to those in authority above me.

Q. Did you make formal written complaint to the medical director in your department, making complaint of it?

A. No, sir.

Q. You know it is necessary for a man who has any complaints to make to put them in writing, if he wants them attended to?

A. In the presence of these medical men, I supposed the discussion of the subject was all that was necessary. I knew they did not get the ration at the hospital, where I was almost daily.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. I would like to know distinctly whether it was this man's business to make requisitions or not. I want to know whose business it was to make a requisition for this commutation for the hospital, not a regimental hospital, but a general hospital.

A. I supposed it was the duty of the surgeon in chief of the hospital.

Q. Then it was not your duty at all—

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. But, as a surgeon of your regiment, was it or not your duty to require whatever was necessary for your regimental hospital?

A. I never put that in writing, sir; I discussed it and demanded it from my commissary at my mess table, and it was discussed at mess.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Will you please answer my question? I asked you whether, as surgeon of the regiment, it was not your duty to make requisitions for what you required in your regiment?

A. I got what I wanted.

Q. Please answer this question either yes or no.

A. I suppose it was; but I got them.

Q. You did not get it from the medical department; you got it from outside sources?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not make requisition upon the commissary for this commutation?

A. I did not do it in writing; I did it verbally.

Q. Now, do you or not know, of your own knowledge, whether there was financial ability on the part of the commissary at any time to pay commutation of rations upon being properly requisitioned for?

A. I presume there was money enough down there to pay it. This is a matter of presumption and not knowledge, however.

Q. Do you know whether or not there was any commissary department at Ponce and a sufficient amount of special stores which could be purchased out of the commissary money at certain fixed rates?

A. I do not know that, sir.

Q. Do you know what supplies are to be held by the Commissary Department at every depot of commissary subsistence to be drawn upon, to be paid for by the commutation money? Do you know what these articles are?

A. I can not say that I know them, sir.

Q. Have you ever heard of any articles purchased with commutation money?

A. I understood they could make certain exchanges, and if the articles were not wanted they could be sold in the open market.

Q. Yes; that has reference to company funds. I am not talking about the Medical Department.

A. No, sir; I did not know.

Q. It is in General Order, Circular No. 1, Office of Commissary-General of Subsistence, October 1, 1898.

A. I do not know what that order is, and I do not know of any being in store.

Q. When you were ordered to take the convalescent patients from Ponce to New York, did you, or did you not, make written requisition for the commutation of rations for 200 men for fifteen days?

A. I submitted the order of General Henry, in person, to the commissary, and he granted the ration which you saw is certified on the face of the paper I submitted.

Q. You declare that the men had not the food which was proper in their debilitated condition, do you not?

A. I declare that they did have the food, for I obtained it from other sources.

Q. Do you make the statement that the Government did not furnish the proper food for these men on their return?

A. I do make it.

Q. If you had the articles that were in stock in Ponce and to be purchased with the 60 cents a day that you could have gotten by making a requisition for, would not the Government have had all the necessaries on that ship?

A. That is a question I can not answer.

Q. Which is the easier, to make out a proper form of requisition for medical supplies and have received them in the ordinary way, or to go to the Relief Association and tell them to give you a lot of supplies that you want? Which is the easier?

A. It was easier for me to get it from the Red Cross.

Q. And that is the reason you got it from them?

A. No, sir; it is not the reason.

Q. Did you ever make a formal requisition for the things you needed?

A. I had about six hours to supply the ship with the necessary material for that voyage.

Q. Didn't you know you had the authority to hold that ship until you got the supplies for those men?

A. No, sir, I did not know that.

Q. Did you not know that you had authority to retain that ship until properly victualled?

A. She was detained; I detained her.

Q. And yet you say you only had six hours?

A. I got the things I needed in that time.

Q. Then the United States Government is, in your judgment, responsible for putting 200 typhoid and other convalescents on a ship, and sending it to New York, supplied with articles of diet that were not proper, and compelling the officer in charge to call on outside sources for relief. Is that your statement?

A. I have not made any such statement.

Q. Do you make that statement?

A. That is a hypothetical question.

Q. It does not make any difference.

A. I say the supplies which the United States Government gave me—the army ration, the travel ration—was not the diet which my men should have had on that voyage.

Q. As I understand you, you obtained all your necessary supplies from the Red Cross?

A. No, sir, I did not. I said from the National Relief Association.

Q. I made use of the specific term to cover the general. You do not of your own knowledge know whether or not the proper diet articles for these convalescent men were in stock in the commissary department in Ponce at the time you left?

A. I can not answer that question.

Q. You don't know?

A. I know I tried to get my 60 cents a day for my hospital and did not, and I know that was the diet I was to take.

Q. Do you or do you not of your own personal knowledge know whether all necessary supplies were or were not in stock in that depot commissary department?

A. I do not know that.

Q. You made no direct demand upon the commissary in chief at Ponce for what you needed?

A. I made the demand as ordered by General Henry, and got the supplies as directed by that order.

Q. I am not talking about that at all. I simply want to fix the answer to the question, whether you did or did not make formal requisition upon the commissary department at Ponce for the special articles that were needed, in your judgment, for the sick in transport to New York?

A. No, sir; I made the requisitions made there.

Q. Now, then, so far as you know, no medical officer in the district in which you served in Porto Rico received the commutation of 60 cents a day?

A. That's right, sir.

Q. Do you, of your own knowledge, know of any medical officer who made proper requisitions for the commutation or took the ordinary regular steps for securing the commutation?

A. I do not know what other men did, sir.

Q. Do you know whether any men drew for 60 cents a day?

A. I know that no amount was drawn by any hospital that came under my notice or any regimental hospital.

Q. Did you know that the commissary had a quarter of a million dollars to carry out order No. 116?

A. I do not know anything about order No. 116, or how much money it embraced.

Q. As I understood you to say, Doctor, you gave a written order to each captain?

A. I wrote an order and it was served on each captain. I did not give an order to each one. I wrote a general order, and it was served on them and they initialed it.

Q. For what?

A. Calling special attention to those articles—Nos. 1269, 1270, and 1271.

Q. My memory is getting a little treacherous, Doctor; I don't remember whether it was proper or not, and you will have to assist me. Have you any authority to give any captain any orders?

A. No, sir; it was a suggestion.

Q. It was a suggestion rather than an order?

A. I called their attention to it.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. In answer to a question of General Beaver this morning, you made a comparison between the tropical ration in the United States with the English ration in India?

A. Well, I was in India for some months several years ago. I know at that time they used a great deal of ice, and I know what the troops all along the Singapore



coast and the China coast had and I know what those men live upon in the Tropical countries.

Q. You speak of the meat ration as being too large: do you know what that is in India?

A. I know it is liberal; I don't know how much.

Q. Do you know what the amount of rice is that is issued in the English army?

A. I do not remember the exact figures, of course.

Q. Do you know how it compares with our own ration?

A. I have never made the comparison, sir.

Q. Well, as a matter of fact, the ration is the same, and the meat ration is 4 ounces less. When you were in Porto Rico had you any personal observation of the hospitals?

A. Yes, sir; I had a personal observation.

Q. In what condition did you find them?

A. I found them improving as time went on. I wish to make a statement. You seem to pursue the inquiries in a way that will make considerable waste of time.

Q. I have some questions to ask, and I would be obliged to you if you would answer them. What condition were the hospitals in in Porto Rico when you arrived there?

A. They were crowded.

Q. To what extent?

A. To the extent of having beds within 6 inches of each other.

Q. What number of cases did they have while you were in Porto Rico, if you have any knowledge?

A. The regiments varied considerably. Some reported sick and did not go to the hospital; some were only 5 or 6 per cent and others as high as 35 and 40 per cent.

Q. Do you know the total number of sick in Porto Rico?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what was it?

A. It was from 2,500 to 6,000.

Q. That was the average?

A. No, sir; I did not say so. That was at one time.

Q. Well, what was the average?

A. As near as I can recollect, 3,000 or 4,000.

Q. What percentage of these cases were seriously ill?

A. They were sufficiently ill to stay in quarters and were reported as in quarters or hospital.

Q. Did you know of any instances of neglect on the part of doctors or nurses in these hospitals?

A. I wish to say this in regard to the Medical Department of the United States Army, that I have nothing to say in criticism, and no complaints to make, but the very best commendation. I believe the men have done the best they could, and I believe General Sternberg has done his duty.

Q. Have you seen any instances of drunkenness on the part of medical officers in Porto Rico?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, Doctor, this is a question that can be answered pretty readily: If certain supplies were at a certain place, to be obtained in a definite manner prescribed by the regulations, and a medical officer wanted to procure those supplies by not following the steps required by the regulations, where, in your judgment as a medical man and as a military man, does the responsibility rest?

A. I can answer that question by asking another: If certain men are patients in a certain hospital and do not get the prescribed diet, or this prescribed amount

of money which you say they are entitled to when they are discharged from this hospital as convalescent, are they then entitled to it, sir?

Q. Will you answer my question?

A. I have answered your question as I see fit.

Q. Very well, then; let it go on the record.

A. Well, very well, sir. I would like to ask first if he is entitled to the ration which he doesn't get when in the hospital?

By General BEAVER:

I will wait until the doctor gets cooled down.

A. The questions have been asked in such a way that they have put me in a false position in regard to maladministration and want of supplies. I have said repeatedly that I regarded the action of the Surgeon-General from the time I first enlisted until the present time as above reproach, and that he has supplied our men with everything consistent with his ability to do it. If they have not received what is ready for them, or given to them, it is not his fault. The fault lies in another department.

Q. This doesn't charge you with anything.

A. But the questions have been of a character—

Q. We are investigating facts and we are trying to fix the responsibility. You are a military man: you had shoulder straps on, and you accepted a place as surgeon and major, and we will ask you no question that it is improper for you to answer. I don't want any answers to me such as you made to Dr. Conner. Please confine yourself to categorical answers to categorical questions, and we will get along. If there was in the hands of the commissary of subsistence at the depot commissary, at the point at which you were, \$244,000 for commutation for sick men's rations, and you failed to get your share of that for the sick men that you have in your charge, who was responsible for your failure?

A. That question has been put to me on several occasions this morning, directly or indirectly, covering practically the same ground, and I will say now and here in reply, I would like to have it recorded that as my superior officers had failed to get such supplies for the men under their charge and have told me that it could not be obtained, I have not made a specific requisition for it and I have followed their example; but I have also asked the question whether a man discharged from the hospital is entitled to such rations.

Q. You were informed that your superiors had made a specific requisition and had failed to receive it?

A. I was informed by my superior officer that I could not get the 60 cents a day.

Q. Who was the officer?

A. I don't want to reflect discreditably upon any gentleman in the medical department.

Q. This 60 cents a day; did you ever receive it?

A. I say, in no instance did they receive it.

Q. You did make a requisition upon the depot commissary?

A. No, sir; I did not say anything of the kind.

Q. Are you acquainted with Surg. W. H. Daly?

A. Rather.

Q. Do you know of his going North in charge of the transport *Panama*?

A. I do, sir.

Q. Do you know that he drew \$3,600 from the depot commissary at Ponce?

A. No, sir; I do not know that.

Q. Do you know that only \$80 of that amount was used, and he turned over \$3,520 to the commissary of subsistence after he arrived?

A. I do not know. I have not seen the papers for nearly a month.

Q. Do you or not know that Major Daly received any money from the commissary?

A. I do not know, except that I put a number of patients on that boat. I know also that Major Daly received a large quantity of supplies for that boat from the same sources I received mine.

Q. That accounts also, perhaps, for the fact that he used only \$80 on that trip. Do you know for what length of time your commissary drew rations from the commissary on that trip, and for what length of time?

A. In the regiment?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. No, sir; I do not know.

Q. You stated this morning that you received no commutations that were not received from the regiment.

A. I received none for my department.

Q. Do you know whether your regiment received commutation for the part not issued?

A. No, sir; I do not know. They certainly did not receive it while I was there. I made requisition verbally, but never had a cent of it to spend.

Q. When did you leave there?

A. I left practically on the evening of the 27th; left the regiment and sailed on the morning of the 28th.

Q. If Lieutenant Hoskins received rations and at the same time received commutation for fresh vegetables, you don't know it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Could he have done it?

A. Yes, sir. Nearly the entire month of September I was detailed for special duty outside. Part of the time I was in the hospital as a patient myself—not in the general hospital, but in the Red Cross hospital, where my colonel was also.

Q. Then, if he received commutation for the vegetable part of the ration for the month of September, you have no knowledge of it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Had you a printed copy, Doctor, while on the island of Porto Rico, of General Orders, No. 116, dated August 10, 1898?

A. Not unless in that book, the Medical Register—one of the two blue books with which we were supplied.

Q. Had you knowledge of General Orders, No. 136, Adjutant-General's Department, September 3, 1898, referring to General Orders, No. 116, both of which related to the commutation of rations for the sick?

A. No, sir; no such order was served on me. Indeed, we scarcely had any mail that reached me before I left.

Q. Had you any knowledge of those orders through the newspapers or in any way that you can recollect?

A. No, sir.

Q. Doctor, you have spoken of your medical associates with great kindness and testified to their ability and zeal. State whether or not you know of any specific acts of negligent conduct on the part of any commissary of subsistence, or your regimental quartermaster or acting commissary on the island of Porto Rico or elsewhere during your term of service?

A. No, sir; I do not instance any individual case.

Q. Do you know of any specific act of negligence or any negligent conduct on the part of any quartermaster serving with you or in your neighborhood, or on the part of the railroad for transportation of quartermaster's stores?

A. That is a question I prefer not to answer.

Q. On what ground?

A. On the ground that I have to appear before the War Department as soon as you gentlemen are through with me.

Q. For what purpose?

A. I have not been informed.

Q. Do you decline to answer on the ground that it may subject you to trouble—because we give you the most absolute security by power of the President of the United States for anything that is said within these walls?

A. I do not care to criticise any officer here or elsewhere while I have these straps on my shoulders.

Q. Well, Doctor, how do you suppose that this committee is to reach a conclusion as to the failure of these staff departments to do their duty if witnesses will not tell us where the fault lies?

A. I have been misrepresented so much within the last forty-eight hours through the press that I do not care to express any further opinion so long as I have those straps on these shoulders.

Q. If the chairman will kindly read the scope of our inquiry to you—I want to say to you that we are appointed by the President of the United States, and we guarantee to you that you shall not suffer for anything said on the witness stand, and that is what your shoulder straps practically do. They protect you instead of anything else. It has not been read to you, and I want you to note it.

(General Dodge reads that part of the President's letter relating to the protection of witnesses.)

Q. Our inquiries have been directed to all witnesses with reference to this request on the part of the President. What we are endeavoring to do is fix the responsibility, and, of course, we can only do that through the testimony of witnesses. You are lately from Porto Rico, and we have had very few witnesses from there, and therefore if you have any knowledge of any specific negligence on the part of any member of the staff department we are very anxious to get it.

A. I had not the remotest idea when I was summoned here this morning that I was to come before the board, and I have no facts with me. I am not here to make charges against individuals. I don't want to do it, and I don't propose to do it. My whole connection with this newspaper notoriety was most lamentable.

Q. We are not basing anything upon what the newspapers say.

A. I understand that that is practically why I am here. I think on the day of the arrival of the transport which I have had charge of as the medical officer a number of reporters visited that ship and tried to interview me. I absolutely refused to give them anything in the way of opinion, facts, or criticism. They came down on the steamer *Fletcher* and went over the ship and went away again with other men who were passengers, from whom they obtained many sensational stories. They had nothing to do with me. On the next morning the New York Herald made a statement of the treatment of men on that ship which I considered reflected seriously on me, as a medical man, for neglect of a patient. I was on my way to the city on this little steamer *Fletcher* with 150 patients when a copy was handed to me by one of the patients, and I read it. I was shocked by it, and I called those men forward on the deck of the steamer and asked them if there was a man there who could make complaint of his treatment since coming aboard the ship, and there was an answer by a shout and a "hurrah" from the boys, and I read that extract to them, and the statement was made that if the author of that remark was present they would throw him overboard. On reaching the army building afterwards I called the attention of my superior officer, Major Appel, to it, and I said I had no answer to make to that except a copy of a letter which had been handed to me the evening before, entirely unsought and unsolicited, by the men from the steamer and signed by all the men on the steamer. I explained the situation exactly to Dr. Appel, and I said "Shall I give it to them or not," and he



said "By all means let them have it," and he called the reporter of the Herald into his office and I gave him a copy, and he requested me to let him make a type-written copy, which I did. I had some conversation with Major Appel, which he unfortunately overheard, but I specifically stated that that was the answer and the only answer I had to make to the press. As to these reports of these yellow journals, which magnify and exaggerate statements made by me, I am in no way responsible for.

Q. Of course we do not hold you responsible. What we want are facts. Of course you can put it upon record.

A. I wanted to put it on record that same evening. The reporter of the Herald came to my office with a lot of manuscript which he requested me to read. I did not. He stated in the paper the next morning that I had read it and certified to it.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You deny that?

A. Yes, sir. I was busy with my mail, and several gentlemen were present, and out of this they created this attack.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Do you want this paper read?

A. I am perfectly willing, and would be glad to have it read.

(Colonel Denby reads the paper aloud. See copy.)

The WITNESS. It is a personal matter, and I regret sincerely that it has ever come to the public print. It is a testimonial that the boys got up, and it astonished me as much as any gentleman here. I am sorry so much notoriety has come out of it. I simply had to state it in vindication of my position. Inasmuch as these gentlemen of the press were all together and all got the same account, you can see how diametrically opposed the statements were. You can see how much falsity there was in their charges and how much truth.

By General BEAVER:

Q. There was no engagement of any kind, Doctor, after you landed at Porto Rico; the troops were not engaged—there was no enemy to engage?

A. I am sorry to say there was not.

Q. So that your professional services were not required only in a medical way; not surgical, except in the case of a man, I believe you have stated, who had broken his arm?

A. Yes, sir; the protocol, I believe, was signed while we were on the sea, the day before our arrival.

Q. Did you join your brigade at the point at which you landed?

A. No, sir: General Ernst's brigade was some miles in the interior, up at Coamo. There was a large number of them in our vicinity.

Q. How many deaths were there from the time you landed up to the time you left?

A. I can not say, only in my own regiment.

Q. How many did you have in that?

A. Two in my regiment.

Q. Was the number of cases of sickness greater in the interior?

A. Yes, sir: they had a terrible epidemic of typhoid up at Coamo and the mortality was high: what caused it I can not say, sir. I was only there one day, and I went through the hospitals with some medical men.

Q. What was the condition of the hospitals there?

A. Tents were crowded, still they were well ventilated and they were doing their very best; they had plenty of supplies.

Q. Did you find what was done with the excreta?

A. I did with my camps, but not with this particular one. We were there for a few hours. At my own camp I saw that it was disinfected two or three times a day, because I believe serious contagion was had through the flies distributing and spreading the trouble.

Q. Who was in command of the forces on the island of Porto Rico?

A. General Miles when I arrived; afterwards General Henry. Afterwards—

Q. General Wilson, wasn't it?

A. Yes, sir; after General Miles it was General Wilson and then General Henry. General Brooke was there at San Juan on the other side of the island, but General Henry was in command at Ponce.

Q. It was under General Henry's direction that you took charge of this transport coming North?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Doctor, were there any cases of yellow fever on the island while you were there?

A. No, sir; there were twelve suspected cases.

Q. Investigation revealed the fact that they were not yellow fever, did it not?

A. I have not submitted my report to the Surgeon-General yet, sir; but they were all under my care, more or less, with the exception of one who died the day I was at Ccarno, and the clinical records of the case are diametrically opposed to yellow fever, but the pathological diagnosis was rather favorable; it stimulated yellow fever. I never saw that man, either living or dead.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You say General Henry was in command?

A. I beg pardon; General Miles was in command.

Q. Of all the land forces?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was in command of the post when you arrived?

A. General Miles.

Q. Until how long after you arrived?

A. About a fortnight, I think.

Q. General Wilson came after that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those officers are good officers, are they not—Miles, Henry, and Wilson?

A. Certainly, sir.

Q. I am asking you for your opinion.

A. That is my personal opinion.

Q. No complaints were made to these men about negligent conduct on the part of any subordinate to your knowledge?

A. It is not my business to know.

Q. If it had been done you would have heard of it?

A. I heard of no such complaints being made, not of the individual men, in their departments.

Q. Have you had any authorized interview with any paper since you landed?

A. Certainly not.

Q. None at all?

A. Certainly not.

By General DODGE:

Q. Who was the captain of the ship that you came on?

A. Captain Bond.

Q. Who was the quartermaster in charge?

A. Captain Allen.

Q. Did Captain Allen have charge of the ship, excepting the navigation of it?

A. Yes, sir; he was in charge of the ship.

Q. He was the quartermaster in charge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I would like to ask you whether you consider him an efficient officer or not?

A. I should prefer not to answer that question, sir.

Q. You are perfectly safe. That is the only way we have to find out. If you can, please tell in any way what methods he had, whether efficient or not.

A. I should prefer not to tell. It is a matter of opinion, and my opinion is not worth much from a military standpoint. I am pretty fresh in the business.

Q. State whether the principal staff officers you came in contact with in Porto Rico were regular army men from the staff department or from civil life.

A. Both.

Q. Were those officers you came in contact with from civil life; did you consider them efficient officers.

A. The majority of them, yes, sir.

Q. Were there any particular cases in which you considered them inefficient?

A. I should prefer not to individualize.

Q. What proportion were not efficient and what proportion were efficient in your opinion?

A. I am not a military expert, gentlemen. If you ask me questions on medical subjects I am perfectly willing to discuss them.

Q. That is not military.

A. My opinion is not worth anything to you.

Q. Did you come in contact with them?

A. Certainly, many of them, and they were delightful gentlemen.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. F. K. HILL.

Lieut. F. K. HILL then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER :

Q. Will you please give your full name and rank?

A. Frank Kinsey Hill, lieutenant, United States Navy.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. About eighteen years.

Q. You have gone through the successive stages from cadet up to your present rank, have you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state whether or not you were at Santiago or on the south coast of Cuba when the United States Army landed there?

A. I was; I was on duty on the *Iowa* at the time.

Q. When did the troops arrive?

A. About the 21st—20th or 21st of June.

Q. Was your ship in the neighborhood of the point at which the troops landed?

A. I was detached for this special duty of landing; the *Iowa* remained at Santiago. The landing was 12 or 14 miles east of that. I went down in charge of the boats from my ship.

Q. The Navy, then, had made a detail for the purpose of aiding the army in landing?

A. Yes, sir; a certain number of officers, boats, and men, and these were sent down.

Q. How many boats of the Navy were assembled at the point of debarkation?

A. Eleven steam launches and about 52 other boats.

Q. What was the capacity of these boats as to tonnage?

A. The steam launches were boats about 30 feet long, they ranged from 23 to 36 feet, and their capacity I do not know in tonnage. The other boats varied in size, such as sailing launches, cutters, and whaleboats.

Q. Had you any boats especially prepared for landing an army, or only such as you already had?

A. Such as we had on men-of-war at the time.

Q. What facilities for debarkation did the Army bring with them?

A. The only thing I saw was one lighter about the size of this room—a sort of flatboat.

Q. Steam?

A. No, sir; just a flat, covered lighter.

Q. Was any steam lighter there?

A. The steam lighter *Laura* came there later. I don't know the exact date.

Q. What was the capacity of this flatboat. How much would it carry?

A. Well, I can't give it any nearer than to say it would carry about 50 to 70 men. This boat was not used to carry people; it was put at the dock and people were debarked upon that.

Q. Was it used for transporting men or stores from the ship to the shores?

A. It was used for the first time I think only as a stopping place for supplies.

Q. Were there any of the boats there which came with the transports?

A. There were on the first day only. I think they had one accident in which two soldiers were lost. After that I didn't see them used except to land horses.

Q. How many of those boats were used?

A. I can not say; I did not have charge of that part at all.

Q. What would be your judgment?

A. I should say 25.

Q. Do you know how many transports came with the troops?

A. Thirty-six.

Q. That included those having supplies as well as men?

A. Yes, sir; the highest number I saw on the side of the transport was 36.

Q. Do you know how many men were brought on those transports?

A. I know there were about 17,000.

Q. With all the boats at your command from the Navy and from the transports as they arrived, how many men could you land upon the beach at one time?

A. I suppose about a thousand.

Q. Had you occupied the ground in advance; had there been any reconnoissance or skirmish to the front?

A. No, sir; the idea was for the Cubans to advance from the eastward to the westward and get up as closely as possible to this place—Daiquiri. We knew it was held by a certain number of Spaniards. The navy was then to run them off by shelling the shore, then we were to rush the men on the beach and hold it.

Q. Was there any opposition to the landing?

A. None at all, so far as we could find out. We saw the Spaniards disappear in the early morning before we were prepared to land. I think they burned a certain number of houses and a little wharf on the shore.

Q. How many men were landed from the transports the first day of their arrival?

A. I don't know myself, except it was stated by the army at that time that about 6,000 were landed on the first day.



Q. Were there any stores landed that day?

A. Yes, sir, there were; but no great number.

Q. Of what character?

A. They were all kinds—ammunition, boxes of stores, canned meat, and also some guns.

Q. Principally ordnance and commissary stores?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I don't know whether it is proper or even a pertinent question—still you have had experience—did the army come properly equipped for landing an army of that size, in your judgment?

A. They did not come prepared to land at all, as far as I saw.

Q. Then, except as to the navy, there would have been no landing?

A. Yes, sir; General Shafter said that himself. I understand that they started with a number of lighters, which they lost on the way.

Q. Do you know the number?

A. No, sir.

Q. Steam lighters or flatboats?

A. I think flatboats. Of course, I did not see those, and I would not be able to say.

Q. Was the detail made from the navy before the transports appeared, or was it made in pursuance of a request from the commanding general of the army after the transports arrived?

A. It was made after they arrived, because the details were not considered until the night of the 21st. I received my first instructions about half past 10 or 11 on the night of the 21st, and had my detail of men and boats ready and got provisions and left the ship about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 22d.

Q. What time did you reach the point of debarkation and begin operations?

A. We reached there about 6 o'clock in the morning and the first landing was between 9 and 10—about half past 9.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Did the boats get entirely ashore or did the men have to get out and wade?

A. There was a big surf there and we threw the men and boats right on the beach and the men would get wet up to the knees, except some on the bow, who would get out dry.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Have you any knowledge as to the movement of the first 1,000 men when they landed?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was done when they landed?

A. My attention was strictly confined to the beach.

Q. How long were you employed in landing troops from these transports?

A. From half past 9, when the first were landed on the 22d, until about 11.30 the morning of the 26th; practically four days.

Q. Did the navy lend assistance in landing stores as well as troops?

A. They landed practically all the stores that were landed.

Q. Then, as I understand it, without the assistance of the navy the army could not have landed and could not have subsisted after they landed?

A. That is the way I look at it.

Q. Do you know whether the navy continued to render assistance after the time of which you have spoken, when the troops were landed? Did they continue to render assistance in the landing of stores?

A. The day that I left, Colonel Weston, who was the commissary in charge, said they had plenty of provisions on shore for that time, and I think one of the officers

said to me they had about twenty days' provisions then on shore. He requested that we have two large sailing launches to aid him with the *Laura* to continue landing provisions, and he stated on the *St. Louis*, when he came to make the request, that with the aid of these two launches he could furnish enough provisions for 30,000 people at Santiago.

Q. Then when the navy left the individual detail, they left the quartermaster's department of the army these two sailing launches for use by the army?

A. Yes, sir. We also left some men to handle these boats for them. I don't know how long they stayed, but they were put under control of the commissary.

Q. You speak of the boats from the transport. Why were they not used after the first day—because not satisfactory?

A. Because the boats were too small, and the men running them did not know how to handle them.

Q. Was there any storm while you were landing?

A. No, sir; it was good weather, but there was some surf.

Q. What was the character of the beach there?

A. It was a pretty tough beach. The first place we landed was rocky, and in the second place it was sand beach with rocks on each side. I suppose the sand was about 150 yards in length.

Q. What distance were the transports from the shore—the distance you had to travel in order to land the stores?

A. We had a great deal of trouble the first two days, due to the captains of the transports, as I found.

Q. Those were loaded with supplies?

A. Yes, sir; and the captains of those vessels would not move up closer, and they said they ordered the captains to come in, but the captains said they did not want to go in, because they did not know whether it was safe or not, and as the army officers did not know either, they could not insist. On the 24th, after talking about it to Captain Goodrich, I asked him if I could not go over and see General Shafter and get an order from him that the transports should obey our orders; and the general gave me a written order that the captains should do just as Captain Goodrich and his subordinates should direct. After that Captain Goodrich went on board of these vessels personally, took them in and anchored them.

Q. Then it was through the navy that you got the transports in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any experienced pilots, or naval officers, or sailing masters, familiar with this coast on board these transports?

A. None that I know of. There was a cadet from the Naval Academy on each one of these boats, one that had been at the Academy perhaps two years, and they simply signaled. That was the only naval person on board.

Q. To what was the timidity of these sailing masters or captains due; to a lack of knowledge of the coast?

A. I should say just general timidity.

By General DODGE:

Q. Lieutenant, were you in charge all the four days—were you in charge all the time that the provisions were being landed there?

A. I was in charge while they were being landed during those four days, but after that the commissary had charge.

Q. With the facilities you had, is it your opinion that it was feasible to land the quartermasters and commissary's supplies that were needed?

A. We landed the stores there until they were piled up along the beach 10 or 15 feet high and 10 feet back for about one-eighth of a mile, I should say; this included all sorts of stores and materials. We landed everything except horses, and we refused to land them.

Q. You landed until they stopped you?

A. We landed until they said they had enough several times.

Q. You did it in four days?

A. Yes, sir: we landed, besides our troops, 3,000 Cuban troops also, making 20,000 in all.

Q. With the facilities that the navy had?

A. Yes, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. Did you land any wagons?

A. No, sir. The first day I saw some wheels go ashore. I think they were part of the outfit for the guns—carriages for guns, etc.; that is all I saw that looked like wagons.

Q. Was there any facilities for wagons there?

A. There was not anything except at the first landing, and that was simply a dock that was all torn to pieces and partially burned. There were a good many boards piled up there back a little from the coast.

Q. That was Daiquiri?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any facilities there?

A. I don't know. I know at Siboney there was a good deal of lumber and a sawmill right by the beach.

Q. How far from the dock?

A. Four miles from Siboney to Daiquiri.

Q. Any docks there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Any houses?

A. Yes, sir; quite a number.

Q. What were they built of?

A. I did not go near any of them, but they looked like wooden-framed houses.

Q. Wasn't there a roundhouse there?

A. Not there; there was one at Siboney.

Q. I mean Siboney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't they build a dock there?

A. Not while I was there; not until after all the troops there had landed.

Q. Then they built one, did they?

A. They talked of building one, and I believe one was built after I left.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. In the landing of troops which branch of the service, the Army or the Navy, in your opinion, should have charge?

A. The general opinion of all nations is that the navy should have charge. That is the case in England, where they have had more experience than others, and there the navy is absolutely in charge.

Q. Whose business is it, then, to supply the surf boats?

A. The Navy. They not only would provide them, but would handle them.

Q. They should have charge until they reached the landing?

A. There are no two ways about that; the Navy should have the command until they are landed.

Q. In this case the transports were not in near enough?

A. No, sir: until we got that order from General Shafter, and then Captain Goodrich brought them in.

Q. You think the Navy ought to have authority solely during the landing of these troops?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether that question was discussed at all or not?

A. No, sir. I have seen a letter or long telegram from Admiral Sampson to the Department requesting it to be put under the Navy.

Q. Did you land tents?

A. Yes, sir; we landed some tents; I don't think very many.

Q. Do you know that the army was seven days without tents.

A. All I know about that is what I saw in the newspapers.

Q. You didn't go out on the land?

A. I didn't leave the beach.

By General McCook:

Q. Did you go to Guantanamo?

A. Several times.

Q. Did you go into the camps of the marines there?

A. Yes, sir; twice.

Q. Describe how they were encamped?

A. The tents were pitched on the crown of the hill. There was an undergrowth around there, but they cut that all down and intrenched this line around on the side in an octagonal shape, with their guns directed in different directions.

Q. What kind of tents did you have?

A. Three different kinds. Those for the men were low—about 8 feet high. Then they had the central tent and the tent for officers.

Q. The men had stake tents and the officers wall tents.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. These tents were sufficient to protect the marines from rain?

A. Oh, yes, sir. When I went through there they had them staked down well, and then a trench around them for the water to run off, and then had it sloped.

Q. The men had dry places to sleep?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the condition of the health of the men at that camp?

A. From a bulletin by Admiral Sampson, I think the sick list was something like 3 per cent the whole time they were there.

By General DODGE:

Q. Your opinion is that the Navy should have charge of the transports, and you also include all the supplies that go with them.

A. The ships should be under command of naval officers and they should control the putting of stores aboard, and the number and character of the men and everything that goes on, and they should also have charge at the point of debarkation, and then the Army should take charge of the men.

Q. You mean charge of the men and stores both?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that done at the Crimea?

A. I don't know in that particular case, but I know the general regulations of the English service which cover that.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. In case of the hospital transports and steamers, would you have them also under command of naval officers?

A. Yes, sir.



JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 18, 1898.*

**TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. LOUIS M. MAUS.**

Lieut. Col. LOUIS M. MAUS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Colonel Maus, in order to get it upon the record, will you please give us your name in full, your rank, and your present assignment of duty?

A. Louis M. Maus; chief surgeon; Seventh Army Corps.

Q. When did you go on duty as chief surgeon of the Seventh Army Corps.

A. On the 28th or 29th of May last.

Q. Are you in the regular establishment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your rank?

A. I am a surgeon with the rank of major.

Q. Where was the camp of the Seventh Army Corps when you joined it?

A. At Tampa, Fla. The headquarters was there. The corps was not organized. I was ordered to report there to General Lee.

Q. You became General Lee's chief surgeon, then, before the organization of the corps?

A. I was assigned to him about the 20th of May, I think; about that time: I do not remember exactly the day.

Q. When did you come to Jacksonville?

A. We arrived on the 31st of May.

Q. What troops were here at that time?

A. I am not quite sure. Five regiments, I think. I can not recall exactly what regiments they were. I can tell you the most of them.

Q. From what points do they come to Jacksonville?

A. From State camps.

Q. Were they in camp when you arrived?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was their condition from your standpoint—the medical point?

A. They were getting themselves settled into camp. They had just arrived; had only been here a very short time.

Q. Were there many sick?

A. Very little sick, indeed.

Q. How long was it before the Seventh Army Corps was organized, as such, after your arrival?

A. The following day General Lee issued an order organizing the corps. Previous to that time we had been under the command of General Shafter, at Tampa, Fla.

Q. Did he have any command there at Tampa?

A. He had just arrived there a day or two before me. We were all just arriving and reporting.

Q. How long was it before the Seventh Army Corps as an organization was completed by the arrival of the troops?

A. The three divisions were completed by July. The Second Division was there when I arrived—that is, five regiments of the Second Division. The First Division, at that time so considered, was at Tampa, Fla., but was changed backward once or twice, during the interval, with the Fifth and Seventh.

Q. These regiments that were there and were changed backward and forward, were they all volunteers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Seventh Army Corps, as I understand it, never had any regular troops in its organization?

A. Never any regular troops.

Q. What facilities had you for caring for the sick, Colonel, when you came there?

A. When I arrived I found a small field hospital had been organized by Major Pilcher, who was then on duty with the corps. He is a regular surgeon.

Q. What position had he?

A. He had been sent from Tampa, Fla., there by General Shafter to organize and look after the departure of the troops that were there, and when I arrived he had a small field hospital of about six hospital tents—four or six, I think; four probably, and possibly ten hospital cots, and it was a very small affair, but there were very few sick. The most of the men were being treated in their regimental hospitals.

Q. There were regimental hospitals for the accommodation of those that were sick?

A. Each regiment had brought bunks and hospital supplies with them when they left their State camps, which had been in their armories with them, probably.

Q. State whether or not sickness developed rapidly in this camp, Colonel.

A. It did not. It developed very slowly, and we had very few sick until July.

Q. Had you medical supplies and hospital accommodations for all your sick from the beginning?

A. In order to answer that question I will have to say that, inasmuch as there were very few sick at that time there was no special necessity at that particular moment for more than what they had until we organized the division hospitals and abolished the regimental hospitals, which was done on the 4th of June. We took away from them the care of serious cases.

Q. I want to get on the minutes what you mean by that.

A. An order was issued about the 4th of June as to the organization of the medical department of this corps, defining the duties of the chief surgeons, of the regimental surgeons, for the transfer of men to the hospital corps, because at that time we had nothing in the way of an organization; we had no hospital messes, because the nursing was done in the regiments by the volunteer privates who were in the hospital corps, men simply detailed for that purpose. This order of June 4 was a very complete order, and resulted in the organization of the medical department, and it stated that the regimental-hospital system should be abolished, and from the material taken from the regiments we started a Second Division hospital.

Q. In making that transfer, did you allow the regiments to retain a hospital tent?

A. We did not, because it was not contemplated, although some of them held them some little time after that, until they could get proper tents from the dispensary. At that particular time there were no hospital tents there except those with the regiments, and in order to organize a division hospital we either had to take what we could get from the material on hand or take what we could get by requisition.

Q. Had you difficulty in getting requisitions both for quartermasters' supplies and medical supplies?

A. At the beginning of the war, which was owing to the scarcity of all those things, it was a very difficult matter to get them immediately. We asked for them at once, but it was some little time before we could get those tents and those necessary things. I was asked to make my requisition to Tampa, Fla., which I did, and it was impossible for a week or ten days to get such things as we did, owing to the conditions there, which I did not understand.

Q. Was that owing to a lack of supplies at Tampa, or failure to send you, out of those supplies, what you needed?

A. I can not say as to that, positively, but I think there were probably some supplies there, but they were getting ready for this expedition, and it was not deemed advisable to supply the Seventh Army Corps out of things at Tampa, Fla.

Q. The expedition was the great thing, and the Seventh Corps was a side issue?

A. Yes.

Q. Upon the failure to have your requisitions honored at Tampa, Fla., what steps did you take to supply yourselves?

A. I telephoned the authorities at Washington City and then they were sent quite rapidly.

Q. How were those telephone requisitions made; by telephone?

A. Nearly altogether.

Q. And honored as made, were they?

A. Very rapidly, indeed. The hospital tents were sent in by express, the hospital supplies also by express, from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere.

Q. Then if there was lack, it was not the lack of supplies on hand by the Government, but the lack of honoring of your requisitions at the local depot of medical supplies?

A. Yes.

Q. To what extent were you inconvenienced, or were the sick caused suffering by this delay at Tampa?

A. Well, I don't think we suffered any inconvenience at all, because there was very little sickness until July, and I was only anxious to make the necessary provisions. Of course I felt very eager to get the material, in order to organize the division hospitals, and for that reason I availed myself of every opportunity to get these supplies, when ordered to have the hospitals ready.

Q. Your requisition was made in anticipation of what you knew would come, rather than to supply what was immediately and personally necessary?

A. Knowing that the corps was to be filled up, the regiments to be sent from time to time, specially as the regimental hospitals were broken up, and we were to take care of all the sick.

Q. Were you able to purchase such supplies as were immediately necessary in the locality?

A. Yes, except tents.

Q. Did you do that?

A. Yes; bought them very freely, and there was no question about the settlement of the bills.

Q. Then, as a matter of fact, no sick suffered by reason of failure?

A. I do not think that they did, although at the beginning of the war we were not supposed to indulge in luxuries that we had at the latter part of it. It really has been a matter of surprise to me the things we have gotten and the things we have on hand.

Q. Has that ever been known before in the hospitals of the Army of the United States?

A. No; nor in any other army. The way that our soldiers have been cared for here would be a surprise to all the civilized nations of the world.

Q. When did you begin to employ female nurses here, Doctor?

A. Not until early in August. We had up to that time a large number of men transferred from the regiments into the hospital corps. Twenty-six men were taken from each regiment by order, and frequently ten or fifteen more men, who desired to transfer, and we simply had them transferred. Up to that time there were not those long, tedious cases of fever which required very skillful handling; only the ordinary cases that individuals who are not skilled in nursing could care for.



Q. Bowel complaint?

A. Yes, sir, and such things as that; but as soon as the fever cases began coming in, it was necessary to get more skilled nurses. They were sent in from all parts of the country.

Q. How many of those trained nurses now have you in the hospital in the employment of the Seventh Corps?

A. Over 300.

Q. How were those nurses provided with private accommodations for sleeping and dressing and that sort of thing?

A. At the Second Division hospital we have rented a very large building, which accommodates about seventy or eighty of them. They have a mess in that building. They are supplied from the hospital there. We make no distinction between them and the remainder of the people at the hospital. Then some of these women sleep in hospital tents that have board floors. They have the ordinary mattress and all the necessary furniture, such as tables, etc., supplied.

Q. Then, as I understand, everything is done that is necessary to protect their sex and their comfort?

A. Yes; I think there has been no complaint at all in regard to that. Many of these women have expressed a desire to live in tents rather than in buildings.

Q. Do you find any difficulty, Doctor, in providing properly for these trained nurses?

A. Not in a permanent camp. We have been able to do that here very comfortably, because we have been here for months, and you might say we have been permanently established here. I should imagine, for troops that were in the field on a march, it would be very difficult to give women the natural privacy, such as they should have.

Q. But in a permanent camp, or where you would establish a division hospital that would be occupied for any considerable length of time, there is no practical difficulty in providing comfort?

A. No; especially in the midst of civilization. It might be difficult on the plains or in some remote place. I would like to cover one point which I neglected in regard to nurses, for instance, that the women nurses who came here were asked for as soon as we thought there was a necessity—I believe I did say that.

Q. Yes. What has been your experience as to the character of these nurses; have they been well trained, in the main?

A. Well, the majority of them have been. However, in order to secure as many nurses as possible that were competent, we have made contracts with some women, who are not trained nurses, but very capable women, who have come up on recommendation from medical men.

Q. Are these women employed after examination, or do you take their certificates of training in the several training hospitals for nurses?

A. They are generally put on probation, and if they are qualified we accepted them. Some were accepted on account of the certificates of medical men who sent them, and some because they were known about the town as very good—women from Jacksonville.

Q. The experience of the female nurses in these hospitals has been on the whole satisfactory, has it?

A. Very satisfactory, indeed; their methods have improved the methods of the hospital-corps men—taught them many things.

Q. The beneficent influence, then, not only extended to the men who were sick, but will stay with the army when they get into the field?

A. Yes; they have improved very much the qualities of the hospital-corps men.

Q. I do not want to prolong this examination unduly, and I would like to ask in a general way, if, at any time since the establishment of your camp here, you



have suffered from delay or failure to meet your requisitions for medical supplies, for quartermaster and commissary supplies, and for such things as were necessary for the comfort of the men in the hospital or in the camp requiring attention?

A. I can safely say, after the first few days after our arrival here, that nothing has been refused when asked for; nothing absolutely necessary has failed to reach us—what we were not provided with we procured at the time by means of purchases around town, and our requisitions having been complied with with great promptness; and I consider, as an army surgeon, that at no time have we suffered at all from treatment of men in the field, although some people thought that unless we had every comfort that one would get in the large hospitals in the big cities we were not up to the mark.

Q. Is it possible to have the environments of an established hospital, with all its accommodations, luxuries, etc., in the field?

A. Certainly not. Then again when we came here, we were momentarily expecting to go away—that is, after the corps had gotten here, we regarded ourselves as practically in the field, ready for a march at any time. It would not be considered wise or judicious to risk too expensive measures when you expected the next day to pack up and go away, and for that reason we did not know for the first week or two whether we were going to remain for months, or only for a few hours.

Q. I noticed yesterday, those bath tubs on wheels with rubber tires. Is it possible for you to carry that sort of thing into the field?

A. Not with troops in the field. I never heard of such a thing. I do not think that troops were ever treated in the field with rubber-tired rolling bath tubs.

Q. That, I suppose, impressed others as it impressed me. Are the other facilities for caring for the sick in your hospital here of the same character as that?

A. Everything is on the same exact plan—a lavish expenditure of money for the care of the sick. I have never seen hospital men fare so well; I have never seen so much spent for the care of the sick. Every little whim or caprice that might have been expressed by visiting friends or otherwise has been immediately complied with, and money spent for them. The Red Cross Society assisted us nobly in this work. They have given us any amount of money—in fact, they have never refused us at all at any time. They had an agent here who apparently had his pockets full of money, and the agent would say, "Go down and buy it and I will pay the bill." You can imagine, under these circumstances, that I would not allow the men to suffer.

Q. How did you commute your rations?

A. Of course we started out on the plan of the Regular Army, which was to commute the ration—that is, in the regular army hospital, where a small army of men are assembled, we will say a strength of twenty or twenty-five men, I have never in my life found it otherwise, that I had more money than I could spend on the sick by judiciously handling the rations. A sick man who has diarrhea simply wants a light diet.

Q. Proceed, Doctor.

A. By exchanging our surplus sugar, coffee, meat, bread, etc., we can convert that into cash and buy milk and other things that those people on light diet require. That has been practically impossible in the volunteer service, for the reason that there is such an enormous amount of meat and other things that were sent to the corps that we could not consume and there was no market to be found in Jacksonville at all. I have known the time when bacon sold for 2 cents a pound. There was so much bacon and flour they could not use it, sell it, or give it away; that is an unfortunate fact. So these merchants have been buying Government rations for nothing on account of the amount that was issued to the troops. I will say that while we used the Government-ration system up to about the 10th of August, that the contributions were so great from benevolent societies

that there was no necessity of asking anything from the Government. The Red Cross bought us 100 gallons of milk a day, and paid for it. Then, why should I ask the Government to buy it? They gave us from 1 to 2 tons of ice for each hospital. I did not care to ask Uncle Sam to pay for ice that these people gave away. It was the same way with sheets, pillow slips, etc., jelly—in fact, every comfort that a sick soldier needed, so that I would ask the Red Cross agent to send up a barrel of sugar any day, or 10 barrels; and we never had an opportunity to find out whether the ration-system worked or not.

Q. As to the quartermaster's part of it, Doctor, the tentage and things of that sort, did you have any difficulty in getting your needs supplied?

A. Not after the first few days, as I have before stated. After that we got all the tents—we got everything in the way of quartermaster's supplies, such as cooking supplies, tents, etc. They built us kitchens; they built us mess rooms; they attended to the building of superstructures. General Lee, particularly, was a man very liberal in this sort of thing. He gave the quartermaster *carte blanche* to buy anything that was asked for at all. So we never thought of going through the red-tape system. We would simply get verbal orders and get the work done and have it paid for afterwards, and the quartermaster's department here have looked upon it in a very liberal way, and there is no restriction at all.

Q. What has been the general health of your camps?

A. Very good up until July; then we were attacked more or less with fevers.

Q. Typhoid?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you trace the origin of these typhoid cases? Can you tell us whence they came?

A. Yes; I think so.

Q. Tell us about that.

A. The Second Mississippi came here simply thoroughly infected with typhoid fever from Jackson, Miss., and I understand the water they were required to drink at Jackson, Miss., was so bad that the officers demurred about the men using that water, and quite a number of these men died shortly after their arrival.

Q. With typhoid fully developed?

A. With typhoid fully developed. Then the Second Virginia came here and the Fourth Virginia came here.

Q. From their State camps?

A. Yes, sir; they got it from drinking bad water there.

Q. And the Second Illinois brought more or less?

A. I am not quite sure about that, but there were three or four came here infected, and I think it started in that way in this camp. In addition to that, there were a number of cases that I had looked into with regard to whether we had typhoid fever here. The infection was brought here unquestionably by these regiments and by these men. They would mess around in the woods. We found that Jacksonville is surrounded by a large number of shallow wells from 8 to 10 feet deep. These premises are in the possession of the negro population and others who lived around in the immediate vicinity of these wells. Very near these shallow wells are privies within a few feet. I am satisfied that all these wells are infected with typhoid fever. The troops drank that water because it was cooler than the city water. While the men were instructed that it was infected, they went on drinking it. It was very hot, and the men were very thirsty, and the men drank in large quantities. Then the peddlers ran riot through the camps with lemonade which was made from this bad water, and for a nickel the men could drink all they wanted. I believe the typhoid fever was due partly to the infected wells—the shallow wells—and the spread of the disease was due to regiments that came here with it.

Q. Your water supply was such as would not account for it, in your judgment?

A. The water supply in Jacksonville is one of the best in the country, and unquestionably perfectly pure as far as the bacilli of typhoid fever are concerned.

Q. Then the causes you have shown for the spread of typhoid sufficiently account, in your judgment, for the condition that actually existed?

A. Yes; I think that the disease originated through the shallow-well water. Of course, after the men had drunk this water, they became ill of typhoid, flies would carry the disease from their fecal matter. Its dissemination was to a great extent through flies, and there were myriads of them here.

Q. The tendency of men attached to camps is to defecate promiscuously wherever they can get an opportunity. Isn't that a well-known fact?

A. Yes; of course you can not put a guard over every man.

Q. So that the digging of sinks, after all, provides in a very meager way for the prevention of carrying this poison.

A. Yes; of course there are numerous men who, in spite of the excellent provision in the way of sinks, prefer a fence corner or the woods near by.

Q. And the natural desire for privacy that men have won't carry them into the sinks.

A. Yes.

Q. As discipline asserts itself and men become accustomed to it they do come down to the sinks generally?

A. After a while the men begin to appreciate the fact that all these things are dangerous and gradually the lines are more tightly drawn. No doubt this habit was discontinued later on; in fact, the colonels of regiments and company commanders who found themselves slipping around would make some fuss about the matter.

Q. We observed with a great deal of satisfaction, Doctor, the character and the care of your sinks, both those that were in the ground and those that were provided with a system of sewerage, and in one case the complete cremation of all fecal matter. How soon did you begin to look after them in the way we find them now?

A. The Second Division was the first division formed here. It was located in the limits of the corporation. They would not allow any fecal matter to be buried in the ground. They would not allow the pit or earth system.

Q. That is, the health authorities of the municipality?

A. Yes. It became necessary to extend the sewer system or to use the dry-earth system or something similar to it. We proposed to have it cremated, so that superstructures were built all around, one for each battalion, and we got whisky barrels and sawed them in half and the men defecated in these tubs, and they were removed as often as necessary, generally twice a day. The tubs were taken out to a place where they were thoroughly washed, lined, and brought back. Barrels of lime were placed at the sinks, and there was a provost surgeon who went around from each regiment, who saw that the fecal matter was covered with lime. In the First Division, before the division arrived here, we had constructed the system you see there now; that is, the sewer system, a trough with water. In the Third Division, however, we resorted to the old-fashioned pit system, but as that division was formed later on, and as we appreciated the necessity of the utmost care in looking after fecal matter, orders were given that each man should cover his own dejector, and in case a man would not do it he was immediately carried to the courthouse and charges made. In spite of that, typhoid did occur in that division, and I believe from the Second Mississippi that was there and from drinking the water and from the slops that were peddled by the peddlers. Several regiments came later, after the typhoid broke out, and I never saw such care exercised—for instance, in the One hundred and sixty-first Indiana and the Sixth Missouri—but typhoid broke out.



Q. To what extent were the volunteer surgeons instructed as to their military duties after they came into the camp?

A. The medical officers of the Regular Army were detailed by me as medical inspectors, and they spent the entire day on horses, going around to the regimental surgeons, instructing them in their military duties—how to make up their reports, what to do with the sick, and all the details of the work of military surgeons.

Q. Inspecting camps?

A. Yes; and in addition to that, regular lectures were given by the surgeons to the volunteer surgeons in a mass in regard to their duties, including sanitation. Then they had access to the office of the chief surgeon and to the office of the regular army surgeon when any knotty point came up.

Q. Have you embodied the fact of the inauguration of these methods and the success that attended them in your report?

A. Well, I have not had success in regard to teaching the regimental surgeons any administrative duties. Many of them claimed that they didn't come into the Army to learn administrative duties; that they only expected to remain a short time, and they hardly thought it was necessary to learn administrative duties. Even army officers have disregarded the importance of a military surgeon in administrative work. He is a man who has to know all about the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officers' departments, and to be inspector-general in addition to his professional knowledge. There is nothing that requires more administrative ability than that of the military surgeon who takes charge of a large hospital.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. What do you mean, Doctor, by administrative duty?

A. I mean, administrative duty is the thing that involves the reports of the Army. The reports of the United States Army are necessarily cumbersome and large. For instance, the military surgeon is a man who has to look after the equipment of his privates in the way of clothing.

Q. For the hospital corps?

A. For the hospital corps, and in addition to that, the entire care of the rations and requisitions for medical supplies. The military surgeon's duty is that of a military man. The thing is carried on in a military way, so that drills are required. The constant personal reports, and the monthly report of sick and wounded—these are the most important. That is very necessary, a very cumbersome report, and contains a great deal of data, as in the case of a wound, whether in the line of duty, or whether he was discharged or not—all of which is the history of the soldier, and which the Pension Bureau examines into in case of death. In a hospital, where there are hundreds of cases, you can imagine it is a very hard thing to look after a report of this kind.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Is it not a fact that the business has been complicated to such an extent that, practically, the medical officer has ceased to be a doctor?

A. Well, I think myself that the military surgeon who is an administrator or the commanding officer of a big hospital—that his duties as a physician and surgeon are the least part of his work; in fact, he has no time to go around and care for patients and prescribe for them at all. In other words, he requires a corps of assistants to assist him in his work. Our surgeons have an adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary, and an officer to look after furloughs, so that practically the surgeon in charge of a division hospital was an administrator of the hospital per se.

Q. It is within the scope of our instructions to consider any charge that may be necessary or thought advisable, and I ask you, as a long-time officer of the service,



whether it would not be better to have a medical officer relieved of a vast deal of this unmedical work that is now imposed upon him?

A. The Government, recognizing the necessity of having an officer for this work, did issue an order permitting the detail of an acting quartermaster for each hospital. That was done by order, I think by order No. 76.

Q. In the present year?

A. Oh, yes. In the United States Army, in the little hospitals, and these post hospitals, of course the medical officer is there thoroughly able to care for all administrative work; but in enormous hospitals, if we are to have such things as that, it would be necessary to change our methods and to keep apace with the Army and with civilized nations. In the German, Austrian, French, and Mexican armies they all have these administrative officers, who really form a part of the medical department. They have paymasters, adjutants, and other officers which are under the medical department, but are not physicians or surgeons at all. If our Government simply had enormous hospitals like foreign camps we would have these administrative officers, but here where we carry on our other methods which were confined to small regimental posts—it was out of the question.

Q. In other words, the Medical Department was so restricted by requisitions and acts of Congress that it was impossible for it to respond?

A. The system of the Medical Department, which applies to the United States in time of peace, was not at all adequate in times of war, where the equipment was increased to thousands of men. That was the case in the civil war. Of course, I do believe that it will be necessary to have officers—that is, to have a reorganization of the Medical Department to a certain extent—to meet the emergencies that have occurred during this present war. In regard to the chief surgeon of division and surgeons of brigade here, they were all appointed from civil life, from their work. The chief surgeon of division and the surgeons of brigade were gentlemen who came from civil life, and many had been even without military experience in the State. As the chief surgeon of division his duties were like mine, except his territory was less. He was perfectly hopeless. He said, "What am I to do, how am I to do it, and can you tell me what to do?" Naturally, I gave him every instruction I could. I had typewritten sheets of information for him to be guided by. I gave him requisitions and gave him a manual and verbal instructions, but the thing was sort of a hopeless task because it takes years to learn the administrative duties, and you could not expect any gentleman to acquire in two weeks what it would take a medical officer of the Army years to acquire, and for that reason the volunteer surgeons were not equal to the case.

By General BEAVER:

Q. To what extent, Doctor, were you able to secure efficient service in the matter of the daily inspection of the camps, kitchens, sinks, and cooking, and all that sort of thing?

A. They did not appreciate the necessity or the value of this rigid inspection; and even if they did after making their reports and requisitions to the commanding officers of the regiment, they were not appreciated, so that there was, as a rule, more or less lack of appreciation of sanitation in the regiment, not only by the medical but by the mess officers as well. There were some of the regimental colonels who were exceedingly careful and excellent men. Later on sanitation became the profession of everybody, and that is the principal thing we had to do the latter part of the summer.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. When did you begin to get the commutation of 60 cents a day?

A. I think the 10th of August.

Q. Was that sufficient for the care of the sick then?

A. More than sufficient.

Q. State how the hospital nurses were supplied with rations.

A. They were given one regular ration by the United States Government, and that was turned into the general hospital; but we had kitchens here for them, and mess houses established for them specially, and cooks hired at the rate of \$60 per month.

Q. How much have you been able to make of the 60 cents per day?

A. The surgeon in charge of the division can tell you better than I, but I think one man had twenty-nine or thirty-nine hundred dollars in cash on hand.

Q. What are the methods of disposal of that surplus?

A. It has been asked, What shall we do? Whether to turn it back to the Treasury or to the hospital fund. It has never been settled. I propose to ask some day.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Were mothers and relatives allowed to visit typhoid patients? What accommodations were made for them?

A. In what way do you mean?

Q. What privileges?

A. We unfortunately gave them too many privileges. We made no restrictions, in the first place. They came over to see their friends; only we had to restrict the general public from these hospital wards, because there were so many friends and people affected by their sympathy, and when they saw the patients they really made them ill by their attentions. I had an alteration made—to have the friends of patients visit once daily. We had to prohibit their carrying stuff in, because they came loaded with all sorts of indigestible foods, and would surreptitiously give them these things to eat. We had to search them, and, in fact, I had to have the nurses put on their guard to see whether they had things about their person; but I do not think in the entire army corps there was a single disinterested instance of complaint about mothers or any relatives going to see their sons whenever they wanted to, and staying there all day long. I do not believe there has been any complaint here. Many of the stories printed in the papers were the worst possible fabrications that you can imagine. There was a young man by the name of Baylor, of the Fourth Virginia, that was in the hospital for a very short time with a mild type of fever. At no time did his temperature go over 101. He went down town one day and some sympathetic woman asked him to come in, and he told her they thought he was dying, and they thought he was dead, and they carried him to the deadhouse; he was there over twenty-four hours, and awoke to find himself among corpses. So one of the newspaper men got hold of that. I had that story investigated. We got hold of the boy in a day or two, and finally he said he dreamed the whole thing. Of course it was contradicted the next day. Then, again, other men have written home to their parents the most outrageous stories. One man said that 112 men fell out on account of sunstroke, and the meat was so rotten that they could not eat it. It was published in an Indianapolis paper, and we took the boy up to the colonel, and the boy acknowledged the whole thing was a lie. We had him court-martialed. Another man wrote to his poor old father and the poor old man sent it to the Secretary of War, and he sent it on here. There was not a word of truth in it. He was also court-martialed. That gives you an idea of the original stories that were written about the camps. We had very few correct things written about us, you know.

Q. Is the fever abating?

A. The fever is abating very rapidly.

Q. One colonel said yesterday that he had over 100 men detailed to the hospital.

A. I can explain that. At that time we wanted to be very careful that we would have no lack of men, so we went around and had men detailed to the hospital to take care of and police the grounds, to do all the extra odds and ends

required on the grounds. That detail probably has not been sent back yet. We do not want to have too few men.

Q. Do you not divide these details up from the corps?

A. Yes; but sometimes a regiment would be away and the division commanders would detail these men.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Please state whether any of the male or female nurses became infected with the fever on account of their nursing the men.

A. Yes; a great many of the hospital men were taken with typhoid fever and a few of the female nurses. Not very many. Many of the female nurses were taken down on account of the climate here. It was very hot and very debilitating.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What was the maximum state of sickness during your stay here? What was the largest percentage of sick during your command?

A. I think I can tell you about the largest number of sick in the hospitals. We had men in hospitals and men in quarters. It was a problem to tell what was the matter with men in quarters, whether they were sick or not. After the war was considered over and the men were asked whether they wanted to remain or not the sick list went up like a shot. One company had 65 men sick in quarters. I made an investigation of that company and found only 13 men really sick.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Did they do that to get rid of the drills?

A. To get mustered out. The sick reports in quarters amounted to nothing. It cut no figure at all, to my mind. We had all the sick men taken to the hospital. Many of the regimental surgeons covered up and kept back men who were very ill and lying around until it was too late to do any good in the hospitals—so long that they died in twenty-four hours after being sent to the hospitals. The regimental surgeons would say that they did not know the men were sick, although the men were complaining, and in many instances the men did not want to go to the hospitals and would stay in quarters. Many hundreds were sent down town to hotels and boarding houses, and some died there, all of which was against orders. I investigated the matter, and found out that the company commander had given a man a furlough for five days, and the man had typhoid fever in some boarding house. Many of these cases were brought up to the division hospitals, and they let them stay in these boarding houses when they could not be moved; but I am sure many of them died because they slipped away from the division hospitals and did not get proper care.

By General McCook:

Q. Did they leave by themselves, or were they taken by friends?

A. They were permitted to leave by their officers. There was a sort of connivance. I complained bitterly and reported it to the corps commander, and in spite of strict orders that no man should be allowed to leave the division they continued to do so.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. None of these men were tried for that?

A. Not a man. Three men died in a week in boarding houses. In regard to the sick, I can show you the sick report of the 1st of September. [Reads:] First Division hospital (this is of September 1), in hospital 195 men in the First Division, and that was a very small sick report. There were over six regiments. In the Second Division, on September 1, there were 544 men.

By General McCook:

Q. How many regiments?

A. Nine. In the Third Division, on September 1, there were 301 sick.



By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. That makes the whole corps, does it?

A. Yes. We got up as high as thirteen or fourteen hundred. September was the worst month with us. These typhoid cases last eight or ten weeks. In the Second Division hospital, September 30, we had 604 men sick.

By General BEAVER:

Q. As against 544?

A. Yes. In the Third Division we had 606, almost the same.

Q. As against 301?

A. The Fourth Illinois had 150 men in the hospital at that time. The First Division hospital had 262; that is the largest report. We had the sick of 31,000 men. There is the percentage. You can estimate it yourself. On the 30th of September we included the sick of those regiments that had gone home.

Q. I was going to ask you about the death rates.

A. Of course, we have had some little difficulty in keeping up with the death rate, because men would go out and die and we would not get it until some little time after. I had the death rate of the entire corps. Eight officers have died up to date, and I believe there has been one died since; that is nine.

Q. There was one died last night.

A. That is the one; 275 enlisted men that died in the entire command, including Miami, and all this whole thing, and many of them have gone off and died, but 275 sick are the enlisted men who have died.

Q. That makes an aggregate of 284 out of 31,000 men?

A. Yes.

Q. Less than 1 per cent of loss?

A. Yes; I can safely say that about 75 or 80 per cent have died of typhoid fever.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. How does that compare in times of peace?

A. Twenty-six to the thousand is considered a pretty good rate.

Q. You mean by "pretty good" larger than usual?

A. Some cities have only 19.

Q. I mean in the Army?

A. I think it is not a bit larger; it is a great deal less than what we have in the Army.

Q. Less than you have at the various posts?

A. I was stationed in Texas for four years, at Fort Sam Houston, and we had in all 760 men, and we had nearly every summer from 30 to 40 cases of typhoid fever. That proportion of typhoid fever is really greater than we have had in this corps.

Q. What is the death rate there?

A. About 7 per cent.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Seven per cent of the cases?

A. Yes.

Q. What is this per cent of the cases?

A. We have not given you the number of cases.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What per cent was that of the strength of your command?

A. About the same thing; about 1 per cent. There is one thing that I would like to say, that every single case of those men that had the typhoid fever were men who came from the North down there in the spring and summer—men who were not accustomed to the climate; the water was good. While men who were accustomed to it of course did not run this risk. The Southern regiments suffered much less than the Northern.



By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. It appears from the reports that we have had the percentage of sickness in the various camps that have been established—general camps—throughout the United States has not very greatly varied, notwithstanding the varying sanitary and climatic conditions; and even at Minneapolis, at Fort Snelling, in a Minnesota regiment, under the very best conditions of climate, the percentage of sickness has been quite as great as in the Southern States. How do you account for that?

A. The reason we have not had such a great amount of sickness has been due to the great care that has been shown here in regard to the sanitary conditions and our water supply, because I am satisfied that if this corps was up North and had the same kind of water that they had here the sickness would have been a great deal less.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you say the fever hospital was organized on June 4?

A. The Second Division.

Q. That was the first division hospital organized?

A. Yes.

Q. It was some little time before you got the small tents you wanted?

A. Yes. For instance, I got enough from the regiments to start in rather a nice division hospital. Then I went to Tampa about the middle of June, and General Miles gave me, through his personal order, fifteen or twenty small tents.

Q. Previous to that time had any sick been lying on the ground?

A. Not at all.

Q. Not lying without any shelter?

A. No, sir; our corps would be left out here. In other words, we got information that we were going to be held here until they were ready to make the attack on Havana.

Q. At about what time?

A. About the latter part of June.

Q. Did you then make any arrangements to enlarge your hospital facilities?

A. Oh, yes; we never let anything like that interfere. We started in at once always to keep a head of the requirements, and we asked for these hospital tents for this reason.

Q. The supplies were always in advance of the requirements?

A. I told the quartermaster I did not want more sick people than I could take care of.

Q. Did it ever happen that you had more sick than you could take care of?

A. No; but there was one time when we had 140 hospital tents on the road here, some by express, some by fast freight. There was a day about that time when the troops were to be mustered out, when there was a big stride made in the regiments. Some of those men would come in, 50 to 60 a day, that they had been holding. One individual sent us 50 to 75 men from one regiment, and I had to take paulins, and I had to put them over the tents—put the paulins over them—and one night some soldiers slept on paulins, or perhaps two nights.

Q. Not to exceed forty-eight hours?

A. No, sir; and that only once.

Q. How soon were you aware of the fact that you were in the process of getting typhoid?

A. I saw that in the latter part of July it was coming on. There was a very curious thing happened in June, before the men were taken with typhoid fever, which I investigated, and I never could find out what caused that. They ate one night meat which made them sick; gave them intestinal irritation of some kind, and the men had some kind of ptomaine poison, that these men suffered from,

and for ten days these fellows suffered from diarrhea and nausea. A good many of these men had typhoid fever in that company. I think the ptomaine poison made them weak—

Q. They were more responsive?

A. Yes.

Q. You speak of this as being due to meat that you recognized as not good?

A. I asked the company commanders about that. I made a special investigation. The meat had been a little tainted; that is all I can find out about it.

Q. Was that recognized by the regimental officers?

A. The company commander?

Q. Yes.

A. I do not think he knew about it; the cooks probably cooked it without his seeing it.

Q. Do you know of any other instances in which defective meat has been supplied?

A. No; but I heard that meat was bad on one or two occasions, and they took it back and threw it away.

Q. Is there any other instance on which you know tainted meat was used?

A. No; not any more than would happen at the ordinary posts in the United States Army. I have known it to happen that through some mistake meat would come and we would reject it.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Is typhoid fever a special malady caused by eating tainted meat?

A. No; some of these questions of bacteriology are not even settled by the scientists.

Q. As I understand you, Doctor, that was the only instance you recited in which defective meat was actually used?

A. Yes, to my knowledge. Of course, I have heard once in a while a "kick" by somebody, but whether it was real or imaginary I know not.

Q. At the time you telegraphed to Washington for tents, was it to provide for contingencies that had arisen or was it because of the stress that was upon you?

A. I invariably telegraphed for tents when I saw the supply was getting a little low in the quartermaster's department.

Q. You speak of the very ample provisions made by the relief society. Would it not have been better for the United States Government, and the officers of the United States Government, to have secured everything that they needed rather than to depend upon private charity?

A. Well, the Government is accepting presents from private citizens of vessels, etc.

Q. Were you not entitled to commute the ration at 30 cents at the beginning of the war?

A. Yes; but we could not sell that.

Q. But the hospital department itself, on the day the war broke out, was able to get 30 cents?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. You speak of the Mississippi and Virginia regiments being so unhealthy.

A. The Second Mississippi came here in June. They came straggling along until up in September.

Q. The Virginia regiments came at what time?

A. They came also in June.

Q. So that at the 1st of July a very positive infection of the camp was noticed?

A. Yes; in the First Wisconsin at first.

Q. Was any special precaution taken to isolate the typhoid cases, having recognized their existence?

A. In the regiments?

Q. In the regiments.

A. I would go to the men and say, "Why have you got all these malarial fevers?" and I would say, "These are typhoid fevers."

Q. When the men were sent to the division hospital was a diagnosis correctly made?

A. Oh, yes; our hospital surgeons had become so expert in diagnosis of typhoid that I believe only in the rarest instances were complaints made.

Q. Reference is made of the fact that no microscope was furnished to the hospital, or, rather, a microscope as good as nothing.

A. They sent us four good microscopes. You will understand, yourself—what special use could you make of a microscope in a field unless you have got all the appliances and a laboratory, etc.? Probably I may have made that little complaint because some doctor called my attention to it, but it amounted to nothing.

Q. How soon were all the appliances that were necessary present at the hospital—microscopes, etc.?

A. They tried to furnish them with the microscopes and the typhoid culture. Then we asked for the different stains, etc. I think there were three good microscopes in July. Garlington told me that the microscope was all right.

Q. At the time of his inspection of the 29th of August the hospitals were in thorough order, were they not?

A. Well, the Third Division hospital was established then.

Q. The Second Division hospital was in thorough working order?

A. Yes. The First Division was then at Miami, Fla.

Q. He states that there were 150 gas-pipe cots with wire mattresses that were requisitioned for, and only 50 were furnished.

A. At the beginning of the war it was not expected that mattresses would be carried around the country. They had field cots, and they were supposed to be used for the care of the sick. The soldier was supposed to bring his own blanket, and we put in a sheet and a pillow, and in fact no mattress was required. And in fact many of the trained nurses and soldiers would take that mattress out and say, "I would rather lie on a cot; it is cooler." Upon a request from me to the Surgeon-General to have these mattresses made in this town, he authorized me to have them made. We burned them after we used them. In this report he says: "Thanks to the Red Cross Society, there is a sufficiency of bed linen, pots, and bedpans. These supplies now exist in reserve, and also in the medical supply depot." Colonel Garlington said no more about that than I did. I consider that a remark like that amounts to nothing at all. If the Red Cross gave me all I asked for that would be all right.

By General BEAVER:

Q. That does not imply that the Government would not have supplied them if you had asked for them?

A. No, sir; and the sick of these commands would have had to go for two or three months if it had not been for this organization." That I consider utterly false. The medical department would have furnished every one of these goods if I had asked them for them, as Mr. Kendall was here on the ground; I just got them from Mr. Kendall.

Q. Without hesitancy, you say this statement is not correct?

A. Yes; I say it is not correct, because the United States Army would have furnished them if the Red Cross had not furnished them.

Q. On the 20th of August the governor of Iowa wrote to the Secretary of War. He says, "Since my former dispatch, and in reply to advice to Major Clark, am asked to furnish nurses for the two Iowa regiments, at a weekly expense of \$500, saying every hour's delay endangers life. When at the hospital I personally saw



one untrained attendant caring for 16 typhoid-fever patients, one of them an Iowa boy, unconscious, whom we buried yesterday."

A. Maj. Fred J. Clark, who is the surgeon of the Forty-ninth Iowa, and who was at that time on duty in the Second Division hospital and one of the regular medical staff, was a young man who had never had any military training at all; who was in various hospitals in different cities, and was a very excellent young doctor. He was so overzealous that frequently I had to talk with him about the conditions of hospitals, and he had military ideals that never could be realized. He wrote several letters and sent telegrams to the governor that would never have been sent if I had my say, because they conveyed a false impression. I told him about it. I said, "You are simply stampeding the people by writing such communications." Now, at this time we had the hospital corps men transferred from the regiments, and while they are not as good as trained nurses we were getting along very comfortably with them. Mr. Moore, of Philadelphia, sent down a lot of trained nurses and paid for them himself. I was willing for everybody to send down trained nurses, and we would take them all. Governor Shaw came down here and inspected the Second Division hospital, and made the most complimentary remark ever made, and I was surprised to find he had sent a telegram to the Secretary of War of an entirely different nature.

Q. Is it a fact, or not, that at any time in that Second Division hospital there were 16 typhoid-fever patients for whom only a single untrained attendant was provided?

A. It is absolutely false. I would like to supplement my report to this board by stating the number of patients and the number of men on duty, and you can see yourself the pro rata of patients.

Q. Has it been reported to you what number of patients were ordinarily assigned to a single nurse at night?

A. We had details of men made for eight hours, three times during the twenty-four, and sometimes twice during the twenty-four; and we had our wards divided off into ward sections of two hospital tents. There were two hospital tents—what we called a ward section. There is a regular detail made to take care of the sick in these sections. We had five or six men in each tent. This was the proportion that we usually had in these hospital tents, but in some of these wards the people were practically well or convalescent. We would not pay the same attention to them that we would to the sick people; in many of these cases the sick men had three nurses during the twenty-four hours; some a nurse to two or three, and some to eight or ten, according to the circumstances of the case. There is no rule that you can apply in a hospital of this sort.

Q. Has it ever been reported to you that one attendant was caring for 20 men?

A. No.

Q. In regard to this hospital-corps business, can you remember how many, when the war broke out, were in the United States Army?

A. About 850 in the whole United States Army.

Q. Was any provision made for the enlargement of that hospital corps by Congress?

A. No; Congress overlooked that completely. It paid no attention to the care of the sick by act of Congress.

Q. How considerable a proportion of your hospital-corps men were medical students?

A. Quite a considerable number. Many of them were doctors, dentists, druggists, etc.

Q. Taking it as you have it here—your hospital corps—of the total number of hospital-corps men, how many had any practical knowledge of the care of the sick?



A. I should say there was probably 30 or 40 per cent of these men who were in touch with medicine by reason of being doctors, medical students, nurses in hospitals, etc.

Q. Would it have been wise for the department to have called upon the country at the earliest possible period, as soon as permanent hospitals were established, for trained female nurses?

A. I believe that as soon as the serious sickness had begun, if it could have been anticipated, it would have been well, certainly, to have had trained nurses.

Q. Is it or is it not a fact that on the 1st of July, up to that time, and up to the time the female nurses had been accepted the offers of female nurses were declined?

A. Not as female nurses, but I think in some instances that the female nurses with the Red Cross organization, owing to the peculiar position they were in to the medical department, were refused.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. To repeat, in a way, one question I have already asked you—a vast deal of complaint has been made because so much was required of the Red Cross, or at least so much was required of the Red Cross and Volunteer Relief Association—if the thing was to do over again, would it, or would it not, be the wisest thing for the Government to provide everything and not to permit private charity to come in and lay claim practically to all the good that has been accomplished in the hospitals?

A. I think it would be the best thing in the world for the United States Government to make all arrangements for the care of these sick without waiting for private charity.

Q. Let him give the reason for that.

A. There is no doubt that a Government like the United States of America, which has unlimited means, is perfectly able to take care of its sick and wounded and without depending upon private contributions. If the Government had had, at the outset of the war, a thoroughly efficient corps of hospital nurses or men to select from for that purpose, we would never have had any trouble at all, more than to have made arrangements, to have employed by the Government when necessary trained nurses, both male and female. Now we can see that should have been done.

By General BEAVER:

Q. But you had no authority of law to do that?

A. We were running the volunteer service exactly on the plan of the Regular Army, which in time of peace seems to work admirably. Have you ever seen an article in the newspapers in the last twenty-five years of sick men not being treated right at the army posts? I have been in the service going on twenty-five years, and I have never seen a line reflecting on the way the sick soldier is fed.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Is it not the habit of foreign nations to accept the services of civilized societies?

A. Yes.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Is it not a fact that the charitable organizations of England, France, and Germany have done comparatively little? That was not the case in the civil war and is it not at present the case with the Red Cross?

A. Yes; these countries have enormous armies; they have every facility; and we, with nothing, started out with a little army and expected to do the same thing. To think of extending the system from a corps to eight corps is perfectly absurd.

Q. In speaking of the rations, with respect to the development or spread of typhoid fever, has there been any real proof of the transference by flies of the typhoid germ from one patient to another?

A. It has been frequently suggested by surgeons in France and elsewhere, but right at this particular point we have not had the facilities for making a scientific investigation.

Q. Has the typhoid bacillus been found in the body of the fly anywhere?

A. Recently they have examined in the feet of the fly and have found the bacilli, I think. They did not examine the flies themselves, these people here.

Q. So far as you know, the fly theory is still a theory and not a demonstrated fact?

A. I expect that is the truth of the matter; but if flies light on dejector matter and immediately fly onto cups or bread, I think they can possibly catch the disease that way.

By General McCook:

Q. How long did you remain at Tampa?

A. I was just there overnight, sir.

Q. Did you consider Tampa a fit place to take troops for encampment at any time?

A. I think it is not a very good place to take large bodies of troops. They might accommodate two or three regiments there comfortably.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Were you at Fernandina at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. Can you tell me who was General Carpenter's medical director?

A. Hendley, I think.

By General DODGE:

Q. Were you at Miami?

A. We had six regiments when I went down there.

Q. Won't you please tell us about that?

A. It is on the record, the report.

Q. Who selected the camp?

A. I think General Wade went out and objected to it; Lawton went down and, I think, rather objected to it. Really I never found out who did select it.

Q. What medical men went?

A. I never have been able to find out, and I never could find out who recommended it. The water supply there was from two sources for the six regiments—one was from Everglade, a lake about 4 or 5 miles out of town, which is piped in; the other from driven wells from the camps, about 10 or 15 feet deep. The driven-well water was cooler than the other—the Everglade. They both had a very strong marshy smell. The driven-well water was filled with vegetable matter. Both, upon scientific analysis, were found unfit for use and productive of dysentery, diarrhea, and typhoid fever, and we reported the place unfit, and after a good deal of haggling they moved the troops.

Q. They moved the troops on your report?

A. Colonel Guild and Colonel Wood and myself. We had it backed up by reports from the regimental surgeons and the water analysis.

By General McCook:

Q. And by the condition of the sick?

A. By the condition of the sick. These sick regiments that come up here—the First and Second Texas, the First and Second Illinois—that formed the first division, there was scarcely any sickness in these regiments after they got here; they were practically immunes. They were Southern troops.

By General DODGE:

Q. I have a letter sent in to-day, dated Jacksonville, Fla., October 8, 1898, stating that only 2 per cent of the corps of 30,000 were sick?

A. General Lee has visited the three division hospitals to my knowledge. He was constantly interested in the sick, always anxious to do everything. He could never refuse a thing, and every recommendation that I made he said, "Go and have it done."

By General McCook:

Q. Did you ever know him to stay in the hospital and talk to men and fan them?

A. General Lee is a man of very hearty manner. He would go through the hospital and always have a pleasant word to say to everybody, and maybe a little funny remark to make, something that was cheerful to the men.

Q. I understand from your report that the maximum of sick was 10 per cent?

A. Well, 5 per cent.

By General BEAVER:

Q. In the hospitals?

A. Yes, and I think there were 5 or more in quarters; we have had as many as 10 or 12 per cent, but one day it ran up to 165 in one regiment. I never looked upon them as sick; and besides if these regimental surgeons carried out their instructions—carried out their lawful instructions—how in the world could these cases be sick—a man would have some trifling thing the matter with him. The Third Division: On September 30 they had 35 of the Second New Jersey Volunteers; the regiment had gone; of the Fifth Iowa they had still 10; of the First Wisconsin they still had 39; of the West Virginia, 11. Second Division hospital: They had of the Second Mississippi on the 30th of September, 18; of the First South Carolina, 26. First Division: The First Louisiana, they had 56; Second Texas, 18. So that they left quite a number of sick.

Q. In regard to Pablo Beach, was that a proper place for a camp?

A. We started that as a convalescent hospital for our typhoid patients. On the 2d day of August we had quite a storm. We had about five or six hundred soldiers here who had recovered from their sickness, but they were weak or debilitated. We could not furlough them; we could not send them back to the regiments or to the general hospitals. We organized a convalescent hospital at Pablo, rented a large hotel, and established a convalescent camp. We built kitchens and furniture, and sent about 600 soldiers down there to Pablo Beach and got these men 60 cents a day for their rations. We ran that along until we treated about 14 or 15 men, and then we took men from the regiments who were not sick and sent them down for this recuperated treatment and they got the advantage of 60 cents a day. It was really a summer resort for them. We treated about 1,400 men down there in that way.

Q. The men that were at Pablo were properly cared for?

A. Yes. We did not intend to send sick people, but convalescents; but after awhile some of these men had relapses and then we used to send them to the division hospitals until we organized hospitals down there and attended them there.

Q. Were these hospitals organized in the same way?

A. Yes; trained nurses and corps of doctors, and they got 60 cents a day.

Q. Here is a letter dated September 27 from a gentleman in Chicago, a George K. Hoover:

"I yesterday buried one of my sons who enlisted last April in Company B, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers. He died at the Second Division hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., on the 19th instant of typhoid fever.

"I have no feelings of resentment nor of a personal nature in what I am to say. On the contrary I was treated, personally, with courtesy by all the officers with whom I came in contact during the ten days and nights I spent with my son prior



to his death. I feel it my duty, however, in the interest of other soldiers and for the reputation of our splendid Government to say there must be somewhere connected with the Second Division hospital strange if not criminal neglect or else incompetency. For instance: The Second Division hospital was begun, I think, on the 8th day of June; yet when I arrived at Jacksonville, and went to stay with my son in ward 11, section No. 2, on September 9, there had not been in that ward nor in the adjoining wards—and I am told not in the hospital—an ice bag, a hot-water bag, a syringe, nor a catheter; neither was there a broom, except a private one. The four first-mentioned necessities I purchased for my son, and then loaned them as far as I could. I desired to have briefly spoken of two or three other matters of criminal red tape, but am obliged to take a train and find I must hasten. I therefore forward this statement and will reiterate, with additional data, with names and address, on Monday.

“Desiring only that the cause of humanity shall be conserved, and with charity for all and with malice toward none,” I am,

“Very respectfully,

“GEO. K. HOOVER.”

Do you know anything of a case at any time in that hospital after men were received in it that any ward was without or could not get an ice bag?

A. Of course I know nothing about that at all. I should consider that statement taken with a great deal of cum grano salis. I do not believe there is any truth in it myself. The fact is that every division surgeon, every regimental surgeon, has been repeatedly told that we would buy everything if we did not have it. As far as promises were concerned, I do not believe that Major Kane, who was in command, would let anything like that occur.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Who was in charge of the hospital on the 19th of September?

A. Major Kean. We established at once a minor supply depot at Jacksonville, and I detailed an officer of experience, Pilcher, who is one of the best I have seen. He is still here. Pilcher is one of the most industrious and painstaking men that I ever saw, and I do not believe that Pilcher has ever neglected to keep his storehouse full of things. He simply got them as fast as they were asked for, if they were not in his supply.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Would the hospital steward know something about them?

A. There are dozens of hospital stewards, and nurses and stewards would know about them. Everybody would know about whether there were any brooms, ice bags, and hot-water bags. I have not been able to carry all the small details in my mind.

By General DODGE:

Q. Have you ever had called to your attention a statement of Captain Jones as chaplain of the Second New Jersey?

A. No; I have not seen his article. The Second New Jersey was camped by the Second Division. I have always had an idea that the officers of the Second New Jersey did not look after the administration, and they got into pretty bad condition, and they finally got, just before they were mustered out, a little bit stampeded. I investigated that particularly. I asked them why they did not have dozens of tents. They said they had made requisition for them. I found out that one company commander had not made requisition for six weeks. They never had properly detailed men to cook their food. We have always thought that the trouble in the Second New Jersey was due to the officers.

Q. He says the second cause was incompetency, carelessness, and the lack of medicine?



A. Well, all these things, if you ask him, he can probably explain. Everybody knows that the Commissary Department was very ably run, and that abundance of things were sent for the use of these men. There is one captain of that regiment—I won't mention his name—that never paid any attention to his company at all; was never known to have done anything for his company at all. He went up to New Jersey.

Q. Can you find that man's name?

A. No; he was court-martialed. These fellows would get on their horses and ride around and expect the chief commissary to go around and feed their company. It never seemed to occur to them that they were expected to do that thing. This chaplain, instead of going around and telling the company commanders about their duty, goes off and writes letters.

Q. What division was the Second New Jersey in?

[No reply.]

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. In regard to Miami, "There were no sheets, no floors, no mosquito netting"—do you know Eleanor Kinzie Gordon; do you know anything about her?

A. She is the wife of W. W. Gordon.

Q. Is that statement in regard to the condition of that hospital true [indicating letter]?

A. I was not there at the time, but there is a report—the report of Major Vilas.

Q. General Dodge wants to know—there is a charge made that men suffered in these hospitals because of the frequent changing of nurses?

A. I never heard of that complaint before.

By General DODGE:

Q. If the administration staff were lessened by the going away or the mustering out of troops do you immediately have other officers assigned to take their places?

A. Out of hospitals? Oh, yes.

Q. The administrative staff, I mean.

A. Well, no. We asked to have these men retained and they have been retained, and there are men here doing that work whose regiments are away, but who have not yet been mustered out.

Q. Therefore you ask to have them retained as long as they are in the service?

A. The law prevents their being retained after the regiment is mustered out. I think to-day we have three line officers whose regiments are away from here.

Q. When they are mustered out—

A. We have to get other men to take their places.

Q. You have other contract surgeons here?

A. Yes.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Has any complaint been made to you of inefficiency on the part of any medical officer connected with the division hospitals?

A. No; not with the division hospitals. We have had some complaint with the regimental officers.

Q. Has any complaint come to you of drunkenness on the part of divisional surgeons?

A. There were two or three small cases, but nothing to amount to anything. There was no pronounced drunkenness of a regimental surgeon.

Q. So far as you know, as chief medical officer of the corps, no sick man has suffered on account of the drunkenness or inefficiency of his medical officer?

A. Oh, no. If an officer got drunk the surgeon in charge would at once be detailed to take charge of his work.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 18, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. O. E. WOOD.**

Lieut. Col. O. E. Wood then appeared before the commission and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Give us your name, if you please, your present rank, what rank you have in the regular establishment, if you are in it.

A. Oliver Ellsworth Wood; lieutenant-colonel; chief commissary United States Volunteers, chief commissary Seventh Army Corps; captain Fifth United States Artillery, on duty at Jacksonville.

Q. How long have you been on duty at Jacksonville?

A. Since May 31 of this year.

Q. You were then on hand practically since the organization of the corps?

A. I reported to General Lee on the 26th of May at Tampa, at which time it was organized, and have been constantly with it.

Q. How were you supplied with commissary stores when you first came here, and from what point?

A. When I first came here there was an officer on duty with two or three regiments of troops that had been put in camp here by General Lawton. Captain McFadden, of the Second Illinois, was acting as commissary. I immediately established a large commissary depot myself and telegraphed for rations at once, which came immediately. I had over 1,000,000 rations unloaded in five days by putting a large force of negroes at work at it; 900,000 rations came from New Orleans and 100,000 from Tampa.

Q. By rail?

A. By rail.

Q. By fast freight?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What stores did you find here when you arrived?

A. I found a very small storeroom in the Plant System warehouse, containing, I suppose, fifteen or twenty thousand rations; not more than that.

Q. How rapidly did the troops which were eventually organized into the Seventh Army Corps arrive here—at about what rate after your arrival did they come in?

A. About three a week.

Q. Regiments?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then at the time of your arrival the commissary here had probably five days' rations on hand for the troops that were here?

A. Not more than that. I would like to elaborate that statement here a little. There was no regular officer of the Commissary Department here, and therefore this depot that I established was continued under my direction almost continuously for two and one-half months. I had this Captain McFadden retained with me.

Q. How soon did the first commissary stores in answer to your requisition arrive after you made the requisition?

A. One week; yes, inside of a week.

Q. Were you able to meet all the requisitions that were made upon you as chief commissary from the time of your arrival here?

A. Fully and completely.

Q. Then at any time during your administration of this department of the corps has there been any lack of commissary supplies?

A. Never.

Q. Of any kind?

A. Of any kind.

Q. What has been the quality of supplies furnished you for issue to the troops?

A. As a rule excellent. I had considerable trouble at first with the bacon. The bacon had been shipped all over the country from Kansas City, Chicago, and St. Louis in tight cars to Tampa and New Orleans and back again, so that among the supplies that I received in this first lot was quite an amount of this bacon that was bad and spoiled on account of being in ventilated cars and it being extremely hot. I had a lot of this meat condemned. When it was complained of, it was taken in at once without a board of survey passing upon it, and good bacon was issued in its stead. I finally had something like 150,000 pounds of bacon condemned and ordered to be destroyed by an inspector. It was a large amount, and a man came to me and wanted to buy it, and I sold it to him to be used for soap fat. I telegraphed the Commissary-General and got permission to do so, and realized some \$700 or \$800. We had hard bread arrive in great quantities, and I had to get another storehouse. When some of the hard bread was found to be bad it was replaced at once with flour.

Q. This was done without delay?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What have you to say about fresh meat? When did you get supplied with fresh meat?

A. When I came here I found a contract already in existence; that, of course, I carried out as it existed, as it was limited to a certain number of days. I issued a proposition for another contract for ten days, and it was awarded to Armour & Co., who later obtained a contract for six months, and are now supplying fresh meat.

Q. From what point?

A. From Chicago, in refrigerator cars.

Q. What is the length of time it takes to get here?

A. About five days.

Q. By whom was this contract made?

A. Maj. A. L. Smith. They supply three or four posts.

Q. In answer to bids of yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is Major Smith?

A. Of the regular department. He is now ordered to Cuba.

Q. What is the character of the meat under the contract?

A. As a rule the meat has been excellent. I don't think it is generally understood about the character of refrigerator beef in a hot climate. After it is issued from the car it must be without delay turned over to the companies and cooked at once or put on ice. There was no authority for buying ice, but I bought it just the same, as it was an emergency, and I considered it necessary. It was afterwards approved by the Commissary-General, and there is now 50 pounds a day issued to every company in this corps, and I suppose in other corps, for the protection of this meat. As a rule it has been good. When it was reported to me as bad I investigated the complaint, and in all cases have sent good meat and replaced it; but after one or two cases Armour & Co.'s agent came to me and said: "We will replace all meat without the bother of a board of survey. We stand ready to make all the meat good."

Q. When you speak of the commissary do you mean the brigade, regimental, or division commissary?

A. I speak especially of the brigade commissary.

Q. That brings it, then, within one man of the people to whom it is issued?

A. Yes, sir. I have a memorandum that I would like to read in connection with that, if you would care to hear it. It is a letter I wrote to General Lee to soothe the feelings of William Jennings Bryan. It will give the situation of things as they existed at that time in regard to the whole question of this beef. Colonel Bryan had written a personal letter to General Lee, complaining about the meats and a good many other things. [Reads letter to adjutant-general Seventh Army Corps, dated September 7, 1898. Copy attached.] This letter I sent to General Lee.

Q. The complaints, you say, increased like the sick list of which we heard this morning, very materially at a certain date?

A. They did, sir.

Q. Was there any change in the rations or mode of furnishing them, or in their quality, so far as you know, at that time?

A. No, sir; only except to make it better, if possible, by the addition of certain things to the ration.

Q. Had you in the commissary department, Colonel, any supplies for which the rations issued to the men could be commuted? Anything like dried apples had their commutation in money?

A. Exactly. They had what they saved.

Q. Has that been done by the troops in camp here within your knowledge?

A. Yes, sir. The absence of a regular company fund, as General McCook knows, makes it rather difficult for volunteer regiments starting out to make purchases for rations without the officers going into their pockets. Some will and some will not; but since the regiment becomes established there has been a saving on rations, and especially on flour, and so they have bought things.

Q. What is the saving on flour ration?

A. Nearly 33 per cent.

Q. And that you gave them in cash?

A. Yes, sir; or the depot commissary did.

Q. Did you find any difference in regiments as to their savings and as to the manner in which the men were provided with delicacies?

A. A great difference. I made frequent inspections of the regiments, and in order to help the matter along I had regimental and brigade schools of instruction. I took them absolutely green. One man came to me as a brigade commissary in citizen's clothes. I incidentally said to him—I don't care to speak his name; the man has done good work—"Where is your uniform?" and his reply was that they told him he could draw his uniform from the commissary after he got here and have it taken from his wages. And we were expected with such men to supply an army of 30,000 troops.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. But still he did well afterwards?

A. Yes, sir; he took right hold, and instead of laughing at him and making fun of him I put him in the right way, and he will do anything for me now.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Did you have these schools for regimental men as well as brigade men?

A. Yes, sir; I had them all through, and even some of the company sergeants.

Q. So that from the beginning your effort has been to instruct the men how to get it and how to use it for the comfort of their men?

A. Yes, sir; exactly.

Q. State whether that is done still and how it has been appreciated by the volunteers.

A. It has worked well. I have been extremely gratified myself to see the difference between now and what it was. I made an inspection of these regiments,



as I often do, about the end of September and I will instance one case of one regiment and that is a fair illustration. The First North Carolina regiment came to us poorly equipped and the men did not seem to take hold of things in the right way, and to-day they are one of the best regiments in the corps and give the others a rub for having things in the proper shape.

Q. That is from the commissary's standpoint?

A. Yes, sir; I am not speaking of anything else.

Q. The regimental quartermasters perform the duties of commissaries—I take it that is the way they are detailed. Had they any knowledge, as a rule, of military administration?

A. No, sir; and in that connection, General, I would like to make a remark. Where in time of peace, in the Regular Army at our post, the post quartermaster is generally post commissary also he can do that thing all right, but with volunteers in the field I am of the opinion that the regimental quartermasters can not take care of the commissary too, and its result is shown in this corps. In nearly every regiment the colonel has appointed a commissary of the regiment, and it has acted to better advantage. The quartermasters, as a rule, can not give any time to taking care of those things.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. They can't issue clothing and rations?

A. No, sir; he can't begin to do it.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Was your department in a position in which you could give commutation for the ration in money for the sick in hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been any delay in doing that when requisition was made upon you for money?

A. Only such as would result from incomplete papers. I am not speaking about red-tape form or being on paper of a certain size. I don't care what shape that is in, but it is absolutely necessary for me to have a voucher, and so sometimes I would have to return the papers and insist upon their being made right.

Q. In your settlements with the accounting departments of the Government you are held responsible personally for everything that comes into your hands as a commissary?

A. Yes, sir; everything.

Q. Therefore it is essential to have something that will pass as a receipt in the auditing department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that you required only something that would protect you in your accounting with the auditing department of the Government?

A. That is all, sir.

Q. Colonel, what kind of coffee did you issue to the troops—was it browned or green?

A. I had both, and when I found that certain regiments were not in proper shape to use the green coffee I issued the roasted or brown, but after I was able to get coffee mills and roasters I issued green coffee, because, there is no question about it, the green holds its strength better.

Q. Is not that the universal opinion?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. What has been the choice of the regiments in reference to that, do you know?

A. No; only at first they kicked if they got green coffee. I gave them 8 pounds of roasted coffee or 10 pounds of green coffee; but since we got the coffee mills they kick at receiving the brown coffee, and I don't issue it now except when troops are going away, or something of that kind.

Q. So that, as a matter of fact, troops now prefer green coffee?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without going into particulars, state whether other parts of the army ration were always good and were always on hand in sufficient quantities to supply the troops.

A. They were, and supplied as required. As we had a large percentage of Southern troops in this corps, I had bought the men rice and corn meal. We had always a large supply on hand for making grit, hominy, and corn-meal cake, as the Southern soldiers always liked it. Then we got canned salmon in place of beef sometimes; for instance, in ten days' rations two days would be bacon, one canned salmon, and seven fresh meat; but it was divided up so that so many pounds of fresh beef were issued every day.

Q. Could any of the troops make an exchange between beans and rice?

A. Yes, sir; that was done by the company commanders, the quartermasters, or sergeants, when they sent in their requisition. The regimental commissary was responsible that they got it if they asked for it.

Q. Did the rations issued, so far as you know, supply the wants of the troops in camp—were they sufficient?

A. They were, if properly taken care of. I will illustrate. When the ten days' allowance of rations was issued to these volunteer fellows the first few days they were careless and wasteful, and when they got along toward the last they didn't have enough.

Q. Have there been savings in regiments; for instance, on flour?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did they do with the surplus?

A. They disposed of it in town. The commissary won't give them money for it—only to the hospitals—but they do it that way in the field, and they do it right along.

Q. Do you know what the results of that have been in the market here in town?

A. Yes, sir; it is glutted, so that they can get almost nothing for what they have. About this question of regimental baking ovens that have been issued, it is the best thing you have ever seen. The bread has been of a fine quality and the saving has been very great, but I found great trouble in making these commissaries understand about the money they got from that; they had an idea that they could spend this money for anything, whereas it should be divided among the members of the company.

Q. Can these bakeries be carried with them into the field?

A. That is what they are for. The Thirty-first Michigan Regiment went over to Santiago the other day, and I saw, as was my place to see, that they were well equipped, and they took them along in good shape.

Q. So that it is possible for troops in the field now, if they stop for two or three days, to bake bread?

A. It is possible, yes, sir; but you generally wouldn't do it unless you were going to be in camp for two or three weeks. For a short time an arrangement could be made with a local baker to take the flour and give them the bread baked.

Q. State if you made any contracts.

A. Only one, a ten-days' contract for fresh beef. These contracts were all made by George W. Ruthers. He is a Regular Army officer and depot commissary.

By General McCook:

Q. Ruthers is doing all the contracting here, is he?

A. Yes, sir; I only did that as I had the responsibility for handling that depot. Since he has come there I make no contracts. We would make requisitions on him.

Q. You had a copy of that contract yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any stipulation in that that no beef was to be thrown back on the market to be sold here. Were there any such specifications in that?

A. No, sir; it was just an ordinary contract.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. When was the 60 cents a day allowance made?

A. I have not made any payments under that, but Major Ruthers.

Q. Have you any idea of when he began paying it?

A. I should say a month or six weeks.

Q. Have you any idea when the 30 cents a day allowance was made?

A. I have not. I think before that they saved what they didn't draw of the rations, and drew the saving in cash. For instance, they would be entitled to 500 or 1,000 pounds of rations; they would only draw half of them and the balance in money.

Q. Didn't the Commissary Department, as far back as 1896, allow a ration in hospitals at the rate of 30 cents a day?

A. I can not say, sir. I was in the artillery then.

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[Letter above referred to is as follows:]

"OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

*"Jacksonville, Fla., September 7, 1898.*

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

*"Jacksonville, Fla.*

"SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the major-general commanding the corps, I have the honor to state herewith the manner in which fresh beef is daily delivered to the Third Nebraska and other regiments in the Third Division:

"A refrigerator car containing fresh beef in quarters, from Armour & Co., is daily hauled out to the vicinity of the camps at Panama. Between 4 and 6 a. m. a crew of Armour & Co.'s men are there to handle the meat. The brigade and regimental commissaries are there with their wagons. The quarters of beef are weighed, inspected by the brigade commissaries, and then delivered to the regimental wagons and hauled to camp. If the brigade commissary rejects any quarter of beef as tainted or otherwise unfit for issue it is immediately replaced by the contractor with another quarter. If any regimental commissaries object to taking any of the meat it is at once replaced by the contractor, at the request of the brigade commissary. This inspection is final. After the meat is hauled away from the car and taken to the regiments no further complaint on the part of the regimental officers, surgeons, or company cooks can be entertained; and if subsequently the meat is found to be objectionable it is only due to the carelessness of the regimental commissary or company commanders in not giving proper instructions for the handling of or caring for the meat. In this hot and damp climate, the moment the refrigerator beef is taken from the car it should be carefully covered with clean paulin or canvas, screened from the sun and flies, cut up at once in the shade, and taken immediately to the company kitchens and either put on ice—which is supplied—or else on the fire to cook.

"It is not expected that troops will have fresh meat for breakfast, but bacon or some other component of the ration, the fresh beef being intended for dinner and supper. I have received more complaints from the Third Division than from all the other divisions, and yet the same meat has been issued to all alike. This same system is carried out in each of the divisions, and works, as a rule, most satisfactorily. The meat supplied by Armour & Co., is excellent in quality, but after delivery from a refrigerator car must be handled properly and without delay.



Much correspondence has ensued on this matter with the depot commissary and the contractor, and suggestions for improvement have met with a quick response. Believing, for instance, that the presence of a full car of refrigerated beef, which generally remains in position on the side track until emptied, was objectionable for the reason that the daily opening of the car might cause the meat therein to deteriorate more rapidly, I have recently suggested to the depot commissary that he direct the contractor to only haul out two days' supply of fresh beef at a time so that the question of deterioration might be reduced to a minimum. The recent order for mustering out certain regiments in this corps, and the consequent lack of orders to muster out certain other regiments, has caused, and is causing, much discontent among officers and men, and more complaints have been made during the past ten days than in the entire three months previous. Whenever a well-founded complaint has reached me I have at once given such directions that it has been corrected, except in certain cases where regimental boards have taken the matter in their own hand in defiance of army custom, and condemned and destroyed the entire issue of beef, when a careful and judicious trimming away of the tainted parts would have left the bulk of the meat sweet and good; thus causing a useless waste of the most desirable part of the soldiers' ration.

“Constant and unceasing supervision and attention is given the question of a proper food supply for the troops in this corps, and it is believed by me that the complaints are groundless so far as the administration of the commissary department is concerned, and that they are entirely due to the almost criminal negligence on the part of regimental and company officers in not supervising and controlling in a proper manner the care, preservation, and issue of the soldiers' ration.

“Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“O. E. WOOD,

“*Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Commissary.*”

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 18, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CHAUNCEY B. BAKER.

Capt. CHAUNCEY V. BAKER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name, rank, and your present place of duty?

A. Chauncey V. Baker; first lieutenant, Seventh United States Infantry; captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers; acting chief quartermaster Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and acting chief quartermaster Seventh Corps.

Q. How long have you been on duty at Jacksonville?

A. I came here the day before the troops began to arrive—the 21st of May.

Q. Have you been on duty continually since that time?

A. Yes, sir; except about one week in Savannah under the orders of General Lee, recently.

Q. What troops first came here?

A. The first regiment to arrive was the Second Illinois Infantry.

Q. How many troops were here when General Lee came to assume command?

A. Five regiments.



Q. Were they in camp under canvas when General Lee came?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the troops bring their canvas there—their camp and garrison equipage with them, so far as they were supplied?

A. So far as they were supplied.

Q. Did they bring them from their State camp, or were they in with the United States equipments?

A. Partly from State camps and partly furnished from the United States.

Q. Had you a quartermaster depot here?

A. I had nothing; I was entirely alone.

Q. How soon were you able to supply the wants of the troops who arrived, so far as their requisitions for quartermaster stores went?

A. That varied from one day to several weeks, according to the nature of the supplies.

Q. Whence did you draw your supplies at first?

A. My first instructions were to draw them from Tampa.

Q. Were any of the troops belonging to your corps at Tampa at the time, or did they come from elsewhere?

A. The corps was not organized at the time I first came here.

Q. Well, were any of the troops afterwards belonging to the corps there after you arrived here?

A. Five regiments were assigned to the corps later on; that is five Tampa regiments.

Q. What particular quartermaster stores were you short of, Captain?

A. Everything.

Q. When you first arrived?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you able to meet the requisitions of the several regiments as they came in, as to any of the things of which they were short?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say from one day to several weeks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wherein were you unable to meet requisitions, and to what extent?

A. There were no stores whatever here when I arrived. The first regiment to arrive was the Second Illinois, which was entirely without tentage. We were not informed what regiment would be sent here, but were instructed by telegraph from Tampa to get them off the railroad and switch them in here. I had to take care of them, and the Second Illinois was without tentage. They reported this in answer to a telegram from myself sent to Tampa for tentage for them and received shelter tents, and those were supplied to them after one day. It was so near, as well as I can remember, three weeks before they received their ordinary tents, although the request was made for them at the same time. The Fourth Illinois arrived here without tentage, and I found a car, on the railroad track, that was on its way to Tampa, and took it.

Q. With tents in it?

A. Yes, sir; a carload of tents.

Q. Did that supply the regiment?

A. It supplied it with tentage, but they were very poor; later on they were supplied with new canvas.

Q. Did the Second Illinois suffer any special inconvenience or experience any trouble by reason of using shelter tents instead of the A tent?

A. That is a difficult question to answer. They certainly were not as comfortable as they would have been in the A or common tent.

Q. They made use of the shelter tents, did they?

A. Very gladly, and made themselves as comfortable as possible.

Q. What was the character of the weather during the three weeks they were waiting for ordinary tents?

A. It was very warm.

Q. The shelter tent of which you have spoken was such as are issued to troops on a campaign?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was their camp?

A. About 2 miles north of the city.

Q. In the shade or in the open?

A. Yes, sir, the shade; they were somewhat sheltered by pine trees.

Q. What reason was assigned, if any, for your failure to get the tents?

A. It never was explained to me.

Q. Upon whom was your requisition made?

A. I made it first upon Tampa, where I had been ordered to make them.

Q. On the depot quartermaster?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the depot quartermaster?

A. Colonel Bellinger. They had no tents there, however. They informed me by telegraph that they had sent all of them when they shipped the first lot.

Q. That is, the shelter tents?

A. Yes, sir. There were a few—I think some 17—common tents that came along with that lot, and I think perhaps there were some 10 wall tents.

Q. How were these regiments supplied with mess pans, camp kettles, etc.?

A. Some quite well; some poorly. One notably with almost nothing.

Q. What regiment was that?

A. The First North Carolina. It arrived the day after the Second Illinois.

Q. To what extent were you able to supply the wants of these regiments in that respect?

A. I supplied them with everything the town afforded by purchase from the merchants.

Q. Without waiting, then, for the supplies to be furnished upon requisition, you supplied them by purchasing from the merchants here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent were you able to do that?

A. I gave them every reasonable equipment for their temporary use.

Q. Had you as quartermaster the authority to make these purchases?

A. No, sir.

Q. By what authority, then, did you make it?

A. I assumed it.

Q. Was it ratified subsequently?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you came here who was in command?

A. General Lawton. I came with General Lawton.

Q. He remained here, then, in command about ten days, or thereabouts, I take it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How soon did your quartermaster's department assume what you might call a normal condition; that is, one in which you were able to supply the requisitions made upon you?

A. It was two weeks before the property began to arrive from the depots, ten days perhaps.

Q. Did you establish a quartermaster depot here?

A. Yes, sir; rented a building; but it was a long time before anything went into it. Everything was issued as fast as it arrived.

Q. What seemed to be the greatest lack at the outset, Captain; of what was there the greatest scarcity?

A. In the quartermaster's equipment?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. There was a shortage in clothing in many regiments, and, in the two regiments I mentioned, of tentage.

Q. How soon were you able to supply the shortage in clothing?

A. The underclothing and shoes I supplied from purchases in the town, and some blankets. The uniform it was impossible to supply in that manner. They began to arrive in ten days or two weeks.

Q. What was the quality of the clothing issued to the troops at first?

A. The first clothing that came was of good quality, although there were a few complaints made of it at the time. It was, I understand, the original issue of clothing that was bought hastily. It was so explained to me afterwards.

Q. I noticed in inspecting the troops a lack of good color in the shirts.

A. Yes, sir; some of those shirts came with the troops and others, I think, were issued here.

Q. Some were purple and some were green and everything nearly except a good indigo blue?

A. Yes, sir; there was a great variety in the shirts that the troops brought with them.

Q. Was there a lack of quality in the shirts issued by the Government at first?

A. They were not as good as the shirts we have now; they were as good as the shirts that formerly had been issued.

Q. How do you account for that, Captain? Is it accounted for by the haste and the pressure upon the market?

A. Yes, sir; I think the people that purchased them had the same experience as the men; they were glad enough to get anything.

Q. Do you know whether or not the Government keeps any considerable amount of these goods on hand?

A. That I do not know, sir.

Q. At what time during the course of your department—by the way, how long have you been chief quartermaster of the corps?

A. Since the 1st day of October.

Q. Who did you succeed in that?

A. Colonel Pond.

Q. Where is he now?

A. On leave of absence.

Q. How long was he chief quartermaster?

A. From about the 1st of August.

Q. Who preceded him?

A. Major Von Schraeder.

Q. Do you know where he is?

A. The last I knew his address was Camp Meade.

Q. Have you continued with these troops as division corps commissary continuously except for a few days you were at Santiago?

A. I have been acting chief quartermaster of the Second Division since its organization.

Q. Now, how soon were you able as division quartermaster to supply the demands, the regular demands, which were made upon you for quartermaster stores?

A. In June.

Q. What time in June?

A. About the middle of June. I can not fix the date.

Q. Prior to that time, I take it from what you say, it was a sort of hand-to-mouth arrangement. You gave out something that you got and sometimes that you didn't get.

A. Up to about the time the division was supplied I asked if there were any requisitions to make, and I made a schedule of what was needed in the regiment and gave them everything that I could get.

Q. Was there any special suffering among the troops by reason of your failure to get what they needed?

A. That is a difficult question to answer. Their point of view and mine might be entirely different. I did my best to get them everything that could be had, sir. I have heard no complaint as against myself.

Q. The troops then seemed to be satisfied with what they got and satisfied with what you did to get them everything you could?

A. They expressed themselves so, sir.

Q. I don't remember whether in your division, but in going about yesterday we discovered some very light canvas?

A. It has been reported, sir, to the Quartermaster-General.

Q. There was also a very large amount of mildewed canvas?

A. That also has been reported to the Quartermaster-General.

Q. And been condemned?

A. I asked to have 2,000 tents supplied at once to take the place of those worn tents immediately on taking charge as quartermaster of the corps. Canvas, in this climate, has a life not to exceed four months. The canvas put up in the middle of June is so rotten now that you can put your finger through it.

Q. To what extent have your requisitions for canvas to take the place of the condemned canvas been made?

A. They have always been made.

Q. State if any of the regiments are supplied with canvas ready for use when coming into camp at any other place.

A. No, sir; they are not. The regiments have all the canvas that they have spread. If they had any more they would put it up, sir.

Q. If the canvas came to camp right away would it be put up in place of that there now?

A. I was notified to-day that 2,000 tents would be shipped me that were asked for some two weeks ago.

Q. To what point?

A. The inquiry was made whether to come here or to Savannah.

Q. Will that supply all the tents that will be condemned?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to the matter of clothing, Captain, I see several varieties of color of twilled cotton cloth; is that issued by the Quartermaster's Department regularly?

A. Some of it was purchased by the men; this was before that supply of khaki was received by the quartermaster here.

Q. This material is cotton, is it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the Government adopted a standard as to the quality and color for this summer uniform, or are they experimenting?

A. That I do not know, sir.

Q. As far as you know, the Quartermaster's Department has not received any specifications as to that?

A. No, sir; I have not myself.

Q. What is your opinion in regard to the probability or advisability of using a uniform of that kind in tropical climates?

A. It has not been serviceable here. The general character of that clothing may be all right, but this is neither one thing or the other. It should be so that if washed it would not change color.

Q. Does it not hold its color?



A. No, sir. That is the reason, I think—one reason—for the variety of colors you see.

Q. I examined some yesterday, and the men told me it was not one color. It is largely experimental.

A. I think so, sir.

Q. What is your opinion, Captain, as to a uniform of woolen goods, consisting, say, of a blouse shirt such as the men wear and light woolen pantaloons, for service?

A. I believe it would be satisfactory in this climate.

Q. Don't you think a light woolen shirt is cooler than a cotton one; that the evaporation is greater; the perspiration is absorbed by the wool and makes it a great deal cooler?

A. Yes, sir; I think perhaps that is true.

Q. Have you one of these khaki uniforms?

A. Not of the style issued to the men. I had one made of crash, which was very satisfactory during the extreme heat of the summer.

Q. Have the officers used white material here—white duck?

A. No, sir; very little.

Q. What is this material of which I see uniforms worn by a number of the officers—a light-drab color; is that khaki?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the same quality as issued to the men?

A. No, sir; I think perhaps a little better quality.

Q. Then these uniforms were woolen, and not cotton, that the officers had?

A. They do wear a woolen serge, but as a rule they are all cotton.

Q. Have there been boards assembled, so far as you know, to consider this question of a tropical uniform?

A. That I do not know.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Considering the suddenness with which an army of over 200,000 men additional was brought into the field, and considering the condition of the quartermaster's supplies at that time, please state whether or not you think your requisitions were honored with such promptness as, under the circumstances, you could reasonably expect.

A. I think they were answered with the promptness that I could expect under the circumstances.

Q. Will you please state, just in a general way, as to your supply of transportation facilities—transportation equipment?

A. When I arrived I had nothing. I was obliged to rely upon what I could hire, which proved sufficient and satisfactory. Later I was sent six wagons and the necessary mules from Tampa to take care of nine regiments, and I managed that, and afterwards I was sent fifty teams, which were sufficient at the time. The division of which I am acting chief quartermaster is now fully supplied with its normal equipment.

Q. What is the size of the normal equipment?

A. Twenty-five wagons to a regiment.

By General McCook:

Q. How long were you stationed at Tampa?

A. A week.

Q. How did you come to get to Jacksonville?

A. I was ordered here by General Shafter. He sent for me one afternoon and notified me that I would accompany General Lawton that evening and act as quartermaster in placing the troops in the camp. I begged to be permitted to

remain with my regiment, and he informed me that I would accompany General Lawton; that I had no choice.

Q. What did you think of Tampa as a camping place for a large body of troops; is it a proper place?

A. I saw very little of it, except between my office and the chief quartermaster's office. I was acting as quartermaster of my regiment at the time, trying to get supplies to them. The camp that my regiment occupied was very low land. Still, for the time it was occupied by the regiment, it was satisfactory.

Q. What sort of tentage did you have?

A. The tentage that we brought from the former station of the regiment. One-third of it was full of holes.

Q. Were they shelter tents or A tents?

A. They were conical wall tents.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. The ground that was first selected as a camp here was selected by whom?

A. General Lawton.

Q. Why was it that the camp site that was selected was comparatively low with the land about?

A. I don't know, sir. I think the fact that the railroad gave them opportunity for transportation, and also being near the water, had something to do with it. General Lawton came on one day and the troops the day after, and it was necessary to disembark them and get them in shape.

Q. How long was it before that camp site, in consequence of the water, became unfit for occupation?

A. A month.

Q. During that time was it a good camping ground?

A. It was not entirely satisfactory.

Q. In what respect?

A. The usual methods employed by troops in the field in disposing of the slops could not be employed in that site on account of the city ordinances.

Q. Would you strike water at any shallow depth in digging pits?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How near the surface?

A. Two or 3 feet; but that matter can not be considered, on account of the city ordinances.

Q. Were the men moved out of this camp site before wet weather came on?

A. Directly after.

Q. Were they incommoded by the wet weather after the rains commenced?

A. I do not think they were comfortable, sir. Still, some of them objected to going when they did go. They begged to be permitted to remain.

Q. On what account?

A. You observed the wooden buildings that are constructed in the different camps. They didn't want to abandon these.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. General Lawton was not in camp when they moved?

A. No, sir.

Q. When General Lawton came here he expected it to be a temporary camp only?

A. General Lawton expected these troops to be moved out with the first troops to Cuba, and located them near the water because he had seen the trouble amongst the troops most everywhere on account of their embarking and disembarking.

Q. That will explain what he located the camps there for, then, in preference to what appeared to be better ground?

A. Yes, sir; that is exactly the explanation. He never expected these troops would be left behind when the expedition started.

By General DODGE:

Q. Is the Second South Carolina in your division?

A. No, sir; the First South Carolina is in my division.

Q. Whose division is that in?

A. That is in the Third Division, which has been broken up, and is now assigned to the First Division.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Were the requisitions for hospital tents in the Second Division hospital honored at once when received?

A. As rapidly as any hospital tents could be sent. These were sent from Tampa, and the medical officer went at once there to hasten them along.

Q. And after the first establishment of the hospital, has there been any delay in filling requisitions as additional tents were required?

A. As far as I know, there was not. Those requisitions came through my office as chief quartermaster, and the chief surgeon of the corps designates where the tents shall go. They are only issued over his signature.

Q. You have nothing to do with hospital tents, then, except to forward the requisitions?

A. That is it.

By General DODGE:

Q. There have been several quartermasters to the division or corps under you. Have you any complaint to make as to their duties?

A. I have no complaints, sir.

Q. Are they generally a reasonably efficient body of men?

A. The quartermasters, you mean, of the regiments?

Q. The quartermasters appointed by the President mostly, regimental and brigade both.

A. They have done everything that I have asked them to.

Q. Have the regimental quartermasters learned pretty rapidly?

A. They have been very acceptable to me in the division that I have been attached to. For two months they met me every morning early and brought in their papers, and they worked hard and were all deserving of great credit. My relations to the quartermasters have been delightful.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Did the volunteer officers seem to appreciate the efforts which you made to give them instructions in this way?

A. Yes, sir. They came after it and asked for it, and were glad to have it. There was never any shirking.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 18, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. CURTIS GUILD, JR.

Lieut. Col. CURTIS GUILD, Jr., then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you please give us your full name, rank, and place of service?

A. Curtis Guild, jr.; lieutenant-colonel; inspector-general, United States Volunteers. I received my instructions on the 23d of May, and reported for duty on the

25th, at Tampa, Fla. From there we were transferred to Jacksonville, Fla., on the 1st of June, which has been the headquarters ever since. I was assigned to the staff of General Lee.

Q. Then you are in the inspector-general's department of the Seventh Corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any special duties at Tampa?

A. I had no special duties, sir, beyond the general supervision of the two or three regiments turned over to us. As a matter of fact, I made a report to General Lee every day. I might say my report of this whole corps I will submit a copy of.

Q. What is the general character of the camp ground at Tampa?

A. Well, sir, I can not help saying that I should regard it as very unsatisfactory. It was in the midst of palmetto scrub, rather sandy, and decidedly low. The Second Georgia was in a very cool and pleasant situation on a sort of peninsula, with salt water on either side, so there was a cool breeze, but the other troops were hardly in a satisfactory condition.

Q. What is the character of the water supply there?

A. I heard no complaints, sir.

Q. Whence did they get the water supply?

A. I understood it came from the city. We were only there, you understand, a very few days. The great complaint there was tentage and clothes.

Q. Have you been on continuous duty at Jacksonville or in the neighborhood since the 7th of June?

A. With the exception of a leave of twelve days, which was granted me at the death of my mother, I have been on duty every day, Sundays and holidays.

Q. What troops did you find here when you came to Jacksonville?

A. Second Illinois, First North Carolina, First Wisconsin, Fiftieth Iowa, and Fourth Illinois.

Q. How rapidly did the troops arrive after that time?

A. Why, they came in with considerable rapidity. I can't say exactly, but I should say an average of a regiment a week, or every four or five days.

Q. What was the maximum number of troops in this camp at any time?

A. Approximately, 32,000.

Q. What was the general character of the troops as to previous experience?

A. It varied very greatly, indeed; some came in very well drilled, and other regiments were absolutely raw recruits, with no training whatever. Occasionally some troops would come where the officers had no experience—officers and men alike.

Q. What efforts were made by your department to familiarize the officers with their duties?

A. The business of the inspector-general's department is, of course, to report to the commanding general the defects, and he is the one to prescribe the methods of instruction rather than the inspector-general. There are two blanks which I have prepared which are used in our department in the regular weekly report, and the later one, which is in possession of General Dodge, bears more closely on sanitation than anything else; the earlier one bears more particularly on equipment, and the reason for that was, in a formation of a part of the camp we were expected to go into service immediately and the camp was not to be of a very long duration. Those reports have been made right straight along by the division inspectors to me, and consolidated by me and sent to General Lee. The orders of corps and division commanders have been the sources of instruction to these officers. As a matter of fact, I happen to know that Colonel Wood, the chief commissary, has held commissary schools, and also schools, as you will notice, have been prescribed and have been pretty well carried out.



Q. Were any efforts made by your department to instruct the regimental company officers in their duties in the care of the camp—the policing of the camp, the care of the kitchen?

A. It has been my custom nearly every day to ride among the camps myself for an hour in a certain part of the day. In the earlier days of the camp I always arose at reveille and rode through the camps in the early morning hour, calling attention to the defects and having them remedied. That has also been the case with division inspectors for some time. If the sink was not properly filled up, attention was called to it; and if the pans in the kitchen had not been properly scraped, or if in the hospitals rainwater had collected, attention was called to it. We exercised general supervision in such matters, and also such things as uniforms, unauthorized declarations, etc.

Q. Then the effort to correct any defect in the policing of the camp is called to the attention of the regimental commander at once as soon as discovered, without waiting to go through the regular channels?

A. Yes, sir; I often found it better to do it on the spot, as, for instance, to tell the cooks to clean a pan, than to make a complaint to the commander through the several general officers.

Q. To what extent have the volunteer troops responded to the efforts made in your department to improve the sanitary condition of the camp?

A. My experience is that all suggestions that have been made have been promptly acted upon and adopted. I think you will find if you went through the camps that the policing was thoroughly well done.

Q. Was the condition in which you found the camps yesterday about the average of what we might expect any day, or were they rather better or worse?

A. In one respect they were rather worse, as the camp is always worse on a rainy day. It is rather hard to keep a camp right side uppermost in the midst of a rain, but I think you had a very fair view as camps usually go.

Q. Did the hospitals come under your jurisdiction?

A. You know that inspectors are ordered to make certain examinations and report, and the conversations I mentioned with the cooks, etc., were unofficial, but in connection with my duties in the Seventh Army Corps I have been asked to investigate several matters in connection with various hospitals at the time, and I have so examined and reported.

Q. Those were on occasions when complaints had been made?

A. Yes, sir. I desire to say also that I did not regard myself as debarred from entering the hospitals, but made from time to time examinations of them and called the attention of the commanding officer to such things as I had observed.

Q. You are thoroughly familiar, then, with the condition of the hospitals as established?

A. I think so.

Q. What, in your opinion, as a military man and as a man, has been the care received by the sick at the hands of the hospital authorities?

A. At the opening of this camp, sir, the authorities were decidedly embarrassed from the lack of the proper supplies, which were, however, immediately forwarded and supplied by the Red Cross Society, which filled up the gap most acceptably. There can be no question, at least in my mind, of the earnest, untiring, and constant effort of the medical officers to keep their sick from worse results. I have been up with them in times of stress. You may remember that we had a cyclone here recently, when the wind came with such a tremendous fury that it tore corrugated roofs from houses in Jacksonville. Bay street was filled with broken cornices and pieces of iron, and so far as I have been able to understand, and the report has been received, not one single hospital tent was blown down, although in the endeavors to preserve the hospital in some cases it

was necessary to turn out the whole brigade to prevent the sick from being destroyed. I can also say, sir, that I was out in that rain all day until 10 o'clock at night; that there was very little trouble made on the subject of requisition. I know that the depot quartermasters and the medical supply officer, Major Pilcher, issued 11,000 ponchos, 1,000 woolen blankets, and a large number of mattresses without the scratch of a pen or a piece of paper at my request. You understand that the hospital tents were not blown down but the nurses' tents were, and these were sent out with the reserve supplies and the wagons kept busy until 10 o'clock at night prepared for any contingency. That is simply an instance. •

Q. State whether or not, in your opinion, Colonel, the sick of this command have reason to complain of the attention, under the circumstances in which they were placed.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you heard complaints as to the quality or quantity of the rations issued to the men in camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you examined into any of these complaints?

A. I have, sir.

Q. State what has been the result of that examination in general, and give us specific instances if you found any well-founded cases. To what extent were they obliged to use it, etc.?

A. Well, sir, on the subject of beef, here was a case on the 7th of July where the general commanding called attention to a shipment of 239,000 pounds of beef canned, which arrived June 27 and 28, and the entire invoice was stamped and inspected by Dr. S. S. Bennett, inspector, of Bureau of Animal Industry. A board of survey had previously started upon it, but owing to some misunderstanding had left their work undone. For a full report of my action in this matter I will refer you to my letter to the Adjutant-General, July 11. I want to say here that Armour & Co. carried out their contract. There is a case in which the complaint came from the chief commissary, and the investigation followed with that result.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. The Government lost nothing on that transaction?

A. The Government lost nothing, and every case in which there was a can that was suspicious it was removed and replaced with good beef. Here is a letter which I wrote to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, through the adjutant-general of the Seventh Army Corps, dated September 1, 1898. [See copy of letter.] I found out afterwards that this last recommendation was covered by general orders.

Q. What kind of an officer was Captain Baldridge?

A. He has the reputation of being a very fine officer, and that is my own opinion; he was a volunteer officer, but for many years he has been engaged in the provision and produce business.

By General BEAVER:

Q. State whether or not you ever found a well-authenticated case of lack of provisions, either as to quantity or quality, due to the failure on the part of the Government to issue such rations as the men should have had?

A. Never, sir. Shall I tell you about the First North Carolina Regiment?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. It was not my custom to wait for orders in these matters. I used to get on a horse and go out there. There was an item published in the Charleston News and Courier, purporting to be an interview with an officer of high rank, in effect that the men in Camp Cuba Libre had nothing to eat but bacon teeming with

maggots and hard-tack full of weevils. I went out to that officer's regiment, and looked through his company kitchen, and especially examined the bacon. I found the bacon to be regular breakfast bacon wrapped up in oil papers and that no hard-tack had been issued to this regiment for four weeks. I have found plenty of nice tomatoes, rice, and other supplies in the tents of that very regiment, and on the particular meal I happened to be there they were having an ample supply of good beef, which the men seemed to relish.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Was that officer reported?

A. The officer violently denied ever having such an interview. I immediately informed General Lee of the case, and the officer denied it.

By General BEAVER:

Q. State, if you please, whether there has ever happened within your knowledge, in the limits of the Seventh Corps, a case in which any hospital or man sick in quarters has been neglected by the proper authorities and suffered from lack of food or attention.

A. No, sir; I don't think of any. There was one matter which might be said—we have had a great deal of difficulty in getting supplies down to Pablo Beach hospital. We have had to depend on the railroad and in some cases the express, and they have failed to get the goods shipped; but that can not be charged to the United States Government.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How many meals did the men lose there?

A. They didn't lose any meals. I refer to some of the medicine being a little late.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. State how many times, if any, your corps has been inspected by any officer of the Inspector-General's Department sent from Washington.

A. Maj. John M. K. Davis has been here the last two days examining the depot commissary's work and also the paymaster's accounts. Beyond that we have not been visited by an officer sent from Washington. [See copy of letter to General Dodge.]

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of any neglect on the part of the medical officers in connection with any regimental hospitals in the corps, or has your attention been officially called on the part of any regimental officer?

A. No, sir.

Q. The regimental hospitals were practically given up?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there or was there not, as a rule, a sort of regimental hospital retained for the treatment of the men?

A. There was, as a matter of fact, consisting of one or more hospital tents, in which those taken sick were cared for temporarily until an ambulance came or in case a man was not feeling well, but not exactly sick, he might go and lay down on a mattress.

Q. Were any men allowed to remain in the regimental hospital until practically moribund before being transferred to the division hospital?

A. I can not speak of my own knowledge; I have heard of such.

Q. In such a way that you inspected and reported upon it?

A. It came to me to-day, and I shall investigate it to-morrow.

Q. You come in connection with the division hospitals?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. Were they properly organized?

A. As far as one who has not a medical education, sir, I should say, yes, sir. The Second Division hospital was the first one organized, and I myself am rather responsible for it, because I procured the ground. It is the hospital that the general visited second yesterday in that grove of pine trees, it was at first in the rear of the division. The hospital was built, as you doubtless saw, in the form of a fan, with the administration offices and wards in the center, and a telephone and other methods of communication were also in the common center, and that was where the first large amount of sickness was aggregated. Then the Third Division hospital and the First were successfully established; the Third at Panama and the First at—

Q. Did the men seem to be properly housed, properly tented, properly nursed, and properly supplied with what they wanted?

A. Yes, sir. Shall I give you a specific case?

Q. Yes, sir; if you please.

A. I was standing near the camp of the Second New Jersey, and it was at the time when the commissioners were here from New Jersey. The surgeon of the regiment came up to the group in a sort of excited manner and stated that a number of sick had been sent to the division hospital, and that they were seriously ill and were going to be left out all night on the bare ground under the open tent flies. I accompanied the commission, and immediately after that, within ten minutes, and in their presence repeated the statement made to the commission by the surgeon of the regiment to General Lee and asked permission of General Lee to investigate that. I called up the chief quartermaster on the telephone in regard to the tentage. The chief quartermaster reported to me on the spot that a number of hospital tents had been sent out to that hospital in the afternoon, and far in excess of the requirements of the number of inmates in it. The surgeon in charge informed me that not one of the men that had been sent there from the Second New Jersey had been in any such position. The next morning I rode out around the command, and the first new hospital tent I struck contained one member of the Second New Jersey sitting up reading Harper's Weekly. I said, "You don't seem to be very sick." He said, "I am not; I am perfectly well." I put my hand on his head and felt his pulse, and I called in Colonel Lee, a contract surgeon, and he said this man is perfectly well; and he protested and said, "I would like to go back to my regiment if I can get my uniform."

Q. Who sent him there, the surgeon of the regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any other men, as far as you know, who were alike indisposed?

A. At that time there is no question that there was a number of sick men in the New Jersey regiment.

Q. They were transferred at other times, were they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have occasion to notice any lack of attention or care in any of the division hospitals?

A. No, sir; I did on one occasion, at the Pablo Beach hospital, on the occasion of an official visit. I discovered that the dispensary had run short of quinine, salol, and strichnine. I immediately returned and reported the circumstance, and it seemed that those things were on the way but had not been received.

Q. Whose fault was that?

A. The report was that the surgeon in charge had failed to file his requisition in time. As a matter of fact, was reported that no patient went without his dose of medicine.

Q. Did you ever find an untrained attendant caring for 15 typhoid patients, or, in other words, a lack of attendance?



A. I did not, sir; it might have occurred, but never came under my attention.

Q. Did it seem to you that the number of nurses necessary were at hand?

A. Yes, sir. During the first part we had a great difficulty in getting men who had had previous experience in the army. The difficulty was not in getting surgeons, but men who had had experience. Many of the men sent down were men of the highest medical knowledge but of no military knowledge, and consequently there was more or less disturbance on that account; but I know that every effort was made to get good nurses, and I know at the present time we have a large supply of not only trained male but trained female nurses.

Q. From the beginning, as far as you know, was every effort made to get the best attention for the sick in this division hospital?

A. I can conscientiously say that the one thing that has consumed more time of the staff of this corps has been the sick in the hospitals.

Q. So far as you have observed they have been well cared for?

A. Yes, sir. I have noticed the complaints made to me by individuals that sick furloughs do not come along soon enough, but that is not the fault of the medical corps.

Q. The complaint is made that there is inattention on the part of the nurses and medical attendants. You have stated about that. It is said that on last Saturday this hospital was reported to be the filthiest place in the camp.

A. That is not so, sir.

Q. He says the Forty-fourth Iowa runs a division hospital, and that all the places fit for having are given to the men of that regiment; that is the Second Division hospital, I suppose?

A. That is not so. Shortly after that article appeared I was passing through a hospital in company with Major Kean, of the Regular Army, and a number of fellows came up and introduced these men to me as a citizens' committee who had come down from Iowa to see the condition of the sick in hospital in response to numerous protests. I did not think to put down their names, but one of the men said, "I am ashamed to hear such talk. I can show a letter of Colonel Lambert, in which he urges me to use my influence to get his regiment back into the service, as they all want to return."

Q. On the 29th August the dispensary was well furnished with all supplies. Great difficulty was reported in getting supplies. Do you know of any reason for this?

A. I went down to the medical supply depot, and Major Pilcher said he was sending out as fast as he could. You know we have two tables—the field and permanent. I know I made strong recommendations that the permanent supply be put on the list in this camp.

Q. If there was any great demand, could these things be gotten in twenty-four hours in Charleston or Savannah?

A. They could have been gotten in Jacksonville. In one case a delay was reported in procuring stethoscopes; they could not be procured in Jacksonville.

Q. You said there was only one microscope furnished, and that had no standard. You found that to be the case?

A. Yes, sir; at that time; but since a bacteriologist has been sent from Washington, and since that time examinations have been made. It is my opinion, though not a medical one, that much of the typhoid came from drinking lemonade and milk shakes. I would like to speak about these shacks or booths. Perhaps you may have heard that Colonel Dyrbin has been sued for damages for interfering with the sale of these articles to his command, as he did not approve of it.

Q. Would it not have been possible to have put a line of sentries between these booths and the camp?

A. That is exactly what Colonel Dyrbin did; the ground of their suit was not trespass, but the injury to their business.

Q. You stated that several times you found cans of urine in the hospitals?

A. Yes, sir; that is so, but that was immediately remedied.

Q. Do you know what the orders are in regard to the cans for fecal matter; how often they should be emptied?

A. The orders on the subject come from the surgeon. I have never seen a written copy of it, but I understand they are to be emptied immediately.

Q. Did you see cases where thirty patients were under the charge of one nurse?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the policing of the hospitals been properly carried out?

A. It is done by personal details and also by details sent from the camp, when the prisoner detail is not large enough, by the other commands. The policing, I stated in that note, had been properly carried out, because there were bits of orange peel, paper, and that sort of thing thrown by the patients, from underneath the tents. If there was any case of rotten animal matter, or simply rubbish, it was taken away immediately.

Q. You stated here that 60 gallons of milk were supplied by the Red Cross Society?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So far as you know, would there have been any difficulty in the necessary supplies of milk and rice for the hospitals coming from the Government?

A. You mean at any time of the camp's existence here?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. At the outset, the ration issued to the patient is supposed to be issued to the patient. They are cumbersome, and it seems to me as a layman that the issuance of the 60 cents a day is much better.

Q. Do you know whether previous to that 30 cents a day was issued, and increased August 10 to 60 cents?

A. No, sir.

Q. I asked the question of you, as I asked it of several others, for the reason that the Red Cross and National Relief societies have furnished these delicacies, so far as I have been able to ascertain, because it was much easier to call upon the Red Cross Society than to make a requisition to get them.

A. That is true; if you go out to the Second Division hospital you will find that their storehouse is filled with malted food, and such things as they told me were furnished by the Red Cross. They told me the Government would furnish it, but it was simply easier to get it from them.

Q. You say in the report that for two months after you came here many things were furnished by the relief society which could not be procured from the Government at that time. Is that your opinion still?

A. It is not my opinion exactly, because I know they could have taken steps to get the delicacies, but they would have always been delayed.

Q. So far as you yourself have observed, has there been any improper medical conduct of medical officers in your command—drunkenness, worthlessness, or laziness?

A. Beyond a case of irritable temper, occasioned, as I noticed in the report at that time, by lack of sleep or overwork, I have seen nothing of the kind.

Q. In your opinion, was any sick man made to suffer?

A. No, sir; simply an exhibition of temper toward his superior officers; that is all.

Q. In this Second New Jersey, the surgeon and assistant surgeon, were they competent men, so far as your observation as an inspector goes?

A. I have a biased opinion on that subject, because, I will tell you frankly, I do not believe in homeopathy, and the surgeon of that regiment was a homeopathist.

Q. So far as you know, there was no real neglect on the part of a medical officer connected with the Forty-ninth Iowa, or the division hospital in which sick men of the Forty-ninth went?

A. No, sir; not in the least.

By General DODGE:

Q. You are acquainted with the camp of the Second North Carolina?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of ground is it, in your opinion, for a camp?

A. I should regard it as a very fair ground. There is one low spot in it, but no troops have been put on it; it is not covered with water; one company has been put off to one side. The soil is dry, and the surface water runs off rapidly. The kitchens are in the rear of the company streets, and the sinks in the rear of them. The first companies that you come to on the right of the line, I think the letters are B and A, have two well-screened sinks. The others are not properly screened, but they all use the trench sinks which are sunk from 5 to 6 and 7 feet deep. There is no water in any of the sinks, and they are disinfected with chloride of lime and sand, and a sentinel is on guard to see that each man covers his own droppings, and there is a pail with carbolic acid in the water to wash his hands and disinfect. I mention that fact that although the trench system is used the trenches are dry, and on the day I last inspected them, which is within ten days, were.

Q. There was a large number of sick in the regiment, and the colonel says that it has occurred since they moved to that ground, and he claims that it is on account of their being on swampy ground.

A. Well, sir, I am not enough of a medical man to say whether that is or is not the case, but I should doubt it. I have not heard of any deaths in that regiment; that can easily be obtained from the records.

Q. It is comparatively a new regiment, is it not, Colonel?

A. Yes, sir; a new regiment; the newest we have. It was mustered in on the 23d of August, and is composed entirely of raw recruits—more so than any other. Most of the officers are without experience also. They are a pretty energetic lot, these captains and lieutenants. I remember Captain Serraine, commanding Company B. I was surprised when he informed me that he had no military experience whatever, and had simply thrown himself at the Army Regulations and drill regulations, and had studied the general orders issued. His street was exceedingly well policed, and beyond the fact that the sink was not properly screened I found the company ground in very excellent condition, and, the rarest thing, I found the official account book in perfect shape.

Q. In your inspection of the regiment, have you noticed that the men were crowded in their tents?

A. No, sir; I did not notice it.

Q. How many men do you calculate to put in a tent—a wall tent?

A. The Army Regulations were six originally, but general orders reduced it to four. I might say, in passing, in regard to this regiment that I found their clothing in very bad condition, and their complaint was that they could not get anything to wear. I was called away by a telegram to Savannah, and I stopped Major Creager in the streets of Jacksonville, and I said: "The Second Carolina need clothes; they are certainly bad, and I wish you would see what can be done about it." He said, "Very good," and I departed for Savannah. On my return I noticed one of the officers coming back, and he said the clothing had come. I found that there had been a complete new issue of shirts, hats, and trousers, and the commissary explained to me that no requisitions had been received.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Is it anything unusual for a new regiment to go through the experience they have had?

A. With sickness?



Q. Yes, sir.

A. No, sir. I recommended that the cooks be instructed to vary their methods of cooking. I found, with very few exceptions, that everything issued to the men was fried, even corn-dodgers, and the prolonged diet of greasy food could not fail to have a bad effect, and I instructed that the cooks vary their method of cooking by roasting and baking.

Q. Have you any recommendations to make about the Army?

A. I should like to put in my report to General Lee.

Q. We would be glad to have it. What have you to say about the uniform, Colonel, the one you have on now, for tropical climates?

A. With one exception, that of the collar—I think that the collar should be turned down, leaving the neck free. I would recommend it.

Q. The khaki uniform, then, you consider desirable to the Army for tropical climates?

A. Yes, sir; the uniform issued to the British army has a low collar, to allow the blood, I think, free passage. I think to avoid sunstrokes. The men here have usually worn the blue trousers and blue shirts, and general orders were issued allowing them to put chevrons, etc., on the blue shirt. The khaki uniform was wished for by the men, and they seem to have found it comfortable. In our regimental parades, the corps and division reviews, the order has been for khaki trousers and blue shirts, the shirt giving easier play to the limbs than canvas or any other.

Q. Does not the woolen shirt have a tendency to absorb the moisture? What is the advantage of the khaki cloth; is it on account of the sun? It has been worn over the shirt in all cases. The shirt is supposed to be on.

A. The cotton in the blouse would tend to keep the perspiration in the woolen shirt. But there are cases where the climate is not warm enough to require a woolen coat over a woolen shirt.

By General BEAVER:

Q. I can see occasions where you must have a uniform, of course; but for steady business, when you are going into camp or into a fight, is not the woolen shirt with a light pair of pantaloons as good as anything?

A. Yes, sir, and leggings.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. The dress of all Eastern countries is coat and pants only. Can you not devise some arrangement by which the collar would be a little larger and not have to be turned down —

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Could not the collar be made to stand up or turn down, according to pleasure?

A. I think that can be overcome; you can put on a handkerchief. The Rough Riders, I think, used a blue handkerchief with white dots.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 18, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF COL. WILEY JONES.

Col. WILEY JONES then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Colonel, will you kindly give us your full name and rank?

A. Wiley Jones; colonel Second South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.



Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. I was commissioned on June 22, but was not sworn in until the 23d of August, because the last company was not sworn in until that date.

Q. Where were you in camp between the date of your commission and your muster.

A. At Columbia, S. C., sir, most of the time; not all of the time. Columbia was my home, and the camp was just outside of the city.

Q. Were there troops in camp at Columbia?

A. No, sir, except the First regiment. Our regiment was formed after that.

Q. What is the strength of your command?

A. Right now?

Q. Yes.

A. Nine hundred and twenty-four.

Q. You are not a three-battalion regiment?

A. Yes, sir; eighty men to the company by special permission of the Secretary of War.

Q. What day did you come to the present camp at Jacksonville?

A. On the 16th of September, sir; and have been here a little over a month.

Q. Did you bring your tents and other camp and garrison equipage with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How are you supplied?

A. We are a little short of tents. We would like to have a few more. We need about 50 tents.

Q. How many men occupied a tent?

A. Six or seven, sir. They are a little too close together.

Q. What is the character of your tent?

A. It is a very nice tent. It is not the ordinary A tent. We do not make any kick about the tent.

Q. Have you made requisition for what you need?

A. Yes, sir; we made requisition and they said we had enough and they would not let us have any more.

Q. How have you been supplied with rations since you have been here?

A. We have had plenty of rations, General.

Q. If they are not sufficient in quantity, how are they as to quality?

A. Everything is all right except the fresh beef, which has sometimes been pretty bad. I have had the men bring it up and show it to me. The quartermaster would come and show it to me, and several times I have cut it with my knife and smelled it and saw it was not in good condition; but that has not been very often.

Q. Was that on the morning of the issue?

A. Yes; just before dinner, about 10 o'clock in the morning, and the difficulty about it was, when we could not get it in proper condition we would not get anything and the boys only had bread and coffee. It was about 5 miles from the city.

Q. Have you a separate regimental commissary?

A. Yes, sir; a regimental commissary and quartermaster.

Q. Do you know whether or not your commissary attended, at the time the beef was issued from the car, on all occasions?

A. I think so. He is very faithful, indeed.

Q. Did he make any complaint at the time of the issue, do you know?

A. He did not make it to me.

Q. No; to the brigade commissary.

A. I sent up a commissary every day, not more than a week ago.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. He means did your commissary make complaint to the general commissary at the time of the issue?

A. I think he did, sir. I had a communication from my surgeon saying that the beef was not fit to eat.

Q. You do not know of your own knowledge what the habit is in regard to the issue of fresh beef from the car?

A. I do not know, General, because I had left that to my commissary. My lieutenant-colonel can tell you more about the meat than I can, because he has charge of the battalion and watches it more closely.

Q. What is the character of your camp, Colonel Jones, as to, first, its location?

A. General, it is not good at all, sir. It is in a swampy section. I am from a country where we do not have many swamps; but I called it a swamp.

Q. Your region is more rolling?

A. Yes, sir; we have a swamp on the southern side about one-eighth of a mile on one side and the river on the other side; just the swampiest river I ever did see.

Q. That is, the banks?

A. Yes; you could not get up to it at all, and on this side near the railroad is where the Second South Carolina was camped. It was a horrible place. There is a pond there after every rain.

Q. How deep did you dig your sinks?

A. About 3 feet; the ground is like a sponge.

Q. Does the water gather in your sinks?

A. No, sir; not at that depth. Five or 6 feet, I suppose, would strike water.

Q. Your camp is not upon ground upon which water stands or over which it is drained into the 3-foot hole?

A. They say it is the highest point in Florida.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You do not mean your tents are pitched in the swamp?

A. No, sir; but it is a mighty swampy country, I think. To a man who comes from the hills it looks like a swamp. You put your shirt up and the next morning it is quite damp.

Q. That is true in the entire region here, is it not?

A. Yes; exceedingly damp, even in dry weather.

Q. Did you leave any sick men at home when you came?

A. Yes, sir; I left 6. One of them has died and the others have since recovered. We have brought none with us. We have 186 men sick.

Q. Out of 924.

By General WILSON:

Q. How many of these are in the hospital?

A. One hundred and thirty-six—I asked the surgeon a little while ago—186 on the sick list and 50 in quarters; these 50 in quarters are not very sick.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Not fit for duty? Are you supplied in your camps with water from the city works?

A. Yes; it does not agree with some of the men; it brings on fever. Our surgeon says that he believes that the water has given the men typhoid fever; but the trouble is it is sulphur water, and they keep running off until they get fever. It agrees with me, but with a good many of my officers it does not.

Q. Tendency is to provoke bowel trouble—diarrhea?

A. Yes, sir; that's it, exactly.

Q. Are you familiar with the statistics and the sickness of the other regiments that are here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is yours better?

A. The Sixth Missouri is camped right across the street from me, and the colonel told me this evening he has got about 200 sick now. They have been down here about two months; and the Fourth Illinois is directly across the railroad from us, and I think they had about 300 in the hospital at one time; and the Forty-ninth Iowa is just away about half a mile. I saw them every day. Instead of turning out 12 companies they turn out 5, and have 7 companies sick.

Q. Is the record for your regiment for sickness good, except that you are a little better off?

A. I think we are a little better off, and it has not hurt us as much as it has Northern regiments. Our camp is just as clean as that table. It is perfectly clean.

Q. How have your men been cared for in the hospital? You have followed them, I suppose.

A. Yes, sir; very well. I have no complaint to find; and the female nurses with them seem to be all right, and the doctors seem to be all right, and I think it is all right, sir.

Q. Have you had any men die since you came?

A. No, sir; not one. I have asked each man as I came through the hospital if they have everything they want and if they have been properly treated, and they say yes.

Q. To what extent were your men down with typhoid fever; do you know?

A. Certainly; more than half; perhaps two-thirds, sir.

Q. What are the other principal diseases?

A. Mumps and measles; that would happen anywhere; has nothing to do with the climate.

Q. That usually happens with troops in their first experience?

A. Yes, sir; no doubt about that. I honestly believe that the location out there is the cause of the sickness. If they could have camped in the city of Jacksonville there would not have been one-tenth of the sickness.

Q. As I understand it, Colonel, you are under orders now to move?

A. Yes, sir; to Savannah.

Q. Yes.

A. We expect to move in a day or two.

Q. Have you received your quota of transportation, wagons, mules, etc.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all your quartermaster's supplies?

A. Yes, sir; I do not think there is a thing we need that we have not got.

Q. Your principal difficulty has been with your issue of fresh beef?

A. Yes, sir; so far as eating is concerned.

Q. And the location of your camp, which, in your judgment, accounts for your sickness?

A. I think so, sir; I am satisfied of it. That is the opinion of my officers.

Q. How often during the month has the meat been of a poor quality?

A. Not very frequently; once or twice a week. My attention was called to it several times recently.

Q. Was it finally made good to you?

A. No, sir; when we would get it I think the boys would throw it in the sink, and we did not have time to exchange it.

Q. You could have got something in its place by the next day or the next evening?

A. I do not think we could have gotten anything for it, sir. The commissary can tell you about that; I do not think so.

Q. Have you commuted any of your rations or exchanged them for other things that might be more palatable to the men?

A. Yes, sir; the company quartermasters do that; they issue a lot of beans to our men, who do not like them, and they exchange them for something else.

Q. You can take rice instead of beans, you know?

A. Yes, sir; that is all right, sir.

Q. You have not considered things of that kind as being necessary to complain of?

A. Not at all, General.

Q. What other complaints have you, Colonel, if any, in regard to your regiment and the manner in which it has been supplied, except the matter of fresh beef and the location of your camps?

A. We have had a little trouble about getting requisitions filled for clothing and shoes and such as that. As soon as I reported the matter to Colonel Giles it was corrected, so I do not think it necessary to make any kick about that. He noticed that a good many of the men did not have good shoes or pants, and he asked me why it was, and we said we had asked for them and could not get them; but it has been corrected since, and our men are all in good shape.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Have you had any previous military experience?

A. No; only in the militia. I have been connected with the militia in South Carolina, but that is nothing like this, sir. So far as our camp is concerned and its sanitary condition, I have had none whatever. The only experience I had was in drilling troops.

Q. You were not in the late war?

Q. No, sir; I was too young. I have only two men in the regiment here who were in the late war, a captain and one of the majors.

Q. Can your lieutenant-colonel testify to anything?

A. Yes; he can testify about this beef matter.

Q. Is he here?

A. Yes, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Is there anything else you want to say?

A. No, sir; I do not know of a thing.

By General WILSON:

Q. I understand you have left the care of looking after this beef rather to the lieutenant-colonel than to yourself?

A. No, sir; he only looked after his battalion.

Q. Does he only command a battalion?

Q. Yes, sir; we organized that way. Instead of three majors we have two.

Q. When this beef was turned over, did you look at the whole beef yourself or take samples that were brought to you?

A. Just the samples; these men said, "I think it is no account." I looked at it. It looked very blue and green and very uninviting. It was raw. I said, "Take it back to the commissary and get something else."

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 18, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF COL. HENRY T. THOMPSON.

Col. HENRY T. THOMPSON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.



By General BEAVER:

Q. Colonel, will you kindly give us your full name and rank?

A. Henry T. Thompson; lieutenant-colonel Second South Carolina.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Since the 3d day of May, sir.

Q. How long have you been in Jacksonville, in the camp here?

Q. Since the 16th of last month.

Q. Where were you encamped, if you were encamped, in the meantime?

A. In Columbia.

Q. South Carolina?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The camp at Columbia was a State camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any other troops in your regiment there?

A. No, sir; only my battalion, the greater part of the time.

Q. The colonel has given us a general description of your regiment and its movements and all that, so that I will just confine myself to one or two points, concerning which he said you would give us more specific information than he could, and one was as to the supply of fresh meat issued to your regiment. State, if you please, how often, if at any time, your attention has been called to the quality of the beef, and what the difficulty was, so far as you were able to discern.

A. I only saw the meat once. I heard complaints several times, but I only saw it once. It was pretty badly damaged from hot weather.

Q. How long had it been issued to your regimental commissary?

A. They got it that morning.

Q. When did you see it?

A. At breakfast time.

Q. Then you saw it immediately on your arrival in camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see the whole issue?

A. No, sir; only saw one company complain. I judged the ration was good.

Q. The tendency of this refrigerator beef is to deteriorate very rapidly unless very carefully looked after?

A. Yes; it comes ice cooled, and it very rapidly spoils in the hot weather.

Q. Do you know what precautions had been taken in transporting to and from the camp of your corps to preserve it; do you know whether it had been covered or not?

A. It had covers for it on the wheelbarrow; I removed the covers.

Q. Was the entire issue spoiled?

A. I judge not, because that was the only complaint I heard that morning.

Q. Was the entire amount of beef issued to that company entirely spoiled or just the portions exposed?

A. It was all spoiled on top.

Q. You did not go below the surface. Do you know whether or not they exchanged that for good beef?

A. No, sir; we went without beef that day.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. That one company?

A. That one company.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Has your attention been called at any other time specifically to any other spoiled meat?

A. No, sir.

Q. How have the other issues been, Colonel; what is the character of them?

A. They have been good, sir.

Q. Did you run a regimental bakery?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the saving in running the bakery?

A. I do not know that we are saving anything. The trouble is that, from bad management, the baking powder did not hold out, and we were compelled to resort to the bakery to have the bread cooked. The men could not bake their own biscuits, because the powder did not hold out.

Q. Is your regimental bakery in full operation now?

A. Yes, sir; it has been just for a short time.

Q. Then you can not tell what the results will be. What is the ration of flour per man?

A. I do not know exactly what it is per man.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Eight ounces, was it not?

A. Eight ounces.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Do you know what the ordinary saving in the bakery is?

A. No, sir.

Q. The experience, I think, Colonel, in other regiments is that they save between 30 and 33 per cent, and that they take the flour they thus save and buy delicacies for it, with other companies. That is the advantage of a regimental bakery.

A. We are just learning all that down here.

Q. Do you know of any other complaint in any of the companies under your immediate command as to quantity or quality of the rations issued to your men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What?

A. The night we left Columbia we had four days' traveling rations issued—hard-tack and corned beef for four days. We had to accept the beef and hard-tack for four days. They had to be fed on that for a great part of four days, until the complaint was so great that the colonel issued rations ahead of time on his own authority; so that about a week we were living from hand to mouth. It looked as if it were unnecessary to give them four days' rations.

Q. By whom were these four days' traveling rations issued?

A. The quartermaster in Columbia, representing the governor.

By General DODGE:

Q. What is his name, Colonel?

A. Lieutenant Newman.

Q. Was requisition made upon him for four days' traveling rations?

A. No; but he said that was the way it was to be.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What complaints, if any, have you heard at any time in regard to the supplies issued by the quartermaster's department—clothing, camp, and necessary equipage, etc.?

A. I do not think I have heard anything specific; it has been very good so far as I know.

Q. How have your sick been treated in hospital, so far as your observation goes?

A. They have been treated very well, except for one thing. When a man of mine gets sick it is hard to find him; there is such a great crowd at the division hospital; but they are well treated over there, except we would like to know where our men are.

Q. That is natural, and I do not see why it should not be. What is your division?

A. The Third; it was until to-day.

Q. Now you are in the First?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know who has charge of the Third Division?

A. No, sir, I don't; I can not recall the name.

Q. Have you any other complaints to make, or have you knowledge of any complaints that have been found to be well founded made by any of your captains or company commissaries?

A. No, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. The only complaint that you made was the one case of the one company in regard to fresh beef?

A. Yes; that is all.

Q. Have you heard the major commanding either of the other battalions complain of this?

A. No, sir; I have heard company officers complain.

Q. In other battalions?

A. In my own battalion; but I do not know that there is anything in it.

Q. Will you give us your opinion as regards your camp and its position?

A. I think if they had put us in some other place it would have been better.

Q. But I understand you to say that you did not agree with your colonel as regards the site?

A. No, sir. I did agree with him as to the site, but not as to the climate of Jacksonville.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. When your men are sent to a division hospital, Colonel, do you give them a descriptive list?

A. Yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How many medical officers did you have?

A. Three.

Q. Are they all on duty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men have you sick in quarters?

A. I could not answer.

Q. Are there many or few?

A. A good many.

Q. Are many of them seriously ill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So far as you know, have your medical officers been efficient?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they taken such care of your men as you would expect competent physicians to do?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any special reason why your regiment should have so much sickness?

A. There were about 6 acres of rain water around there.

Q. How long does it lie on the ground?

A. I saw this rain water gathering about; I investigated, and found it had been there since Sunday two weeks ago. Mosquitoes were swarming over it, and men told me that it had been there all summer.

Q. A disagreeable odor arose from it?

A. Yes, sir; but I did not notice that as much as I did the mosquitoes.

Q. You left some sick men at Columbia when you came away?

A. Yes, sir; a very few.

Q. What was the trouble with them?

A. One or two had fever; one has died since of fever.

Q. Were the cases of typhoid fever recognized as such by your regimental officers?

A. I do not remember; but I think we had in Columbia about three cases of typhoid fever.

Q. How soon after you came here did your regiment begin to suffer severely from typhoid fever?

A. I heard they had fever, but I never heard they had typhoid. They probably had measles and mumps, and a large number had fever, but whether it was typhoid I do not know.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. We want to hear all that you know, if there is anything you wish to give us information about.

A. I think that is about all I know.

By General WILSON:

Q. Do you know whether a request was ever made to the commanding officer of the camp to change the location?

A. I did not know the condition until about three days ago, and he was getting ready to leave then, and I reported it to the division commander, but it turned out that he was about to move. As soon as I found the swamp out I made a report in writing.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Was it within a few days after you found it out?

A. About six days ago.

By General WILSON:

Q. Right in the rear of the colonel's tents?

A. Right across the road, and immediately back of the Missouri regiment, who have had a great deal of sickness.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 18, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. ALEXANDER C. DAVIS.

Lieut. ALEXANDER C. DAVIS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name and rank?

A. Alexander Davis; first lieutenant.

Q. Of the Second South Carolina Infantry?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you on duty with your company or have you been assigned to any special duty?

A. I have been assigned to the commissary department.



Q. You are, then, acting commissary of your regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether or not you have charge of the receipt and issuing of the rations for your regiment.

A. I have, sir.

Q. What has been the character as to the quantity and quality of the rations which you have received and issued to your troops?

A. Very good, sir.

Q. Have there been any special complaints as to any of the rations; and if so, what?

A. Yes, sir, as to the beef; but I attributed the cause of that to be on account of one or two of the quartermasters not going for it in time. It was left an hour or two outside, and that was the cause of that beef being spoiled.

Q. It is a fact that beef issued from refrigerator cars requires to be used quickly?

A. Called for at once.

Q. Doesn't it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the time you received it from the brigade commissary, was the beef good?

A. It was, sir.

Q. And by reason of the company commissary or quartermaster-sergeants not coming in time for the issue of beef it deteriorated in the meantime?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they issue ice to your companies with which to take care of your beef?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had any other complaint with regard to the quality and quantity of rations?

A. One complaint by the same sergeant, who has neglected his duty a great many times.

Q. What was the character of that complaint, Lieutenant?

A. The coffee was a little moldy, I believe, on account of that storm we had. They require me, as you know, to issue out the oldest stuff I have on hand. Well, this was slightly moldy on the top, but it was just as good as any coffee we had in the house.

Q. Was it green?

A. Yes, green coffee.

Q. Do the men prefer the green to the roasted?

A. I think they do, sir. We have only had a little of the roasted.

Q. Isn't it a fact that there is more coffee in a pound of green coffee?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the men have the facilities issued by the Government for roasting their coffee?

A. Yes, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. This coffee that was moldy—had it ever been damp?

A. Yes; that was during the storm that we had, and everything was damp.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Any other complaints that were made by any of your companies?

A. None that I know of, except as to the travel rations we got when we first came here.

Q. Tell us about that. He gave you four days' traveling rations.

A. There was a kick about that. They kindly issued us more to catch up, and give the men something to eat, deducting again every week until we caught up.

Q. Had you made the requisition for the four days' traveling rations, or were you informed that that was the proper thing for you to do?

A. It was just issued to me by Lieutenant Newman, who told me to take charge of it. Major Longstreet came in and told me not to issue it, but it was already issued.

Q. Then when you came you anticipated the ration that was to come, and you had been distributing that for several weeks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that, on the whole, everything has gotten along very comfortably?

A. Yes, sir; we have had no complaint until they moved, and the only complaint that they had was on account of the moving, and a great many of them lost their rations, and that is the complaint.

Q. Since that time the only complaint you have had has been in this one company?

A. Well, there is one captain I heard say that his meat was spoiled, but I recollect that his sergeant neglected to come for his meat, and beef taken out of these refrigerator cars will spoil quickly if you do not take care, and I reported one sergeant twice for not coming.

Q. What time did you draw that meat, in the morning?

A. About 6 o'clock, I suppose, sir.

Q. At the refrigerator cars?

A. Yes, sir; I require the quartermaster-sergeants to be at my commissary at 7 o'clock, or as soon as they can get there, and 7 o'clock is the hour; and this sergeant failed to be there two or three times, and of course I reported him for it, and that was why that beef was spoiled.

Q. Do you get ice?

A. We get 650 pounds every day. The Red Cross gives us 600 also, but they will stop that now. During that warm weather we had 1,250 pounds to the regiment.

By General WILSON:

Q. When Major Longstreet told you not to take that ration, did you get any ration?

A. All broken rations issued to the companies can not be returned to the depot quartermaster.

Q. Did he give any reason?

A. He didn't want the men to eat this hard bread.

Q. Then he didn't give the reason that he had no right to issue four days' rations?

A. No, sir; I think that Lieutenant Newman wrote me that I should have turned it in—what I had on hand—as soon as I got here; they had no way to cook it, and I had to make another issue.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You did not understand that you could have turned in these extra rations when you got them?

A. No, sir; but in fact if I had they would have missed one or two meals, maybe, on account of bringing it in here. I did not know where to come, or anything about it, when we first got here.

Q. Do you not consider it, then, the fault of Lieutenant Newman?

A. Yes, sir; he gave me four days' rations—four days' traveling rations—and enough field rations to carry me through the month of September.

Q. What time did you leave Columbia?

A. One afternoon, and got here the next morning.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How many days were there left in September?

A. None at all. These four days would complete the month, and I understood

from him that these four days' rations would be issued to the regiment, and he thought it would be a long time before we could cook the stuff, and he wanted them to have a little to eat.

Q. As far as he was concerned, the information was all right?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. Did you have any experience in the National Guard before you came here?

A. No, sir; I have been in the volunteers, but not as commissary.

Q. We call the State militia the National Guard.

A. Yes, sir; I have been in that about four years.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 18, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. EDWIN R. TOMPKINS.

Lieut. EDWIN R. TOMPKINS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Lieutenant, will you kindly give us your name and rank?

A. Edwin R. Tompkins.

Q. Your rank?

A. First lieutenant, Second South Carolina.

Q. Are you the regimental quartermaster, or are you simply detailed to act as quartermaster?

A. I am acting quartermaster in the absence of our regular quartermaster.

Q. How long have you occupied that position?

A. Since the 1st of October.

Q. What has been the character of the clothing and camp and garrison equipage and transportation facilities issued to your regiment by the Quartermaster-General of the United States?

A. I can only answer for the clothing that has passed through my hands; but in some parts, especially in the shoes, I do not think they come up to regulations; they are very inferior. I noticed that the smaller numbers are very good, but beyond the eights they are very bad.

Q. As to quality?

A. Yes; these rubber ponchos that they are issuing are utterly worthless.

Q. Do they turn the rain?

A. For a short time, and then that rubber on the one side simply peels off. They are billed at \$1.41. They are charged to the soldiers, but at the same time that doesn't go in his regular allowance. It is just like the leggings, but at the same time they are worthless.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. He can turn them in after they are worn?

A. Yes, sir; the soldier is charged with them, but it comes out of his pay, because at the end he could draw that much over his regular allowance.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Have you made representation as to the quality of these things to your regimental commander?

A. I have not as yet; this is the second lot that I am still issuing.

Q. You have not asked for a board of survey to condemn these ponchos?

A. No, sir; it is very hard to get a board of survey. I have a lot of stuff I want to condemn.

Q. Did you object to drawing these things from the brigade quartermaster, or didn't you know the quality of them until after you had drawn them?

A. We draw them in lots, and they come in original cases, and we receipt for these cases, and they are sent in and we frequently do not see them until it comes time for us to issue them.

Q. Do you know where these trousers and ponchos came from, what depot?

A. No, sir; but we get all our supplies from the depot; it is called the chief quartermaster's depot of the Seventh Army Corps.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. What is his name—Baker?

A. Colonel Pond.

Q. Whom did you draw the ponchos from, Baker or Pond?

A. They were drawn at Columbia through Lieutenant Newman.

By General BEAVER:

Q. They were not distributed until you came here?

A. No, sir; they were distributed there.

Q. Are there any other supplies of which you have knowledge for which you issued orders as acting quartermaster, or which were received by your company, which were inferior in quality?

A. The shoes and the trousers and the ponchos were the main ones. Of course, we didn't expect to have a perfect fit, but at the same time, part of the supplies, specially the underclothes, were bad. We want to issue No. 44 underwear, and some men can not wear that. If they would give us three sizes we could get along. The most of the men in our regiment are small. They are not like the Northern and Western soldiers. Where we draw the supplies through the depot I can get pretty much what I want, but before that we had lots of trouble.

Q. Did you try trading with some of these Hoosiers or Illinois fellows?

A. I spoke to the clerk of the quartermaster's office at the depot and he allowed me to exchange with him.

Q. You could not have that corrected here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you anything else that would be interesting to the Commission?

A. Going back to my company, there is one thing I want to say, sir. I think our company is about the worst company in the whole regiment. When the company was made up the first battalion gave us twenty men each, and, of course, they unloaded all the men that were no good. We have a number of men who have allowed themselves to get sick, and get loathsome diseases, and the men are totally unfit for duty, and since August 4 I know there are four men who have not done one day's duty, except sentinel duty. We applied for discharges, and got turned down, and it is getting so that the men won't stay with them. The papers were all right, but we never heard from them. We have got two men I know who will never be fit for duty.

Q. Syphilis?

A. Yes, sir; and down to the last stages. Another fellow had varicose veins, caused by a severe march.

Q. Are the discharges granted from corps headquarters?

A. No, sir; they have to go through the Adjutant-General's Office.

Q. Have you sent a tracer after them, as the railroad men say?

A. We have about concluded that it would do no good to send a tracer. They would put it in the wastebasket. I have about come to the conclusion that the



only way to get a discharge is to get your Congressman or Senator to apply for it, and I think I shall advise these men to do that.

Q. Do the men want to stay?

A. There is one man I know wants to get out, because he knows he is not fit for duty—the man with the varicose veins.

Q. Have you any objection to giving us the names of these men?

A. Private Ward P. Miles, Company I, Second South Carolina; Private James H. Windham, of the same, and one man that we unloaded on the hospital corps, so I guess he is all right. Those two, I think, are the main ones.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Speaking of this matter, have your men who have gone to the hospital been well cared for?

A. Well, sir, I am not in a position to answer that, but I can only say this: That we have only two surgeons—the chief surgeon and his assistant—and we have had quite a lot of sickness. A number of men go up and they stay there at the regimental hospital.

Q. My question was directed more particularly—I wanted to know whether the men that you send to the division hospitals were well cared for.

A. I have never been there.

Q. You don't know how much use a sick man may be?

A. We are very glad to get rid of them. I have been acting quartermaster since the 1st of October.

Q. Have you made any extra requisition?

A. Yes, sir; I made my requisition through my brigade quartermaster and stopped there. He said, "Your regiment has more tents and better tents than any other regiment in the Seventh Army Corps."

Q. Who is the brigade quartermaster?

A. Capt. A. L. Snyder, of the Fourth Illinois. It is true we have a larger tent, but of a very inferior quality.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. They were furnished by the State, were they not?

A. No, sir; by Government contract.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Do you know what the weight of the duck is to the yard, Lieutenant?

A. No, sir; it is not very heavy, though. I think there is about 40 yards in the tent, but it is very light. It is cotton duck.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Do you have a fly for the tent?

A. We have a fly for the officers' tent. I found five or six flies in the quartermaster's tent, and I sent them to be put on right away. I sent for thirteen tents. They draw every ten days. We have such things as flour that we can not put on the ground, and we have these miserable A tents to put these stores in. I want one wall tent. I don't care if it is an A wall tent.

By General WILSON:

Q. How many men have you with your company?

A. About sixty-nine.

Q. How many tents did you have in the company?

A. I think we have about thirteen. We have six men in most of them. A number of our ovens have been there since the 5th of May, and are worn out, of fair wear. I have applied for others and can not get them. I went up to headquarters and asked for an inspector, and could not get him. The Second Regiment of South Carolina has turned over 100 meals in twenty-four weeks, and I

want to get that condemned. In view of the fact that we are going to move, I have had all that stuff packed. I am going to transport that stuff to Savannah instead of throwing it away. I can not get this board to act.

[Lieut. EDWIN R. TOMPKINS, recalled.]

By General BEAVER:

Q. Lieutenant, how many rations of fresh beef do you issue to your regiment out of the ten?

A. I issue three-fourths fresh meat and one-fourth bacon, or I issue, instead of beef, its equivalent in ham, which the men come to me every day and beg for instead of beef. I try to satisfy the men.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Then you do not draw the seven days' fresh beef out of ten?

A. I draw three-fourths beef and one-fourth bacon.

Q. But when you get ham you do not get beef, do you?

A. No, sir. The men claim they would rather have the ham than the beef, and I exchange.

Q. There are two men who complain because they do not get beef enough.

A. It is because the majority of the regiments want ham.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Is it a fact that fresh beef has not been issued to your regiment more than half a dozen times in a month?

A. No, sir. I suppose I have issued them very nearly half beef.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. That would make fifteen days or more.

A. I suppose it has been twelve days I have issued beef.

By Governor WOODEBURY:

Q. Do you ascertain the wants of each company separately as to their meat, or the wants of the regiment as a whole?

A. The regiment as a whole, sir. Some of the captains came to me and wanted fresh beef, and I went around to the men and asked them, and every man said he wanted ham.

Q. What about A?

A. I have issued the whole regiment the same thing.

Q. Each company an equal amount?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is about twelve days?

A. And the balance in ham, which they requested me to do.

Q. Twenty-one days would be the ration out of the month of beef, would it?

A. Yes, sir. Now, there is also something here about the coffee money which I did not explain when I was in here before. The Government, as you know, requires me to turn in all that I do not expend for liquid coffee. When I got here I was only able to buy coffee in Columbia. I could not get it because we ran right here to Jacksonville.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Weren't you allowed to draw coffee?

A. No, sir; there were three days we were short of sugar and coffee. They only issued one day's money for liquid coffee, and therefore there is about, say, three days' coffee and sugar; they refused to give me that. I only received one day's coffee money.

Q. And only got a half day's ration of coffee at Columbia, and didn't have an opportunity of getting it here?

A. Yes, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Why is it that your sugar does not last you through?

A. I issued them exactly what the Government—I have had some complaint, and they were coming to me about the sugar not holding out, but in Columbia there was no complaint, and down here I heard some complaint about it.

By General BEAVER:

Q. We had a man from the same company—the sergeant said it was short, and the man said it was not.

A. I issue what the Government says, and I can not issue them any more.

Q. We called you back, lieutenant, because we could not understand how it was that anybody could get fresh beef only five or six days in a month.

A. On account of that travel-ration there is a big complaint here. Then I had to issue their field rations; I had to get five days' field rations, which they were not allowed. They were issued their field rations for one month up to the 1st of October; then I had to come up and get them. Then they issued the bacon and kept taking it; I issued bacon one day and beef the next, in order to catch back up.

Q. That will account for all of these complaints they had to make; from this time there will be no complaint?

A. No, sir; none whatever. There is some complaint about the beef because some quartermaster neglected his duty.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 18, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF CAPT. DANIEL O. HERBERT.

By General BEAVER:

Capt. DANIEL O. HERBERT then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

Q. Captain, will you kindly give us your full name and rank?

A. Daniel O. Herbert, captain Company C, Second South Carolina Regiment.

Q. Have you had any difficulty, Captain, in regard to the supplies which were furnished you either by the Commissary or Quartermaster's Department?

A. Well, not any very serious difficulties. When we came here from Columbia we had a week or so of considerable trouble on account of the shortness of rations, but to a large extent I attributed it to the fact that there were issued four days' traveling rations, which were issued as we left Columbia. We came to this place in one night, and we were issued hard-tack and corned beef for four days. That was very unpalatable, and in addition to that hardship we lost our coffee money for those same four days. We were furnished coffee—so much allowed along with the money. We got the liquid coffee on the night we left. After that we neither got coffee nor coffee money, nor anything else for these four days.

Q. Why was that?

A. It was some miscarriage. I made demand after demand for it, but the regimental commissary, Lieutenant Davis, made an explanation something like this: That he could have given the coffee if he had had an opportunity to divide it, but we came straight through to Savannah and arrived early the next morning, and there was no place to buy the liquid coffee. He held the money, and in a day or two some of his superior officers, after he had reported—the brigade or division officers—they demanded of him if he had spent all the coffee money which had been turned over. He said no; he had it on hand. Then they said he could not

spend it. We demanded the money for the men, but they said, "No; you can not do that; you can not pay this money to anyone at all."

Q. Who is "they"—the regimental commander?

A. No, sir; the brigade and division commissary officers.

Q. They got the cash and you didn't get the coffee?

A. We didn't get anything. We were in a great dilemma. I just naturally had to go down in my pocket for the men.

Q. Did you make a requisition for the coffee for the time that had not expired?

A. Yes. They said, "We do not furnish the coffee money for that."

Q. That was pretty rough?

A. Yes; I got very much vexed at that.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Don't you suppose your commissary, with the light he has, would buy the coffee with the money now and take his chances?

A. Yes, sir; he will do it another time.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Wasn't it the fault of your commissary?

A. Well, sir, it does seem so to me. We should have had either the money or liquid coffee. I do not see why he should not have rushed off immediately and bought some coffee, and yet I do not see how he could have known that he was expected to do that. If he did it again, I should say that that was his fault. I said, We do not get the coffee nor the money. They make an iron-clad rule like this: They will accept a voucher from some civilian, and no one else, for so much money for the liquid coffee. Colonel Jones, our regimental commander, took the matter in hand. My men were kicking like steers. Colonel Jones came right along down with the commissary officer of Company C in advance, and before the next ration day came around we had anticipated our next rations considerably; but by watching it very closely, in about two weeks we caught up, and by buying certain other things I got from ten to twelve extra days' supplies for the company.

Q. Can your men use all the rations issued to them?

A. Yes, sir; we get issued all the rations and more, too, if we can, and dispose of some of them and buy in a greater variety. What they do furnish they give us enough of. But I tell you this thing of eating a steady ration of bacon three times a day gets very monotonous to the men.

Q. Are there many days that you issue bacon three times? Take ten days' rations, for example, how many of those are bacon?

A. They have not been issued that way since we have been here. They start out at the beginning of each ten days. They give us one meat ration to start with; then they propose to give us fresh beef.

Q. For how many days?

A. For three days and the other seven in fresh beef, as often as they could get it; if not, in ham; and if not ham, in bacon.

Q. Don't you get any canned salmon?

A. No, sir.

Q. Don't you get some during the week?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether your commissary has made requisition for it?

A. I do not; but when we were in Columbia, before we came here, we got one-half beef and one-half bacon. We got beef that was just killed and brought to the market; but the bacon got pretty monotonous there.

Q. You see, the rule is, it is bacon for breakfast; that will only make nine breakfasts; then beef for dinner and supper; no beef for breakfast, because it won't do to fry very nicely. Do you make use of the stock that comes from it to make soup for the men?



A. My men are not expert at making soup, and they don't very often make soup. There is very little soup used in our regiment.

Q. There is an immense loss in your beef ration if you do not use it in that way. You get everything off the bones?

A. Our beef has not been satisfactory, and our men have thrown away beef issued to them.

Q. How many times has that happened?

A. I do not know that they have actually thrown away beef more than three or four times.

Q. When you speak of throwing it away, did they throw away the entire issue?

A. No; about half of it, or something like it. About a week ago one of my men sent for me to look at the beef. It looked pretty bad. I told him to put it on the wheelbarrow. He said it was unwholesome. I said, "Take it on back to the kitchen."

Q. What time of day was that?

A. That was about half past 10 or 11 o'clock.

Q. Had it been on ice in the meantime, or had it just been received from the regimental commissary?

A. It had just been received from the commissary, half an hour before that time, and off the ice probably two or three hours. It has to be taken from the refrigerator cars several miles from where we are.

Q. Do you know what time the regimental commissary issues his beef to the companies?

A. He issues it about 10 o'clock—from 10 to 10.30.

Q. How long had this beef been issued to your company?

A. Just a few moments, sir; not over half an hour. That is the trouble about making two rations out of the beef. It has to be cooked immediately, and then they have it reheated for supper.

Q. Well, Captain, don't you know that the commissary issues his beef at 7 o'clock in the morning and that the ration just received was spoiled because your commissary-sergeant didn't get there in time to get it? That is what the commissary said.

A. If he issues anything at 7 o'clock in the morning, it is news to me.

Q. He draws it; then has to haul it a mile and a half. He expects the commissary-sergeants to be there at 7?

A. That may possibly be. No doubt, if he says so, it is correct, and he will have it there, approximately. Unless he issues it before he goes out to breakfast, and he doesn't issue it before breakfast, because we take breakfast together at 7 o'clock; but it would make, as far as I can see, very little difference whether my quarter-master-sergeant and my cook go to his tent and take the beef from his tent to my tent or their tent—whether it stays at one place or the other.

Q. You have ice to keep it on?

A. No, sir; we have no ice. There is no ice in the regiment for that purpose.

Q. They issue 650 pounds every day?

A. They give us a little ice for the drinking water.

Q. You don't use it for the beef?

A. No, sir; we have no place to put beef. We might buy a refrigerator.

Q. Do you know whether or not any other companies in your regiment use their ice for preserving their beef?

A. Not that I have ever heard of. They all have their barrels ready, and as soon as they get the ice they put it in. The sulphur water is very strong and the men don't like it with the ice in it. That is about how the meat matter runs. Outside of the meat, there is the matter of beans. They have issued us beans for the last few days. We don't like them at all.

Q. Do you know whether your commissary elects to take rice instead of beans?

A. I don't know how that is—whether the commissary has rice instead of beans.

Q. That is the alternative of the ration—either so many beans or so much rice?

A. Yes; rice or potatoes and one or two other things. I do not understand that our commissary took beans. We discarded them in Columbia. They made the men sick. That matter of beans is comparatively a small one.

Q. It is a matter of consequence if you can not use them.

A. No doubt about that. We can exchange the beans for something else, by losing a portion of the ration. The Government does not issue grits—hominy—and we can not get along without that.

Q. Don't they have any hominy in the commissary depot here?

A. I have not seen any here at all. We have plenty of it, but we buy it.

By General DODGE:

Q. Don't they issue it to you?

A. No, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Have you any complaints as to other parts of the ration?

A. No, sir.

Q. What has been the character of the clothing issued to your men?

A. The first issue of clothing that we got was in June. The trousers were very inferior; the others were very cheap, but I think most of the other supplies are very good.

Q. Is the quality of it improving?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose you know, as the most of us do, that the cloth was not made when this war broke out?

A. Yes; I realize that.

Q. The inferior quality of the clothing, no doubt, was due to that?

A. No question about that. My men—a good many of them—have been in the militia service, and they have been accustomed to wear the goods issued to them in the militia service. The uniform was known as the private's uniform in the Regular Army, and they were led to compare these goods with the quality of the goods issued to the militia. In our State, we had the quartermaster of the army inspect everything that was issued to the men for their uniforms, and we got the standard. Of course the difficulty was to get that quality of goods in sufficient quantity to clothe the 200,000 men that were called into service. We had a great deal of trouble in getting the proper sizes, but I don't know where the trouble lay about that.

Q. What is the size of your men?

A. Our men seemed to be rather smaller than the garments issued.

Q. Does that difficulty continue or can you exchange?

A. I think it is improving all along that line.

Q. As a general thing, the ills from which you suffer are gradually being eliminated and improved?

A. I think so; yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. The beef was not satisfactory and the beans were not satisfactory. Will you kindly tell us what the men of your company had to eat for breakfast?

A. Well, sir, they had hominy and bacon and some little ham and potatoes, and bread and coffee.

Q. May I ask what they had for dinner?

A. Well, it was a repetition of the same thing, except that I think they had beef or ham.

Q. Did you see the dinner yourself?

A. No, sir; I was in town, and when I got back the meal was over.

Q. What did they have for supper?

A. I didn't see the supper.

Q. Do you generally inspect the meals of the company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did it occur yesterday?

A. Yesterday I think I saw all of them. I generally, either myself or one of my lieutenants, see each meal. We do not charge our memories with the articles that they eat.

Q. Captains ought to do that; that is what they are there for.

A. We do not charge our minds exactly with the bill of fare, but we see that it is properly cooked and that there is plenty.

Q. That hominy—was it a purchase or did you draw it?

A. A portion of it was probably obtained in exchange for potatoes.

Q. Do you get any onions?

A. Yes; onions and potatoes. Our men are learning to cook the onions.

Q. They do not make soups, I understand?

A. No, not often; they don't make a success of them.

Q. What kind of sugar do you get?

A. The sugar is very good.

Q. Is it a sort of a coffee sugar or a little brown?

A. It is not granulated, but I expect a sort of brown sugar would be the better description of it. It is not granulated sugar. The first week we ran out of everything. We had to buy everything.

Q. That was due to the fact that you had overdrawn that travel ration?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you able to make any saving in your rations to buy outside things; to any extent?

A. Well, we have more potatoes than the men actually eat.

Q. Where do you get your bread?

A. We have been getting about half of it from the regimental baker and one-half from the city here in exchange for flour.

Q. Are you able to make any saving on flour at all?

A. No, sir; not so as to get anything for bread.

Q. Any canned fruits, milk, or anything like that?

A. No, sir; we have more potatoes than we can dispose of; more than anything else. My men do not appreciate Irish potatoes properly.

Q. Do you get plenty of rice?

A. The rice ration is a very small one, but it might do very well for one meal a day perhaps. I don't know; I never measured it exactly. I don't know whether it would make ten full meals for the company or not; I don't think it would. The ration, on a basis of twenty men, gives us eight pounds of rice for ten days. The only other trouble we have had was the matter of tentage. That was figured on a basis of six men to a tent; sometimes we have had seven.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How are you now?

A. Same thing now, except that more of them now are in the hospital, and two or three more are on furloughs than when I came here.

Q. So that you are not crowded now?

A. No; on account of having more sickness.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How many men have you in the hospital?

A. Six men in the hospital.

Q. That gives you one extra tent, then?

A. Yes, sir.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 18, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM P. McEWAN.**

WILLIAM P. McEWAN, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows :

By General BEAVER :

Q. What position did you have in the company?

A. Quartermasters sergeant.

Q. Are you acting commissary for the company?

A. I have charge of all the drawing of supplies for the regiment.

Q. What is the character of your supplies in general?

A. What articles do we draw from?

Q. What is the quality of them?

A. Very good, sir, the kind we get; there is plenty of it.

Q. Is there anything you get that you do not want for which you can exchange it for something that you do want that is included in the ration?

A. Well, now, we get these white beans. We got them while waiting in Columbia. They stopped issuing them then and gave us rice. They finally made the rice and beans run together. Some of our men are sick and some off on furlough, and all that has to be deducted out of the rations. On one occasion we got 53 pounds of white beans and 35 pounds of rice for 80 men for ten days. The men did not care for beans and they did not like them.

Q. Do you make bean soup out of them?

A. We gave them a nice soup, but they would not have it. Thirty-five pounds of rice is not enough, especially if you draw some days ahead and have it deducted out of the next rations. I have one ration list here that happens to be in my pocket.

Q. They don't issue you rice in lieu of your beans?

A. No, sir; not altogether. They did before they started to issue beans again. Not since the 10th of October; it runs until the 20th. We got, then, 134 pounds of bacon. We alternate one day, getting ham the next and beef the next day. If there is not ham or beef there we get bacon. We get plenty of flour—800 pounds.

Q. How is that flour used, in the regimental bakery?

A. No, sir; I take part of it here in town and swap part of it for bread.

Q. What kind of a deal do you get from your baker when you take it in your regimental bakery? How much bread do you get?

A. I get 100 loaves of bread for 100 pounds of flour.

Q. If you trade down town?

A. No, sir; we get 90; you see we furnish sugar and salt.

Q. Do you weigh the bread that you get here?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know whether you get a pound of bread for a pound of flour or not?

A. It is the same thing, I guess.

Q. As a matter of fact a pound of flour will make a pound and a third?

Colonel SEXTON. Eighteen ounces make about 24.

A. We get 53 pounds of beans, 35 pounds of rice and onions; we get these every five days.

Q. Your only vegetables are issued every five days?

A. Yes; and 800 pounds of flour, 105 pounds of sugar, salt, candles; we get 10 or 11 pounds of candles.

Q. Do you get any vinegar?

A. Can get it if we want it. We can go over to the commissary and get what we want. We do not draw it in lots, in greater quantity, because we have no place to keep it.



Q. You have no complaint, and your men do not complain of the rations you get, but you would prefer to have rice altogether than beans?

A. Yes.

Q. You would rather have hominy than beans, wouldn't you?

A. Yes; we get a surplus of potatoes and we get hominy for it.

Q. Have you ever told your regimental commissary that you would rather have beans?

A. At Columbus we complained, and they quit issuing them. This is the first time they have issued them since we have been here.

Q. Have you made your complaint on that this time to your regimental commissary?

A. No, sir; I can not say we have.

Q. Suppose you say, "We don't like beans," don't you suppose he would get you rice or hominy?

A. I am not able to say.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do they eat the beans when you cook them?

A. A few of them.

Q. It would be worth suggesting to your regimental commissary that he had better draw rice instead of beans?

A. I suppose so, sir.

Q. Is there anything else that you know of, Sergeant, that your men complained of?

A. You mean in the line of—

Q. Of their supplies, either in the commissary or in the quartermaster's department, for tentage or clothing?

A. There is some complaint about clothes. They can not get the size. In the last two days we have been drawing clothes, and some of them could get a fit in the pants and others could not.

Q. Have you a company tailor?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you a man in your company you could make a tailor out of?

A. No, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. The quartermaster said he had made arrangements to exchange clothing?

A. For those that didn't get exactly what they wanted; he ordered each quartermaster to find out what was wanted and to hand it to him. They are very nice in the quartermaster's department about letting us have things.

Q. How are your shoes?

A. The first lot were the best shoes we had. They are very large. I don't like Government shoes; I don't wear them.

Q. Are the shoes that you get too large for your men as a general thing?

A. Some of them have fits and some have not.

Q. Can your regimental quartermaster make the same arrangements about shoes that he does about pantaloons, do you know?

A. About swapping?

Q. Yes.

A. I suppose so; they try here to please the men. You can not complain and say you can make really a kick about it.

Q. How many men do you have in camp?

A. In some tents there are five, three, and two; some of them six. Some of the men are off; some are on detached service in the Third Division hospital.

Q. How many men will one of your tents hold? I understand they are the A wall?

A. Well, the wall is, I guess, about that high [indicating].

Q. And now you have anywhere from two to five in them?

A. Yes, sir; there is four in my camp.

Q. Altogether, then, you are getting along pretty fairly?

A. Yes, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. What is the cause of the sickness in the camp?

A. Well, I think it is the change of water, sir.

Q. You think the water makes a man sick?

A. Yes, sir; I know there is a great deal of suffering from bowel complaint.

Q. Do you know how much ice your company gets each day?

A. I can not tell every day, sir; the quantity might not weigh out exactly; we usually get 40 or 50 pounds for one company.

Q. For each company?

A. And one company has to do without it.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What do you use the ice for?

A. For cooling the water.

Q. Any of it to keep the meat cool?

A. No, sir; the bacon is about the only kind we have on hand.

Q. I had reference to your fresh meat?

A. We cook it up.

Q. What time do you draw your meat in the morning?

A. Sometimes seven, sometimes half-past seven or eight.

By General WILSON:

Q. As an enlisted man in the volunteer service, now, for six months, what has occurred about which you could write home and complain of?

A. On my part?

Q. You, yourself, individually?

A. I do not know as I have any kick coming. There is only one kick that I have coming. I want to go to Cuba or to be mustered out. I am losing money every day.

Q. What were you doing?

A. Railroad work.

By General DODGE:

Q. What have you done on a railroad?

A. A little of everything.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 18, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF J. C. MOONEY.

J. C. MOONEY, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By Governor BEAVER:

Q. Sergeant, will you kindly give us your name?

A. J. C. Mooney, second sergeant, Company A, Second South Carolina.

Q. Have you anything to do with the issuing of the commissary or quartermaster's stores?

A. No, sir.

Q. How is your company served in that respect? As to your rations, for instance, do you get enough to eat?

A. No, sir; there is about one week in the month that we do not get enough.

Q. What is the cause of that? Do you know?

A. No, sir; they claim that we do get it.

Q. Don't you get the same amount every week or every ten days?

A. I don't know how that is; but I suppose there is fully one week that we run short.

Q. Is that toward the fag-end of the ten days that you draw for?

A. I suppose it is, sir.

Q. You draw about three times a month?

A. I think so. I am not familiar with that department at all.

Q. What do you run short of?

A. We get everything pretty much but the meat and sugar.

Q. How is your meat issued? Do you get your fresh meat on daily rations?

A. For the last three or four days we have been getting the fresh meat every day; but when we first came down I suppose we got it every four days.

Q. What is the quality of the meat?

A. With one exception, it has been all right; one day it was a little rank.

Q. The whole of it, or just the edges?

A. I think the whole meat was rotten.

Q. Do you know what time your sergeant drew it that day?

A. They drew it about 8 o'clock; I do not know the exact time.

Q. Was this meat examined before, or was it discovered after it was cooked?

A. Before it was cooked.

Q. Do you know what time of day it was examined?

A. No, sir; I do not; but in the morning some time.

By General WILSON:

Q. You were born in South Carolina?

A. Yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How much are you short on your sugar rations?

A. I suppose it is about a week short in a month.

Q. You would have been out of sugar about two days when you draw ten days rations; at the end of eight days your sugar would be gone?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether that is true in the other companies of your regiment?

A. I think it is, sir.

Q. Do you get the full amount of your sugar rations?

Q. I think so, sir.

Q. Are you short of coffee?

A. No, sir; the coffee lasts all right.

Q. Do you use considerable of this sugar on your hominy?

A. No, sir, in nothing but the coffee.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Don't you have something else that you use sugar in—lemonade?

A. No, sir. I believe that they do use a little sugar in making the loaf bread.

Q. When the flour is taken to the regimental bakery, you furnish enough sugar to meet the requirements of the baker?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you short of anything else that you know of?

A. No, sir; I don't think so. We would like to have different meat. Usually for breakfast they give us a little rice, coffee, or fried bacon, or something like that. For dinner, say, we have the beef and potatoes, and for supper the fried bacon.

Q. Do you know how much bacon is issued to you for the ten days?

A. No, sir; I do not. Everything has been bacon since we have been here.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What meat would you like?

A. Something else. In a hot climate so much grease does not agree with men at all.

Q. Do you know what the regulations in regard to the meat rations are?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well, the regulations say that you get three days of bacon, one of canned salmon, and seven of beef, the salmon taking the place of one bacon.

A. Well, it has been almost all bacon since we came here.

Q. The intention is that you should have bacon only for breakfast, and that you should have fresh beef for every other meal the whole month through.

A. I suppose we have been here a little over a month, and we have had fresh beef only a half a dozen times.

Q. Who is the quartermaster-sergeant?

A. S. C. King.

By General WILSON:

Q. Have you spoken to the captain about it at all?

A. Yes, sir. He is supposed to have gotten it every time the regiment got it.

Q. Is there anything else that your men are short on?

A. We have been short on clothes and shoes, very; we have not been able to get the proper size shoe.

Q. Can you get them exchanged?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you tried?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The quartermaster-sergeant says he has arranged that now so that you can exchange them?

A. It may be since day before yesterday; but then we could not get them at all.

Q. The quartermaster said that he had the arrangement made now that the exchange could be made both as to clothing and to shoes. How many men have you now in a tent?

A. I suppose they would average about five; some we have six in. If we had all in the camp, we would have six in a tent.

Q. That is the regulation allowance is it?

A. Yes. The only men we have on detached service—

General WILSON. Are at the division hospital.

Q. Have you been on sick report since you have been in the regiment—been to the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Sick in quarters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Get proper attention?

A. I suppose so.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How large is the sick list?

A. We lost nineteen men from the regiment. The strength of the regiment for duty was 420, and this morning it was 401.

Q. Were these men sick in quarters, or were they sick in hospital?

A. Both.



JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 18, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF EDWIN JAMES BROWDIE.**

EDWIN JAMES BROWDIE, having no objection to being sworn was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you please state your name and company and regiment?

A. Yes, sir; Edwin James Browdie.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Your company and regiment?

A. Company A, sir; Second South Carolina.

By Governor BEAVER:

Q. How long have you been in camp here, Browdie?

A. A month come Friday since we arrived here.

Q. Had you been in the military service before you came to this camp?

A. Yes, sir; I have been in the service since the 5th of May.

Q. Where were you before you came to this camp?

A. Columbia.

Q. Columbia, S. C.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In camp there?

A. In camp there.

Q. Have you been sick at all since you enlisted?

A. I have been sick at Columbia, and I have not been well here.

Q. What is the trouble?

A. It might be the change of water. I have not been under the doctor.

Q. Have you had enough to eat?

A. I have had enough to eat.

Q. What is the quality of what you get to eat—is it good or otherwise?

A. There is only one thing—the meat has been tainted.

Q. How often?

A. On two occasions, sir.

Q. Was it cooked?

A. No, sir.

Q. It was thrown aside before it was cooked?

A. I do not know what was done with it, but I know that I never partook of it.

Q. Then you discovered that it was tainted after it was cooked?

A. No, sir; before that.

Q. Did you hear that it was tainted or did you see it?

A. I saw it.

Q. What time in the morning was it?

A. I could not tell you exactly. When it came from the commissary.

Q. When did it come from the commissary?

A. Sometime between 8 and 9.

Q. With that exception has there been anything wrong with your rations that you have had?

A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. You have plenty of what you get; enough to satisfy the wants of the men?

A. Speaking for myself individually, I have enough.

Q. Where could your ration be improved, according to your notion of it?

A. Well, by getting more fresh meat, sir.

Q. How often do you get fresh meat?

A. I have not taken any account of it.

Q. Taking ten days together, do you get seven in fresh meat?

A. No, sir; we get a lot of hog meat.

Q. Do you get more hog meat than beef?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you get any canned salmon for Friday's meal?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you ever get any salmon?

A. I have never had any yet.

Q. What do you have Friday?

A. The usual hog meat, sir.

Q. Are you an Englishman?

A. Yes, sir; I am an Englishman.

Q. Is your food well cooked?

A. Yes, sir; according to camp life. Of course you have to allow a little for camp life. We can not expect to have it down here as if we were in a house.

Q. Were you ever in the English army?

A. No, sir.

Q. Never saw military service before you enlisted?

A. I never was in the service before. I have been in the transport line. I have been all over the world. I have seen life as a sailor.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You have coffee and sugar every day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Plenty of both?

A. Plenty of both, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Good clothing, have you?

A. Yes, sir; we have good clothing. There are defects in the clothing.

Q. As to quality?

A. As to quality.

Q. Have you anything individually to complain of so far as your food and your raiment go?

A. Well, the trousers, I think, are very poor material, sir. They don't last more than a month.

Q. That will be bettered the next time you get trousers.

A. I could not expect anything better in this campaign, sir.

Q. There was not the material in this country, and the fact is, they were making the trousers now out of wool that was not shorn when the President's proclamation was issued.

A. Of course it was a great undertaking and you can not expect the best of quality in a month.

Q. Is there anything else that you know of that we ought to know that would improve the condition of the enlisted man?

A. Yes, sir; give them plenty of good beef.

Q. That is all provided for and they prefer to issue it. There is some mistake somewhere in your regiment. What sort of canvas have you?

A. The canvas is a very inferior quality.

Q. No. 12-ounce duck?

A. No, sir; it is slazy.

Q. How are the camp grounds?

A. Of course, people make a complaint about it—but we could have better canvas.

Q. Is your camp ground swampy?

A. It is all swampy in Florida.

Q. Is your ground dry?

A. Well, sir, it is like a puddle after a storm.

Q. Until when?

A. Until the sun comes out.

Q. Does it dry up?

A. Well, in forty-eight hours. Of course there is always a vapor coming out, which has a tendency to make health bad.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. NOBLE H. CREAGER.

Maj. NOBLE H. CREAGER, then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you please give your full name and rank and the arm of the service in which you are engaged and where stationed?

A. Noble H. Creager, major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers; I am stationed at Jacksonville as depot quartermaster of the Seventh Army Corps.

Q. How long have you been quartermaster?

A. Since the 10th of June.

Q. Is that about the time of the starting of the camp here?

A. Yes, sir; about.

Q. Then you have been in continuous charge of the quartermaster's depot?

A. I have been.

Q. Were you able to supply the troops that came here, from your depot, with all the needed quartermaster's supplies?

A. We have never heard of any complaints of any serious character. Sometimes we would get goods in before the invoice arrived and ship them out to troops immediately.

Q. Have you been able to supply clothing as the requisitions for it came into your depot?

A. The most trouble we have had would sometimes be in regard to the size, but usually the men would get about what they wanted. There was no serious complaint of that character.

Q. How is your depot supplied at present?

A. With a full stock of most everything required.

Q. For how many men?

A. I suppose about 15,000.

Q. How were you able to supply tentage for the men as they came in? Did any of them go for a considerable time without tents?

A. No, sir; not that came to my knowledge.

Q. How were you supplied with land transportation for the regiments?

A. We have sufficient for the present demand.

Q. How soon was that supplied to you after the corps was organized?

A. Well, we had some all along, but most of it I suppose we have had a couple of months. I can not fix exactly the date. There was no suffering on that point.

Q. Are the wagons of the regulation army pattern, or were they purchased from manufacturers as they could be secured?

A. They are mostly Milburn wagons; some are Studebaker.

Q. They were built for the Army, were they?

A. I believe so, sir.

Q. And fulfill army requirements and regulations, do they?

A. As far as I know, they do.

Q. Were you in the service before you assumed the duties of quartermaster?

A. I was in the service during the late unpleasantness two years and ten months. I was not in the Regular Army.

Q. What had been the quality of the clothing and tents furnished, Major?

A. Well, the first clothing there was a good deal of complaint about, as to quality. Now it is very good.

Q. You know the army standard of kersey and material for blouses and shirts, do you?

A. I can not say that I do, for this is a new thing for me in the Quartermaster's Department; but I can judge of the quality of goods.

Q. What is the difficulty as to the quality? Was it lighter than the standard?

A. Most of the complaint I heard was in regard to some pants—that they would not stand rough usage.

Q. How about the blouses?

A. I have not heard much complaint about them.

Q. How was it as to color?

A. I have heard no complaint of that kind. They might be made to the depot quartermaster and not come to me.

Q. So far as you know, there has been no serious complaint as to a lack of quantity or quality of the goods, except as to the trousers, which were slazy, as we term it?

A. Yes, sir; some came here with clothes that had a tendency to change color, as we saw the other day.

Q. They were not a good indigo blue?

A. No.

Q. Have you had any knowledge as to how quartermasters were compelled to purchase clothing?

A. No.

Q. You made no purchase yourself?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is the condition of your wagon trains now? I suppose you have not had much time to look after that.

A. I am disbursing officer of the corps and purchasing agent, and my time is so taken up that I do not see much of the trains. They are in a fair condition as far as my observation goes.

Q. Do you use mules exclusively?

A. Yes, sir; for wagons.

\* By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do you mean to say that at the beginning you were able to supply all the requisitions for tents that were made upon you?

A. I think so.

Q. It has been testified to that on 1st of June, in fact for nearly the whole month, there were not tents here that could be obtained for the troops, although they had not suffered any. Now, just try and see whether any requisitions were made upon you for tentage during the month of June that you were not able to supply.

A. Well, I came here on the 10th of June and most of that was done by the chief quartermaster during June. We had tents shipped from Baltimore during the middle of June. They came without invoices, and it was hard to tell what the contents of the cases were, but we never waited, but issued them out the same day they came in.

Q. That was in June?

A. I think the latter part of June.



By General WILSON:

Q. The character of the goods you have given; not about the sizes. It is complained that the larger sizes were delivered, but not the smaller sizes.

A. The requisition came in with the sizes marked and we delivered them according to the mark. They frequently came back and were exchanged for smaller sizes.

Q. Has your depot been able to furnish the sizes to the men as they were demanded?

A. There has been some trouble in regard to that. Now, at the present time, we are getting in a lot of leggings, and we have twos and threes, and most of the Southern men want ones and twos, and we run out.

Q. How about getting it exchanged at the quartermaster's?

A. I have heard very little complaint about that. My instructions are to store-keepers, if they don't suit, to exchange it; and they don't have to come to me at all, but go to the storehouse direct and exchange.

Q. Then do I understand that you supplied the proper sizes if they were asked for?

A. I think so: they came back sometimes to say the size was wrong, that is all.

Q. How about the shoes?

A. We have plenty of shoes on hand, and have no complaint. It is the same thing in regard to the sizes—they exchange them often.

Q. How about the wear of the shoes?

A. I have heard no complaints.

Q. When these trousers have proven to be of poor quality, the requisition is, of course, filled, but has any effort been made to duplicate this clothing to the men?

A. No, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. What organization did you belong to before you were assigned to this position?

A. None, sir. I was appointed on the 30th of May and reported on the 8th of June and detailed on the 10th of June as depot quartermaster.

Q. By whom?

A. General Lee.

Q. From what State were you appointed?

A. From Maryland—Baltimore.

Q. You were in the Regular Army?

A. No, sir; I was in the service during the late war.

By General DODGE:

Q. Have you made any contract for supplies since you have been here?

A. Only in regard to emergency purchases.

Q. What authority do you get for the purchases?

A. From the chief quartermaster and corps commander.

Q. Have you generally had authority to purchase anything you want?

A. Yes, sir; on nearly every occasion.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know whether for any length of time hospital tents have been wanting and could not be supplied as they were wanted?

A. No; I think not. Some time ago a good many regiments were coming in here, but they were issued out within an hour or two after they came in.

Q. How long was the interval between the requisition and the issue of the tents?

A. I don't know on that particular occasion if any requisition was made at all. He notified the surgeon to see about it.

Q. How long a time did it take on the part of the surgeon before the requisition was filled by you?

A. I don't know ; I would not know about that.

Q. Do you know whether there was a shortage at any time ?

A. There might have been, but not to my knowledge. There is a difference between a depot quartermaster and the depot quartermaster of a corps. He acts under the chief quartermaster.

Q. But the commands or requisitions come to you through the chief quartermaster ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But the difference in time between the coming to you and the issuance of the goods, was that excessive?

A. It was three or four hours.

Q. At any time, after a demand was made for hospital tents, was there a delay during which the request could not be complied with?

A. I don't know as I could answer that question, but among all the goods ordered there was no delay.

Q. What I want to find out is—after you received notification that the tents were wanted, what was the extreme limit of time in which you kept them waiting for tents?

A. I don't think any man came to me at all. It was a matter solely between the chief surgeon and chief quartermaster. He would simply give the chief quartermaster a memorandum and they would be sent down without a requisition.

Q. Do you know what time elapses between the requisition and delivery of the tents?

A. I can not tell you.

By General WILSON:

Q. Was your depot quartermaster of the Seventh Army Corps or depot quartermaster down at Jacksonville?

A. Of the Seventh Army Corps.

Q. Who is depot quartermaster now?

A. They have none. I do all the duties.

Q. Since you have been in charge has there been any direct lack of material of the quartermaster's department which has not been supplied, which has been due to a lack of attention or neglect on the part of anyone in any way?

A. Not that I know of. Of course, what occurs in the chief quartermaster's office would not come to my knowledge, but I have always found him very prompt.

Q. Colonel Bond is away now?

A. Yes, sir. In the early stages Major Von Schraeder was quartermaster.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF COL. JAMES R. CAMPBELL.

Col. JAMES R. CAMPBELL then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name, rank, and the brigade and corps with which you serve, and when you entered the service?

A. James R. Campbell, colonel of the Ninth Illinois Infantry, Illinois Volunteers; mustered into the service on the 11th day of July; now in the First Division, Second Brigade, but formerly it was in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. This is just recently—within the last few days.

Q. When did you join the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville?

A. I could not give the exact date, but about the 10th of August, I think.

Q. From what point did you come?

A. Springfield, Ill.

Q. Were you encamped at Springfield?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what length of time?

A. From the 29th of July, I think, to the 5th or 6th of August.

Q. That was a State camp?

A. Yes, sir; Camp Tanner.

Q. To what extent were you supplied with quartermaster and ordnance stores before you left the State camp?

A. Well, we were supplied with quartermaster stores before we left our camp, with the exception of a few small articles. We received our colors after we came here, and probably our beds.

Q. Your clothing, tents, and camp and garrison equipage had been issued to you before you came here?

A. Yes, sir. These other supplies were on the road to Springfield, and were re-shipped here.

Q. What was the quality of the clothing and tentage, specially that which was furnished to you first, Colonel?

A. We have the same tentage we had then. Our tentage is not as heavy as I think some of the other tentage is that I have recently seen issued.

Q. I think the regular Government weight is 12 ounces.

A. Well, ours is 12 ounces. The clothing—the first issue—was very good. Our quartermaster will understand better about it than I do, and he will be here.

Q. Did you experience any difficulty in receiving the supplies of different sorts for which you made requisition, either at Springfield or here?

A. No, sir. We were furnished very promptly, I think, with what we wanted.

Q. How is your command armed?

A. We have the Springfield rifle.

Q. Forty-five caliber breechloader?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they in good condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of cartridges are you supplied with—black or smokeless?

A. They are black powder.

Q. To what extent have you given attention to target practice?

A. We have given that a great deal of attention. We have schools of instruction in our company streets. We hold the record with the army corps not only in target, but in Spanish drill practice. We would like to have the Krag-Jørgensen gun.

Q. Have your men become familiar with the use of the Springfield rifle?

A. Oh, yes, sir. Our regiment, I might say, is from southern Illinois, and it is a timbered country, and about two-thirds of the district in which the regiment was raised is timbered, and our young men are very familiar with the use of firearms.

Q. Had you been in the military service before you were mustered into service?

A. No, sir.

Q. What official position did you occupy at the time you were mustered into the service?

A. Member of Congress.

Q. What has been the character, as to quantity and quality, of the food or rations furnished to you by the commissary department?



A. Well, it has been very good. We have had no complaints, with the exception of when we first came here. My commissary officer was a lieutenant and had been employed at East St. Louis; he is a nephew of our governor; he has been employed as meat inspector at East St. Louis, and I selected him for this position on account of his experience. We had some rather serious complaints from some of our companies about the quality and condition of the fresh meat furnished to us. The commissary officer for the regiment, Lieutenant Nash, informed me when these complaints would come to me that the meat was good when it left the car, and went on to explain to me that it was just such meat as was exported to foreign countries by those firms; and, of course, you could judge that the weather was very warm, and the meat, in some instances, would spoil from the time it was taken out of the car until it was cooked by the companies.

Q. Is that the tendency in a Tropical climate when it is transported any distance from the car to the regiment?

A. I can not say, sir, not having had the experience in the Tropical countries.

Q. In case of meat becoming tainted before it was used, could you have it exchanged for good?

A. Well, I don't think we ever did. I am not sure about that; I don't think we did. We had a board of survey on two or three issues of those companies. They reported it bad, and I am not certain, without consulting the commissary officer, whether they exchanged it or not. As soon as these complaints became persistent from a few of the companies, we made arrangements by which we drew salt meat—such a proportion of ham and such a proportion of bacon—and we have used that kind of meat for the past two months, or something like that, and it has given entire satisfaction. I hear of no complaint.

Q. At the time of the difficulties about the issue of fresh meat, did it relate to the entire regiment or to some of the companies?

A. Some of the companies; except, I think, one morning the complaint was general.

Q. Whatever difficulties existed, you settled by arrangement with your quartermaster with the commissary department?

A. Yes, sir. It was all satisfactorily arranged. The boys have ham and ham gravy and bacon, and we have salmon issued to us and the boys are very fond of it.

Q. Is the ration issued to you sufficient in quantity?

A. I was talking to the first sergeant of Company A, who has had 14 men return recently from a furlough, and after they had drawn the last ten days' rations they had not quite sufficient. They will make a requisition to-day and get the additional rations wanted. I think he said they had enough coffee. We have had no complaint.

Q. What is the character of the water supply furnished to your regiment?

A. First-class. We have a hydrant or faucet at each company street or kitchen, and we have a bathroom for each battalion, a spray bath; and each battalion has a bath for the officers, and we have one for the regimental officers, a tub and spray bath; and we have a line of pipe that runs a long ways along our headquarters street that furnishes that—that has a faucet for each battalion mess.

Q. Do you attribute the unhealthfulness of the camp—that is, the sickness that prevails now—to a defect in the water supply or the location of the camp, or is it such as is incidental to the breaking in of green men?

A. No; I have thought this matter over very carefully, and these boys are from my own Congressional district and their parents are all friends of mine, and I have looked after them very carefully and I think the greatest cause in our regiment has been from drilling in the dews of the morning, and that was our own mistake. When we came here we were a new regiment, and our lieutenant-colonel, Swift, was a Regular Army man and a fine officer, and we were all very



anxious to have our regiment proficient in drills, and we got a special order to permit us to drill in the morning.

Q. Before breakfast?

A. No, sir; two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon, but our men commenced to get sick and we finally got this order annulled, and I feel that we made a grievous mistake in drilling our men in the morning.

Q. What was the largest percentage of sick you had at one time?

A. I could not say. We did not have a large number, however. I am not sure, but I think the most we ever had at the hospital at once was about 70 out of a full regiment. Our physicians have been very good. Some of the men have been given sick furloughs, and men who were in the hospital have all returned feeling well.

Q. How do your men feel about remaining in the service?

A. At one time two regiments from our brigade were notified that they were going to be mustered out, and of course there was a feeling of unrest in our regiment and quite a percentage of our regiment were in favor of going home, but at this time I don't think 5 per cent of our men, if you would ask them, would go home. But at the time I speak of they were commencing to get sick, and you could go all through the regiment and the men were not feeling well.

Q. Then, on the whole, I take it, Colonel, you regard your regiment as having had all the necessary supplies?

A. Yes, sir. I really was astonished at Springfield to see how quick we were able to get everything we made requisitions for.

Q. If you have any suggestions to make to the commission as to an improvement in any direction, we will be very glad to know it. You see how broad our scope is, and we would like to get anything legitimate to that. We would be glad to have you suggest anything.

A. We inspected our guns this last week and we found they were in very fine condition; that our troops were thoroughly qualified to take care of them, and I think now if the commission would use its influence and get new guns it would make our boys more ambitious and good soldiers.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You think you ought to have that because you have the record of the corps?

A. Yes, sir. Our lieutenant-colonel was a fine pistol shot; he was an instructor at Leavenworth. One of our men came to me and he said, "I think I have done more for our company than any other man in it, and I am not receiving the credit I think is due me." I said, "Now see what Colonel Swift is doing. I invited him to offer his services to the regiment. I knew he would do all the work and I would get all the credit for it, and that is the position you are occupying; your captain is getting all the credit and you are doing the work."

Q. What effect did the liberal granting of furloughs have on your men?

A. It had a very desirable end, for this reason, that when all of these articles published by the newspapers were spread over the country it made the people at home very solicitous about the condition of the boys in the service, and I think they wrote a great many letters to the boys. I received a good many letters from men all over the country, wanting me to have their sons discharged as soon as I received their letter. I went to Colonel Douglas and advised that ten out of each company be furloughed, but he didn't seem to think much of it. I told him that it was the best thing to do, for the people could see them and talk to them about what they had to do and how they were clothed and how they were taken care of and I felt they would come back satisfied with themselves and they would all feel it all over the district; so an order was issued and we furloughed a little more than 10 per cent; we squeezed it a little, I think perhaps 12 or 14 per cent, and they have all returned, and the people at home were satisfied and pleased. They had

a good many reunions and fairs while at home, and they had an opportunity of seeing all the people and their parents. I know in one instance I received a letter from one of our leading farmers, and he said he would be very glad to have his son discharged, and I wrote him a very nice letter, and was very particular to send his son home, to see what effect it would have. I gave him fifteen days' furlough, and he returned in ten days, and he said, "When I got home and saw father and all the folks, and they saw I was looking well, and I told them about the facts of the camp, I could not stay the fifteen days—I wanted to come back to the boys."

By General BEAVER:

Q. I would suggest an indorsement from your brigade and corps commanders in regard to your being issued the Kräg-Jorgensen gun.

A. We have that.

Q. It would stimulate the entire corps, and the influence they would have upon the others would be good.

A. The first time we went to the range we took a good deal of pains with our boys. We took the marksmanship away from the whole corps.

By General DODGE:

Q. Don't you understand that the Kräg-Jorgensen is being issued to the troops going to Cuba as fast as possible?

A. Since I have got to be a colonel I can't correspond with the War Department as well as I could before. I understand now that they have a rule or understanding that they will not issue these guns only to troops going to foreign countries.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Anything that you can suggest in regard to anything that happened that you think is not proper we will be glad to hear about. We are here to get at the bottom of this matter, as you have had an opportunity to see.

A. Well, I don't think that I could, excepting that there is a good deal of red tape connected with the Army.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Are you aware personally of any neglect in the hospitals on the part of anyone?

A. I don't think so. I think our boys have been well treated. When we first came here there was a great fear on the part of the boys in regard to going to the hospital. I judged the fathers of some were old soldiers and there was a great deal of talk in the beginning about the hospitals, and they were careful not to go to the hospital. I have been through the hospitals a good deal and talked with them, and in every instance they would say—I have advised them always to go as soon as they felt sick—if they had come there sooner they would not have been there so long. Now, we have had Lieutenant Carr, a nephew of General Carr, who has been to the hospital and they sent him over to St. Luke's, as he preferred to go there. He went with Major Hall, our surgeon, but found it crowded, and they brought him over to the Second Division hospital. He was sick with typhoid fever, and he tells me he was glad he went to the Second Division instead of St. Luke's. His mother has been with him and he has everything except health. We had a lady from White County who had a son die here. She came here and stayed, I think about ten days, until his death, and she went home, and Major Hall said he had heard of a number of persons who had talked with her at the country fair, and she said her son had been treated much better than at home. They were not in easy circumstances.

Q. Have you any reason to suppose that the officers are treated any better than the private soldiers?

A. I don't think so. I have never seen it. In Lieutenant Carr's case, aside from

his mother's presence, I didn't see any difference with him. We had a young man, not over 23 years old, who was permanently detailed to the Second Division hospital, and he said that in his ward he hadn't lost a patient. He is not a physician, but a good nurse.

Q. Your regiment was called upon to supply men for the hospital corps?

A. Yes, sir; we detailed some men over there permanently. We detailed such men as we thought would be best. They made a requisition for twenty men, I think.

Q. Were your men that were detailed from your command for that purpose well qualified?

A. Oh, yes, sir. I did detail two or three men and they sent them back. The fellows detailed didn't want to stay. Aside from that the other men were peculiarly fitted for their position. I sent over two or three men at first that were not good soldiers. We have one man who went out to the rifle range and missed all the targets. The boys said it would spoil the name of the regiment, and we detailed him to the hospital. He said he would like to be detailed to the hospital.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. SIMEON MOWRE.

Lieut. SIMEON MOWRE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Well, Lieutenant, give us your full name, rank, and where you serve.

A. Simeon Mowre; second lieutenant Company F, Ninth Illinois; acting regimental commissary.

Q. Serving at Jacksonville in the Seventh Army Corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been acting as regimental commissary?

A. I think since the 30th day of August.

Q. You had been in camp here, then, some time before you were detailed?

A. Yes, sir; we came into camp on the 9th of August, as I remember.

Q. What is called the army ration was used in your command. Do you consider the quality of the rations good?

A. I do.

Q. Have you had any difficulty as to the quality at any time? Please say what it was.

A. The only difficulty I have had has been on the fresh meat. We were using the cold-storage meat furnished by Armour & Co., and our boys, after using it awhile got so they would not take it. It had a peculiar smell, so experts tell me. I don't know anything about it myself, and they concluded that the meat was spoiled and they refused to take it.

Q. Did it have the smell when cooked?

A. Yes, sir; slightly, sometimes. It was principally when taken out of the car and when taken to the camp they would refuse to take it. In a few days we got the matter adjusted and exchanged the beef with Armour & Co. for cured hams, and since that time we have been eating hams instead of fresh beef.

Q. Has your meat ration been satisfactory since that arrangement?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. Do you draw any fresh meat now?

A. No, sir; none at all.

Q. Any canned salmon?

A. One ration of canned salmon.

Q. One out of ten?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the quality of the ration in other respects? Is it satisfactory?

A. I have heard no complaint of other rations outside of beef.

Q. How is the ration as to quantity?

A. We got the regular rations allowed by the Blue Book.

Q. Is it sufficient?

A. I can state this: It seems to be sufficient; some companies have plenty while others run short. It is my opinion that the army ration is sufficient when taken care of.

Q. Do any of your companies have savings?

A. Yes, sir; some do, while some companies will run short.

Q. Do you think it is due to the care of the quartermasters?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Do you have a regimental bakery?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What will the saving be on flour?

A. We save something near five-twelfths.

Q. What do you do with it?

A. At first our building was so small we could not keep the supply, but we sold our flour and purchased the rest of the bread with what we got. Since that time we have a fund there to the credit of our regiment.

Q. You have made no division of it?

A. No, sir; we paid the expense of building the bakery sheds, buying yeast, etc., and kept the balance.

Q. Do you pay the baker, or do it yourself?

A. Yes, sir; 50 cents a day for the head man, and the rest are detailed.

Q. Don't you think that with this salt meat it would be a pretty good thing to buy some dried apples and stew them to eat with it?

A. Yes, sir; I think it would be a good suggestion.

Q. It would add to the variety. Just put a little lemon in it, and I think it is a great dish that way. Have you had any difficulty of any sort in your dealings with your brigade commissary as to rations, or has it been satisfactory?

A. Yes, sir; he has been very clever and satisfactory.

Q. He is the only man that you deal with directly?

A. Yes, sir. I deal with the depot commissary on flour. That passes out of the brigade commissary's hands. He cashes our flour savings at the end of each ten days.

Q. What was your business before you came into the service?

A. A lawyer.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. JOHN H. TOLLIVER.

Lieut. JOHN H. TOLLIVER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.



By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you please give us your full name, rank, and regiment where you are serving?

A. John H. Tolliver; first lieutenant, quartermaster; Ninth Illinois, Seventh Army Corps.

Q. How long have you served in that capacity?

A. I was commissioned on the 11th day of July.

Q. You have served, then, continually since you joined the Seventh Army Corps?

A. Yes, sir; with the exception of fifteen days' leave of absence.

Q. What has been the character as to quality and quantity of quartermaster's supplies furnished to your regiment?

A. Well, sir, it has been good; we have had but little trouble in getting all we wanted, and our supplies have been good.

Q. As to clothing, how was it as to sizes?

A. Well, we experienced some little difficulty in getting the sizes. The worst was in the khaki uniform.

Q. Were the sizes that came to you too small?

A. Yes, sir. We have a good many suits we would like to exchange yet. The quartermasters are very kind to us, and we take them back and they exchange with us as fast as they had a garment for us.

Q. How is your tentage; is it sufficient?

A. Well, the quality I would call poor. It was new when we first drew it, and it seemed to stand rain all right until the storm of the 2d of this month, and since that time it leaks badly.

Q. Where is your camp; under the trees or in the open?

A. In the open.

Q. Is your canvas mildewed to any extent?

A. No, sir; not to any extent. We occasionally find it mildewed, but it has not come into holes yet.

Q. Have you made any study as to the life of canvas in this locality?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you made any requisitions for any canvas?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you had any condemned yet?

A. Well, sir, we have had a portion of it condemned—just done last week; we expect to move. I have made no effort to have the others condemned.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Does it leak in an ordinary rain?

A. All of those showers that come now.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Do you know whether the Quartermaster's Department is in condition to fill requisitions when made—whether they have it on hand or not?

A. No, sir; I don't know.

Q. How is the transportation for your regiment?

A. We have 25 teams and 100 mules.

Q. They are in good condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you experienced teamsters in your regiment?

A. We have experienced a great deal of difficulty in getting teamsters out of the regiment. We have tried all the teamsters enlisted as teamsters in all the companies, and I have taken out of the companies as high as six to replace them, and I have only three men now that I consider good teamsters—that come up to the standard and fill the place.

Q. Have you employed other teamsters, or are you putting up with those you have?

A. No, sir; we have employed others.

Q. Where did you get them?

A. From civilians; some of them came from our own country, but most of them are colored men picked up around here.

Q. Then, with the exception of your tentage, from your standpoint as quartermaster, you would be ready for the field?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make to the commission as to any improvement that might be made in your quartermaster's supplies, or camp or garrison equipage, or anything of that sort?

A. Well, I would recommend flies for our common tents. The canvas is light. It is made at Chicago, and I would recommend flies for those tents.

Q. Where is your tent? Is it a wall tent?

A. Yes, sir; it is a wall tent. We had a few A tents, but we had them all condemned.

Q. Would the flies be comfortable to the men, do you think?

A. I think so; I think it would make the tent last much longer.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What is the weight of the duck?

A. I think it is 12 ounces.

By General WILSON:

Q. Can you recall how many are put in a tent?

A. Four.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF SERGT. JOHN L. LAY.

JOHN L. LAY having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. What is your full name, rank, and company?

A. John L. Lay; acting sergeant, Company A, Ninth Illinois.

Q. You are a corporal, then, acting as a sergeant and detailed for quartermaster's duties.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your duty as quartermaster, Sergeant?

A. I draw the rations when they are issued out to us for ten days. I get them and take them to our commissary.

Q. And see that they are cared for?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you oversee the cooking?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You draw ten days' at a time from your regimental commissary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And take them in bulk to your company commissary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has your company had enough of it?

A. Well, it seems they have; I think they have all the time.

Q. Is there any complaint in the company of any lack of provisions?

A. No trouble; there might be some one growler.

Q. You expect to have two or three in every company?

A. Two or three would be small enough.

Q. What is the character of the ration as to quality: is it issued to you?

A. Why, it is of good quality—that is, the beans have always been good, and the bacon, rice, potatoes, and onions.

Q. You get a variety, do you, in the way of fresh vegetables?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often do they issue potatoes and onions to you?

A. Every ten days; the same as the rest.

Q. At every issue do you get potatoes and onions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any savings at the end of ten days, or do you use it up pretty religiously?

A. Sometimes we have savings; this time I notice we have a good deal of coffee, but we are just about run out of the bakery. We had 14 men come in from furlough, but I will draw for them to-morrow.

Q. Then you will not only have what you draw for them for ten days, but what they were entitled to?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You will have a credit ahead?

A. Yes, sir. As the boys say, a pretty good knock down.

Q. Have you tried to introduce any variety in your ration by buying dried apples, or anything of that sort that you could stew?

A. Since I have been acting, I have sold some meal and bought sweet potatoes.

Q. Did you draw corn meal?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And rice?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What proportion of rice and beans do you draw?

A. I don't remember now.

Q. About half rice, or what? How do your men like rice as compared with beans?

A. I think they seem to like the beans best.

Q. Do you cook the rice with meat?

A. No, sir; we cook it separately.

Q. You don't draw any beef, then?

A. No, sir; we have not lately.

Q. How do your men like the change?

A. They like it better; they did not like the beef.

Q. Do you use your corn meal in making mush and then fry it for breakfast?

A. We have sometimes, but not very often.

Q. How do you use it then?

A. All the time we used to make this corn bread.

Q. Did you buy any milk?

A. I bought 25 cans of condensed milk once; that is all.

Q. Then your men drank coffee just with sugar in it, without milk?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the health of your company pretty good?

A. I believe it is good, and better than it was; it was not very good at one time.

Q. If you were going to fix up a ration to suit your men, what change would you make in what you get from the Government?

A. Well, I hardly know. I am not much of a cook. I could buy several things that they would like better than what we have.

Q. What?

A. Well, cabbage; I did get some yesterday evening.

Q. You have a large saving in your companies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could you not buy cabbage, dried apples, and things of that kind with what you save, and get variety in your rations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you expect to do with your savings, at the end of the next ten days—you drew for the 14 men who came back?

A. If I had my say so, I would buy some kind of vegetables that they like.

Q. In addition to what you got?

A. Yes, sir; I always go to the commander to see about such things.

Q. How do you cook onions?

A. I fry them, and then we serve them raw a good deal.

Q. How do you cook your potatoes—just boil them?

A. No, sir; fry them, and just boil them and stew them, I believe they call it.

By General DODGE:

Q. You say there were 14 men came back to your company?

A. I think there were 14.

Q. How were they feeling when they came back?

A. Ten of them did not go on sick furlough, but just had a furlough. I think the sick ones felt a good deal better.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. ROYCE D. FRY.

Maj. ROYCE D. FRY then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your name, rank, and present position?

A. Royce D. Fry, major and brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers, executive officer Third Division hospital, Seventh Army Corps.

Q. When did you come on duty with the Third Division hospital, Doctor?

A. I think the 27th of September.

Q. Where were you on duty prior to that time?

A. Montauk Point, Camp Wikoff.

Q. How long were you there?

A. From the 7th of September until the 27th.

Q. Had the camp been established there when you went on duty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long?

A. I am under the impression that it was for three or four weeks?

Q. Were you at the hospital there?

A. I was on duty at the Second Division hospital there as executive officer under Major Howell, chief surgeon.

Q. How many men were in the hospital at the time you went there?

A. The exact number and the day I went in I am unable to state.

Q. About?

A. The largest number we had at any one time was 116; it varied from 80 to 116 until they commenced to break up the hospital, and it gradually declined down to 20 a few days before.



Q. What sort of a hospital was it; under canvas?

A. Yes, sir, canvas entirely; no pavilion.

Q. Had you sufficient accommodation for all?

A. Yes, sir; we had accommodation for 180 patients, but we never had to exceed 116.

Q. What was the prevailing character of the disease?

A. Mostly typhoid fever; over 90 per cent of the cases.

Q. What was the percentage of deaths?

A. Between 5 and 6 per cent. I am wrong in regard to that: I am speaking of the general hospital; at the Second Division hospital we had no deaths at all.

Q. During the time of your service?

A. Yes, sir, and during the whole period. They were only established a week or ten days before I came there, and there were no deaths at all.

Q. State whether the patients in the hospitals lacked for anything in the way of medical supplies, food, or shelter.

A. Nothing whatever. They were excellently taken care of in every particular.

Q. What kind of nurses did you have?

A. We had hospital corps men, detailed men, and female nurses.

Q. How many female nurses had you in your hospital?

A. We had on an average, at the time I was there, about 20 or 22.

Q. Were they on duty when you went there?

A. Not all of them.

Q. How many of them?

A. Probably about ten; the rest came in as we needed them. We had no trouble in obtaining all we needed at any time.

Q. Did you have all the help you needed at all times?

A. Yes, sir; an abundant supply.

Q. Then at your hospital you lacked for nothing in the way of medical supplies, tents, or physicians?

A. Nothing. We had a diet kitchen there, and it was run the best of any I have seen; the kitchen was first class. There was absolutely no complaint whatever.

Q. Did you observe to any extent the condition of other hospitals there?

A. Yes, sir; I visited the cavalry division hospital. I am not sure whether it was the First or Third Division, but it was the cavalry division; it was in very excellent condition, a nice site and everything in good running order.

Q. Was there any lack of medical attention, or any inattention on the part of nurses, or any lack of medical supplies, so far as you could ascertain?

A. No, sir; I heard no complaint. I was quite well acquainted with the chief surgeon, Major Harris, who had charge of the hospital.

Q. How many patients in that hospital—about?

A. I think the average was from 25 to 100.

Q. How many patients in a tent, generally?

A. Generally five.

Q. Were complaints made to you personally at the time you were in charge of the Second Division hospital, either by patients or friends of patients?

A. In regard to the hospital attention?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. No, sir; absolutely nothing. There was some complaint of the treatment in regiments and regimental hospitals, but absolutely nothing with us.

Q. Did you look into the complaints of the regimental hospitals?

A. No, sir; it was not my duty.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. I received my commission on the 8th of July, and went on duty the 30th of July at Fort McPherson until ordered to Montauk, and then down here.

Q. What was the condition of your Fort McPherson hospital?

A. It was in very good condition.

Q. Where did you practice previous to your entering the military service?

A. Cleveland, Ohio.

Q. How many men were in the hospital at Fort McPherson?

A. The highest number during the month of August was 925, and the average number probably not to exceed 550.

Q. Were they in houses or tents, or what?

A. Both. We had six pavilions and four wards of nineteen patients to each ward in one of the pavilions. There were six wards in one of the pavilions, and two of those were small, accommodating only eight or ten patients. The rest were housed in tents.

Q. What position did you hold there?

A. I was an attendant upon the ward. I had under my care four wards of nineteen patients each.

Q. What was the character of the food and military supplies there?

A. The character was in every respect as required by typhoid patients, and they had an abundance of milk at the time I first went there. The milk supply was a little short once, but it was only for two or three days, and that was occasioned by the sending in on hospital trains without previous notice of more than a few hours of fifty to sixty patients, which made us short for a few hours.

Q. Was there difficulty in getting medical supplies, either as to their quality or quantity, except as you have stated?

A. There was no difficulty, except in very indifferent particulars. There were a few articles of medicine which we were not able to obtain promptly; they were not in stock; but in no case did the shortage last more than a day or two, and they were never drugs which something else could not easily be substituted for.

Q. So that the patients did not suffer?

A. None whatever.

Q. How is your hospital here as to its location?

A. You mean relatively to the other hospitals which I visited?

Q. Yes, sir; and the possible neighborhoods. Is it a good location, considering the general neighborhood?

A. I think it is. It certainly is not as good as either of the other points; the general surroundings are not as good; there is no sewerage system here. Of course we had none at Montauk, but the general lay of the ground was very much superior there, because we were right between the bay and the ocean, and it made it a very superior tenting ground.

Q. But considering the neighborhood and general environment here, is the general location good or otherwise?

A. Good.

Q. What is the capacity of your hospital?

A. Six hundred and twenty-three patients—our maximum number. That is all we could accommodate. In fact it was more than we could accommodate in first-class condition; in fact it was crowded, and we were obliged to put in 6 and sometimes 7 and for a short time 8 patients in a tent overnight, because men were sent in without notice in larger numbers than we had facilities to take care of temporarily.

Q. What is the relative capacity of tents and pavilions?

A. We have had three pavilions up to the day before yesterday. We opened up one pavilion yesterday and we have another one ready to open up to-morrow. The capacity of pavilions up to this week has been 120; to-day we have a capacity for 160 patients in the pavilions, and to-morrow we will have a capacity for about 190. The rest of our capacity for patients is in tents.

Q. From the time that you came here until the present, state whether or not the medical supplies have been sufficient both as to quality and quantity.

A. They have been quite sufficient.

Q. How is it as to your nurses and attendants?

A. We have an abundance of them.

Q. Of what character?

A. Very fair character. I think you will find it averages as well as at any point.

Q. How many female nurses have you?

A. The highest number to my knowledge has been 103.

Q. In your hospital?

A. Yes, sir; in my hospital, the Third Division hospital.

Q. How many attendants have you independent of the hospital stewards?

A. We have 250 men that have been detailed for nurse duty alone, and we have in the hospital corps men on duty as nurses, about 40, making 290 on nurse duty.

Q. And 393 all told?

A. Yes, sir. We have a hospital corps detachment amounting to about 175; but out of that number about 40 are furloughed on account of previous sickness and about 30 are detached for the ambulance corps and about 30 are sick in the hospital now, leaving us 30 or 40 men now on duty. That is a rough estimate.

Q. How many inmates have you in your hospital all told now?

A. We had yesterday 385 sick patients.

Q. Then you have really about as many attendants as you have patients in the hospital?

A. Yes, sir; we have more; but taking and dividing it up into three shifts, they have eight hours on and sixteen hours off.

Q. Then no attendant has more than 3 patients under his charge at one time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Some of the severely sick have one attendant each, do they not?

A. Yes, sir; some of our very sick have more attendants, and the convalescents less; but it averages up about one to each patient.

Q. Then as they get better you can divide them up, one nurse to 5 or 6 patients?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could you suggest any additional attendance which would be in the interest of the patient, or have you all you could use to advantage?

A. I have all I could use to advantage.

Q. What is the character of the dietary cooking? Have you got a good one?

A. Yes, sir; it is very clean and the food is well cooked, and there has been absolutely no complaint whatever.

Q. The cooking is just what is prescribed by the physicians?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What has been the percentage of deaths in your division, Doctor, as compared with the entire number in the hospital?

A. Up to yesterday I had had something over 1,700 cases in the Third Division hospital, and we had up to yesterday 73 deaths, which is 4.3 per cent of the total number of cases.

Q. How does that compare with the ordinary hospital in civil life?

A. It is very much below, particularly in typhoid cases, of which we have about 90 per cent.

Q. Then your loss in typhoid cases was very much below the average record for typhoid cases in civil hospitals?

A. Yes, sir; or civil practice as well, which is often higher than in civil hospitals. And then another thing in that connection which adds to our death list is that many of these cases are sent to us after having been treated in the regimental

hospitals for two, three, or even four weeks. I had one death of a man who had been there as long as nine weeks.

Q. How many deaths did you have of that class of patients?

A. Probably 1½ or 2 per cent of them had been treated in regimental hospitals before they came to our hands.

Q. How do you account for the typhoid to such an extent as you have it in this camp?

A. I don't think this camp any worse than others, but I think the disease is largely due to the age of the men. They are mostly from 18 to 25, and typhoid is largely prevalent at that age in civil as well as military life.

Q. How do you account for that?

A. It seems that the system is such as to favor the implanting of the germs at that age and the disease crops out. You will find that from 25 to 30 the decrease in typhoid is marked, and the percentage decreases from 30 to 35 and more largely from 35 to 40, and above that there are very few cases; and the causes are very largely due, outside of that, to the fact that young men are careless in their habits when out of camp and away from their officers. They are careless about diet and about drinking water, and they get the intestinal tract in bad condition and are more susceptible to the disease than men who are careful, and there is no question that volunteer soldiers particularly are made up of boys who are not amenable to discipline, and when out from under the eyes of officers are careless. If they get their feet wet or their clothes wet they are indifferent, while older soldiers and men of maturity are more careful about those things, and they get run down and are more susceptible to typhoid germs.

Q. As to the spread of germs, what do you think of that?

A. I think it largely caused through the food and the water supply. There is no question but what a great many typhoid cases originate in typhoid hospitals where there are not conveniences for isolating cases, and the putting of these cases in detention hospitals before putting them in hospitals made to take men with other diseases. That is, men have diarrhea, which is not typhoid; and they are put into a typhoid hospital and next to a typhoid patient, and they are liable to contract the disease. Perhaps at first there were not enough drinking cups and a separate one for each patient is not possible, so they are obliged to take milk and water out of cups with other patients, which is true of our hospital corps men; and many undoubtedly contract the disease because of carelessness; they do not appreciate the necessity of care in the handling of handkerchiefs and drinking cups; they drink out of the same cups, and we have probably 20 or 30 hospital-corps men in the hospital now. This has been true in my experience; hospital-corps men are usually susceptible to the disease. Our trained nurses have very little typhoid fever, which is, I think, because they are more cleanly with their hands and the use of utensils.

Q. What has been your experience with female nurses; if satisfactory or otherwise?

A. Very satisfactory indeed. I think they have done very efficient work, and have undoubtedly saved a great many lives.

Q. Are they as efficient in public hospitals as found to be in private life?

A. I think so, as a rule.

Q. Is there any difficulty in a hospital in providing them with comfortable quarters—isolated quarters?

A. No, sir.

Q. Any trouble on account of sex—are they unsexed?

A. No, sir; I have never known of an instance or anything of that sort that would be suspicious.



Q. As to the mess arrangements, how would they be fixed? Do they mess with the men?

A. No, sir; they have a separate mess, with the exception perhaps of physicians who have been with them for a time.

Q. You do not allow all of the surgeons that privilege?

A. We have a good many contract doctors and some of them are young men, and I think it doesn't add anything to the nursing force to have them get well acquainted. I think it is objectionable on that ground.

Q. On the whole, then, you would say that your hospital here has been well provided as to nurses, medical supplies, and as to everything necessary for the care of a good hospital in the field?

A. Yes, sir; very good.

Q. How do you provide for the diet of your men in the hospital—do you take advantage of the 60-cent order, as it is known?

A. Yes, sir; we are obliged to do that; we have an abundance of milk supplied. I cut off the milk supply yesterday about 50 gallons, because it was in excess of what we needed.

Q. What part do you use of the 60 cents?

A. Just what is found necessary.

Q. What is necessary in its practical operation?

A. The 60 cents has been used not only for the patients, but to supply the nurses as well. I had my clerk figure up ten days this month. Our income from the fund for ten days was \$4,400, and the disbursements during the same time were \$3,300, leaving a balance.

Q. Then you save about 33½ per cent?

A. Yes, sir. Of course that is not absolutely correct, as some of the bills may not be in; but there will always be a little surplus under that system, at least so far as my experience goes, both at Montauk and Fort McPherson.

Q. Is there any necessity, then, Doctor, from the standpoint of the welfare of the men, for voluntary contributions to your hospital, or can you supply everything needed out of the provisions made by the Government for the sick soldiers?

A. We can at present. There has been a necessity for contributions in this way. We have been short for several periods, in these hospitals as well as others, of bed linen, sheets, pillowcases, mattresses, and towels, and that class of material. We would have been short at every place I have been at times. At Fort McPherson, for instance, we had several patients for several days for whom we were not able to supply sheets for their beds. We have had some trouble here. We were short of linen and the volunteer contributions helped us out considerably.

Q. Do you have a laundry of your own?

A. No, sir; we use a laundry in Jacksonville. Then we have been short of pajamas and undershirts, and we would often have been short if they had not been furnished outside of the Government supplies.

By GOVERNOR WOODBURY:

Q. What previous military experience in the line of your profession have you had, if any?

A. I was for two years the assistant surgeon for the Ohio National Guard—that is all.

By DR. CONNER:

Q. Have you observed, at any time at any of these places where you have been, deficiencies that should have been provided for?

A. In the very beginning of the hospitals only.

Q. What were they, generally?

A. The very thing I have spoken of—linen. It was deficient at all the points.

At Fort McPherson the order from Major Taylor was to construct the hospital and equip it for a thousand patients, and he had that order sometime previous to the receiving of a large number of patients, but there was not the funds, and power was not given to him by which he could make the purchase to put these hospitals in shape to take care of the thousand patients.

Q. Were requisitions made in accordance with the plan for a thousand men?

A. They were, unquestionably, but I do not know the exact cause of their not being furnished; but if the requisitions were made, they were not forthcoming.

Q. If it had been possible for a relief society, the Red Cross or any other, to secure or furnish any required amount of bed linen, is there any reason why the Government should not purchase the same thing on the market?

A. Absolutely none.

Q. So far as is injurious to the patient, has there been any suffering in consequence of the lack of it?

A. No particular suffering, but cleanliness is necessary in taking care of typhoid patients.

Q. Do you know anything about what is required or asked under these various hospitals that didn't come under your supervision?

A. No, sir; the requisitions—

Q. Yes, sir.

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether at any time while you have been here the Red Cross or the relief society should have been called upon for anything?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What?

A. Lanterns, lights; we were short of lanterns; for 600 patients we only had about 50 or 60 lanterns, and we were short of candles also.

Q. Requisitions were made, were they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And not filled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what length of time?

A. For two or three weeks.

Q. After the 60-cent ration came in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would there have been any difficulty in the surgeon in charge purchasing them?

A. It is simply a construction of the 60-cent law.

Q. Do you know in any hospital, prior to that, if the 60-cent a day law was used?

A. No, sir; I do not think it was.

Q. Have you yourself seen in serious cases of typhoid fever considerable numbers left to the care of a single inexperienced nurse day or night?

A. Of my own observation?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you seen in any of the hospitals in which you have been 20 men suffering from typhoid fever attended by only a single attendant during the night?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you heard of anything of that sort?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where?

A. I don't know that I could at this time state where, but I have heard reports of that kind from different regiments.

Q. I am not speaking of the regimental hospitals, but of the division hospitals?

A. I have no knowledge of other hospitals, and it is only hearsay as regards others.

Q. You have no knowledge of any neglect on the part of nurses, doctor, or orderly of any of the patients?

A. Personally, no, sir.

Q. Has there been any necessity at Jacksonville for the drawing upon these associations for the large amount of material that was drawn from them? Could not it have been obtained either by purchase or by requisition by the medical officer?

A. I don't know of any article that was furnished by the Red Cross that could be furnished on requisition from the Government supply or obtained by purchase?

Q. Didn't they furnish ice here?

A. I don't know; they may have done so.

Q. Before you came here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any convalescent being sent away from the hospital when he was unable to go away?

A. No, sir; I do not know of any, positively, but I have my opinion.

Q. Of what?

A. I think many have been sent away who were unable to travel.

Q. Do you know the reason for that?

A. I think because there was insufficient supervision.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Sent away or allowed to go?

A. Sent away, because they would never be sent away without the consent of the physician.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Where was it that this occurred?

A. I think in the Third Division hospital here.

Q. Did you know of any at Montauk?

A. Yes, sir; I think they did there.

Q. Well, do you know of any at Fort McPherson?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. So far as your personal knowledge goes, no patient was sent away that did not care to go?

A. I do not know of any personal case. I simply know of rumors. I have heard of several deaths that occurred after they left.

Q. This case you have heard of, was it because of a desire of the surgeon in charge to empty his ward or the importunity of friends or the asking or begging on the part of the patient?

A. I think that it was on account of the inexperience of the physician.

Q. Is it any unusual thing for convalescent patients to be apparently very well and yet upon slight exertion to have a relapse and die?

A. It is a very common thing.

Q. Is it anything unusual for a patient to drop dead within twenty-four hours after being thought to have recovered?

A. It is not unusual.

Q. It does happen?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it possible to prevent it?

A. It is not.

Q. When they are apparently well?

A. There is only one way to do, and that is to err on the safe side.

Q. At Montauk Point you were in the Second Division hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What regiments were in that division?

A. The Twenty-fifth, Seventeenth, Eighth, Tenth, and, well, about fifteen or sixteen regiments.

Q. Were there any volunteer regiments there?

A. I don't know.

Q. Was the Sixth, Second, and Ninth Massachusetts in your command?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Do you know of any neglect on the part of any medical officer at Montauk Point?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any physician who was drinking on duty?

A. No, sir; nor off duty, for that matter.

Q. Now, in regard to the hospital attendants there, do you think there was any more difficulty in getting female nurses on the 1st of May than on the 1st of August?

A. No, sir; I don't think there was.

Q. Have trained nurses, male or female, ever been employed in military hospitals previous to this?

A. I think in England, but I am not certain. I know there were scores of applications from England prior to their being engaged.

Q. Taking only cases of moderate severity, how many cases should be attended by one nurse?

A. Usually, taking the twenty-four hours throughout, about six men. In some places where I have been we had only two shifts.

Q. Was the Hospital Corps the first time you saw it efficient?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has it ever been so?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is it possible to be so?

A. Not under the present conditions.

Q. What conditions?

A. These men are picked up all over the country, not to fill the position, but to fill the vacancies, and, so far as my observation has gone, they have been very indifferent specimens of humanity in the majority of cases. They were a scabby looking lot in every sense of the word.

Q. In the various hospitals in which you have been, have the attending physicians, as a rule contract surgeons, as you have seen them—have they been capable and efficient and cultivated physicians?

A. No, sir; I could not say that they have.

Q. How large a percentage are capable, qualified men?

A. Among the contract men I should say 50 per cent. I would not want to trust my family or that of my friend with them.

Q. Among the regimental officers?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have not the regular officers been kept occupied with professional duties at the hospitals in which you have been, or has their time been taken up almost wholly by executive work?

A. Executive work entirely, as far as I have seen.

Q. Has that work been so heavy as to give them no time to attend to the medical needs of the patients?

A. Absolutely so.

Q. Has it been so heavy as to prevent them from inspecting the work of others?

A. Yes, sir; as far as my experience goes.



Q. You speak of this age of the volunteer and the relative amount of typhoid in persons over 35. Isn't that caused in a great measure because they have had typhoid fever?

A. That is not my idea.

Q. Isn't it so in your section of the country and mine, that as young children or as adults they have had typhoid fever?

A. No, sir; if that is a fact I have not been cognizant of it.

Q. Of course, we understand that certain parts of the alimentary canal change as the tonsils do?

A. Yes, sir. I want to make an explanation of one answer I made; that is in regard to the efficiency of the contract men so far as they came under my observation, and that is this: I think that no physician is capable of taking care of 35 to 50 typhoid-fever patients who is a recent graduate of any college in the land, without experience. He may even have had hospital experience, and not typhoid, and a large number of contract men had been men who had had no experience whatever.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Have the patients depended entirely upon these men; that is, have they the advantage of consultation?

A. They have certainly had the opportunity, but they were not necessarily obliged to unless they saw fit.

Q. Is it not the duty of every surgeon in charge to see that every patient in that hospital is taken care of?

A. That is true; but when a man had more work than he could do in sixteen hours it is very natural that he would not do some things that he could delegate to others to do.

Q. Is it not possible for a man to have the oversight of a large hospital and know all that is going on?

A. Not if he has 1,800 patients, and if it takes him four hours a day to sign furloughs and do that kind of work. There is no doubt about that. I have signed 700 in one night.

Q. You didn't sleep much?

A. No, sir; I did not. The criticisms I have to offer are, I think it is a very great mistake where the contract men have been allowed to take care of 50 to 100 patients, and there is no excuse for it.

Q. Would it not be practicable from what you have seen for the chief surgeon to turn over to a nonprofessional man these clerical duties?

A. It would.

Q. You speak of the hospitals at Montauk. Were you on duty there?

A. I was transferred to the Third Division hospital, and was in charge of the officers' ward there.

Q. You speak of your own hospital there. Do you consider the general hospital to have been properly run?

A. So far as I am able to say, it has been run in very proper shape.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. In your criticism of the work of the chief surgeon of the hospital, is it a criticism of the chief surgeon or of the system?

[No answer.]

By General DODGE:

Q. The conditions of the hospitals at Montauk. How do you account for the general criticisms of everybody who went to the hospital in regard to the treatment of the patients there?

A. There are two causes. The first was, the large number of men were unloaded

at Montauk without sufficient provision being made, when 50 per cent and sometimes 75 per cent were sick men, and the provision was not sufficient to take care of that large number of men, and as a result many of the men did sleep on the ground without proper protection for some days.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You heard that?

A. I know it from people who were on the ground.

Q. You don't know it yourself?

A. No, sir. I was there only a month afterwards, though.

By General DODGE:

Q. What was the other reason?

A. That the reporters from the various papers in New York were sent there with instructions to find out everything bad, and if they found anything good to say nothing about it. It was an open secret. People do not make any bones about it, and if anything could be said in favor of the camp they didn't want to say it; if there was anything bad or disreputable they wrote it up.

Q. Do you know that of your own knowledge?

A. I know it in this way: I got it from people who had talked with the reporters about it.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Where did the sick people at Montauk come from?

A. From Tampa, Fla., Fernandina, and the surrounding camps within 50 or 100 miles.

Q. Any from Jacksonville?

A. There was, I think, one train load.

Q. Was there a number from Camp Thomas?

A. Yes, sir; and many of the men sent from there went there in a very bad condition. We often had from one to four and five deaths every twenty-four hours from among the men from Tampa. Some of the cases came in a moribund condition.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. At Montauk it has been charged that patients were transferred from one hospital to another without any apparent reason, at short intervals; do you know whether that was done?

A. There was nothing of that kind under my observation, except when the pavilions were built the patients were changed from the tents to the pavilions, and there was a great deal of criticism on that. They were put in there where they could get certainly very much better care. That change was made while I was there, and we simply picked up a bed and carried it from the canvas to the pavilion.

Q. Do you of your own knowledge know of any transfers from the other hospitals there?

A. No, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Referring to your statement in regard to the papers at Montauk, was that true of all the papers?

A. No, sir; it was not. It was mentioned in reference to two or three papers that had done most of the criticising.

By General WILSON:

Q. When the weather is colder will you be able to heat these pavilions?

A. Yes, sir; up to perhaps the 1st of November they have small stoves in them.

Q. It was cold in the car last night. Would your patients suffer in that kind of weather?

A. As a rule, they would have two or three blankets, and there would be no suffering as far as I know.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Would such a temperature have any unfavorable effect on them?

A. None at all; in most cases where they resulted fatally they would die in the course of a few hours probably. The largest number of cases of deaths we have had occurred last night; we had four deaths; but I have no doubt it was not from the temperature.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF COL. WILLIAM G. DOWES.

Col. WILLIAM G. DOWES then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Colonel, give us your full name, rank, and regiment.

A. William G. Dowes; colonel Forty-ninth Regiment Infantry Iowa Volunteers.

Q. What is your brigade, division, and corps?

A. My brigade is the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

Q. How long have you been in camp at Jacksonville?

A. I arrived here about the 14th day of June.

Q. Have you been here continually since?

A. I have, with the exception of 19 days—from the 15th day of September I was gone from 19 to 20 days. I had 20 days' leave, and got back before it was over.

Q. What is the strength of your command? Is it a full regiment?

A. Yes, sir; my regiment was composed of 780 men and 50 officers when they arrived here. I was ordered by the War Department to recruit up to 1,330, and I left three recruiting officers in Iowa before I left, and I recruited my command up to 1,280 enlisted men and 50 officers, and they arrived here in June and the fore part of July. I think my last recruiting party came in the fore part of July.

Q. How many men have you lost by death?

A. We lost 30 or 32; I would not like to say.

Q. Any discharged for disability?

A. Yes, sir; some few have been discharged for disability; one or two who developed epileptic fits.

Q. Have any been discharged from hospitals who have gone there?

A. I do not think I can remember that. I got telegrams from the Adjutant-General of the Army to discharge so and so, and what the reasons were for the discharge I do not know.

Q. What supplies—what quartermaster supplies—did you bring with you from Iowa?

A. Well, we brought with us some tents—some 9 by 9's and some floors and four Sibley tents—and then we had four hospital tents. These tents that I got from the State, as I understand, were furnished by the State, for apparently National Guard purposes.

Q. Was your regiment in the National Guard of Iowa at the time it was enlisted?

A. Yes, sir; it was enlisted in its entirety.

Q. How have you been supplied; did you bring enough tents with you for your entire command, or did you lack?

A. I can not say we did; we considered we had plenty of tents.

Q. Did you have enough when your recruits came?

A. As fast as they came I made beds for them and got the tentage that the regulations allowed.

Q. Were your requisitions promptly filled?

A. Yes, sir; I can not say but that they were.

Q. How were you fixed as to camp kettles, mess pans, and cooking utensils?

A. We wanted buzzacott stoves. Since being here the Government has issued me 12 buzzacotts additional and 3 Hunt ovens.

Q. Have you a regimental baker?

A. Yes, sir, I have a very satisfactory one, too.

Q. How have you been supplied with clothing?

A. Very well, sir; we have got all the clothing we have needed, and, in fact, I have got everything I have made request for.

Q. All your requisitions for quartermaster supplies, then, have been responded to promptly, think you, then?

A. Yes, sir; the last requisitions that I put in I put in with a view of going to Cuba. They offered it to me, but I did not take it. I do not take all I can get, because I would rather have the depot quartermaster carry it than I.

Q. How have you been supplied with commissary stores, Colonel?

A. Very well; they have been very good. They have been uniformly good.

Q. As to quantity, have your men had sufficient to eat?

A. Yes, sir; we have the regular army ration.

Q. Have you had any savings in your regimental bakery?

A. We had in our regimental bakery; yes, sir. I asked one company what they did. The company had good beef, and the company had rice pudding, and bread and potatoes; mashed potatoes and sometimes dessert of some kind.

Q. How did your company dispose of its savings?

A. We have not made a division, but we will divide it among the companies according to the Army Regulations.

Q. Have your companies had any savings from the rations; any surplus in the ration?

A. That I do not think I can answer very well.

Q. Do you know whether they commute any portion of the ration and pay something to supplement the ration, so as to give it greater variety?

A. They have the right to do that. Take vinegar, for instance. Some of these things can be taken down and sold, provided it is offered to the Government first.

Q. Do you know to what extent they have varied the rations in that way?

A. They have varied their ration a great deal. It depends greatly upon the cooks. Some of them will vary it more than others would. Every captain inspects his meals—each meal—and then hands in a written report to the major. Each battalion reports to me that they have inspected the meals, and if the company cook is slow—we have plenty of time—we do not allow that company to sit down until it is properly cooked.

Q. Have you had any complaints from the captains, or of their men through them, or of any of the men direct, as to any shortage of rations, or as to anything wrong as to the quality of the rations?

A. The complaint I have had would be, for instance, that the meat was not good. We immediately looked at it—the doctors would. If they pronounced it poor, we would send it back to the commissary department, to the proper place, and then we would get proper beef in its place.

Q. Have you ever had any defect in meat having been reported tainted?



A. No, sir. I never had to be bothered with a board of survey, except once; but before the board could report I got the meat traded.

Q. How is your regiment armed?

A. Springfield rifle; caliber .45.

Q. Breechloader?

A. Yes.

Q. In what condition is the arm?

A. Pretty good, sir.

Q. What attention have you given to target practice?

A. We go on the range. We have been doing that according to the schedule.

Q. How often did you have an opportunity at the target?

A. We were there on the 7th day of October, I believe, but they stopped the target practice.

Q. You do not get one day out of a week?

A. Hardly that. We do not get it that often.

Q. How is your regiment as to efficiency in rifle practice?

A. Of course, volunteer regiments—you take men from all ranks in life—they are not all of them sharpshooters. In the regular service it would not, probably, be considered as good.

Q. We had a regimental commander here who thought that his regiment held the record in target practice?

A. They held the record, but I think the last shoot they had they will find we took it away. We qualified more men.

Q. Then as to the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores, you have had no difficulty, I take it, in being supplied fully and satisfactorily?

A. I have not had any word of complaint. I have only got this to say in regard to Captain Baker: I think he has been one of the most efficient men in the service. He has done everything possible for man to do, and I must say he is a man I have a great deal of regard for.

Q. You think he ought to be more than a captain?

A. I think he ought to be more than a captain.

Q. How is it as to your medical supplies, Colonel?

A. Of course, this is a matter that I can not say anything about. We have had division hospitals. Governor Shaw sent a commission down and it went through our dispensary tent; and in it was a doctor, and he seemed very much surprised to find the amount of medicine and the kind which was there, which he said was the most expensive kind.

Q. Have your men who have been sent down been attended to, from a medical standpoint, satisfactorily, so far as you know? You have a regimental hospital, I observe.

A. I have now. It is only of recent date.

Q. Prior to the war your men were in quarters?

A. They were taken right from quarters as soon as they were sick. I would take them from quarters to the division hospital. I have asked their captains, and I have asked a good many men, and I have yet to find the first man who had any complaint to make, but would say in regard to the hospital that it was well taken care of. Our men did not get into the hospital until the latter part, you might say, of August.

Q. What complaint, if any, as to the needs of the department, can you supply, and what suggestions have you to offer in the way of improvement?

A. I do not believe I have any complaint or suggestions to make, sir. I am a good deal like the boy who was a member of my regiment who went home on a furlough. He is on a paper in Mount Vernon. I asked him what complaint he had to make. He looked about awhile, and said: "The Government does not furnish our company 100 pounds of ice a day."

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Have you heard of any complaints of inefficiency on the part of either hospital surgeons or hospital attendants, as far as the sick of your command are concerned?

A. No, sir; I can not say that I have. I have heard a complaint that they let a man stay in the receiving tent for I forget how many hours. I went down to see about it, and the doctor said: "Instead of being only that long, he ought to be twenty-four." He said: "Suppose he had developed a case of yellow fever, you would have been the first one to jump on me for not keeping him there long enough to develop what he had."

Q. Do you know of any case in which men in your command have been in the division hospital, and the attention given the nursing amounted, practically, to one man in 20 patients?

A. Yes, sir; the surgeon said there was not sufficient of the right kind of nurses, and he requested to have nurses for them, and he got the nurses.

Q. Were these nurses that he received supplied by the United States Medical Department, or by the State of Iowa?

A. He got them, I believe, from Philadelphia and Bellevue Hospital, and the State of Iowa paid them up to, I believe, a certain date, and my understanding from him was that the Government then took them off his hands.

Q. Were they in the regimental hospital?

A. In the division hospital.

Q. Was he connected with the division hospital?

A. He was in charge of a ward in the division hospital.

Q. Do you know of the governor of Iowa being telegraphed to by him?

A. He telegraphed for permission to hire nurses, which the governor of Iowa authorized.

Q. He sent that telegram direct to the governor of Iowa?

A. I think he did.

Q. Was that telegram sent through the medical authority of the surgeon in charge of the hospital in which he was?

A. That I could not say.

Q. Would you have regarded it as a proper military procedure for a man in charge of a ward to send an official telegram to the governor of a State, rather than notify the surgeon in charge of a hospital to do so?

A. I think it would have been; yes, sir.

Q. Would it have been in a military way?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Would it have been proper, in a military way, for one of your surgeons to telegraph to the governor of Iowa?

A. No, sir.

Q. What right had the surgeon in charge of a ward to do so?

A. He was not in charge of the ward; he was in charge of the medical wards.

Q. He was not in charge of the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. He was a subordinate officer?

A. I understand that he was.

Q. And yet he sends a telegram direct to the governor, asking the governor of the State to send nurses, without sending it through the official channel?

A. I do not know.

Q. He didn't send it through the surgeon in charge of the hospital?

A. Not so far as I know.

Q. Will you answer the question as to whether that was a proper military proceeding?

[No answer.]

General BEAVER. I doubt whether the Colonel has laid sufficient grounds to give an opinion as an expert.

Dr. CONNER. If I had been the surgeon in charge I would have put that surgeon under arrest mighty quick, I know.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What did this surgeon in charge of that ward—did he use these nurses for the sick without regard to the State from which came?

A. Yes, sir; he got them as much as he could among the Iowa men, but the others, they took care of the others.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge how much necessity there was for those nurses?

A. No, sir; any more than what I heard. I am not a doctor. I have no knowledge in regard to that.

By General WILSON:

Q. In your testimony you said that there had been occasions when telegrams would come to you discharging men from your regiment without your knowing anything about it. How often would that occur?

A. I can not say; probably two or three times.

Q. Were these men sick?

A. I have in mind getting an order for one man who felt very bad about it, and he didn't want to be discharged.

Q. Was the man sick?

A. No, sir. He came up to talk to his captain. The captain showed me a letter yesterday from the same man in which he wanted to know how he could get back again to enlist.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF GEN. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Gen. EDWARD B. WILLISTON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your name, rank, and present command?

A. Edward B. Williston; colonel Sixth United States Artillery; brigadier-general, commanding Second Brigade.

Q. How long have you been in command of your present brigade?

A. I assumed command of it last Friday, but was at once put in command of a division, owing to the absence of my superior officer.

Q. Where were you in service before joining the Second Army Corps?

A. All my service?

Q. No; during the present war.

A. In March last I was promoted to the colonelcy of the Sixth Artillery; on the 3d of May I was made brigadier-general, and at that time I was in charge of the defense of Baltimore. From Fort McHenry I was ordered to take command of Camp Alger; from there I was sent to Chickamauga—to Camp Thomas—and I remained there until the 10th day of August, when I was sent by telegraphic instructions to Montauk Point. I left there on the 13th of September. We were ordered to Anderson, Ala., and from there I was ordered here.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What time did you go to Chickamauga?

A. On the 21st day of May.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What was your command at Chickamauga?

A. I commanded all the light batteries there.

Q. They were all in the volunteers?

A. No, sir; the artillery was a separate command.

Q. Were there any volunteer regiments?

A. All of them volunteers.

Q. How many batteries did you have?

A. Eleven.

Q. What were the conditions at Camp Thomas generally as to the camp facilities, the water supply, and the general environments, so far as healthfulness was concerned?

A. My camp was about 1½ miles long and from one-third to half a mile wide, in a grove, which served for shade, and still at the same time didn't prevent the sun from drying up the ground after a rain. The ground sloped gradually both ways, right and left, and it drained evenly. The position I was camped on was unfortunate for troops, because there was little soil above the rocks. I could not dig a hole without striking a rock. I would dig through 3 or 4 inches of loose soil and strike the hardest kind of clay, and it was only by the most constant and unremitting attention that I was able to have any sanitary condition kept in regard to the sinks; and the medical board said that the condition of my camps was entirely satisfactory, but it was by constantly changing them and using every disinfectant I could get hold of and by inspecting it myself every day. The water supply was very unsatisfactory when I first went there. I had a large number of horses and mules, and the water all came from wells. I do not think there was any surface contamination. There were artesian wells there from 30 to 50 feet deep, and I think, from the effect it had on everybody, there was more or less magnesia. I considered it good, but the supply was very small. At one time, before they commenced ordering the troops away, it was almost impossible to get water. I have sent my horses down there at 12 o'clock and they would not get their water until night. After this we commenced the construction of two artesian wells, but they were not finished. The water from the spring was piped over quite close to my camp, but it never reached it, but it reached a point where I could water the horses. The supply for the men we got from the same place. I tried to boil the water for the men, but it was ridiculous; I could not do it. The men would not touch it; and the men were bound to drink from a spring near to them instead of walking a distance to drink my boiled water. The orders were positive, and I had all the battalion commanders trying to carry out the orders, but it was a failure.

Q. What was the health of your command?

A. Excellent. We had, I think, three cases of typhoid fever in the whole command.

Q. What was the strength of one of these light batteries?

A. When I first went there they would average about 75. They were afterwards increased to 173.

Q. You had well on to 2,000 men?

A. Yes, sir. I have been in the Army since the war broke out—I mean the other one—and I have had a good deal of experience in taking care of men in all climates, and the first thing I did was to have them do all the work they had to in the morning. Although they drilled several hours they got through all their work at a quarter before 12, and the consequence was the men did not have to



work in the hot afternoon. I thought that probably had a good deal to do with their keeping their health. I was very particular about their food. I had two regular officers as inspectors, and every pound of beef was inspected by the commissary and my inspectors. They were ordered (all the officers) in case they had any "kick" —what we call their "kick"—to have it reported at once and let it be investigated.

Q. What is your opinion, General, as to the camp at Chickamauga: as a camping ground for a body of troops as large as was assembled there?

A. I am not in favor of it, because the rock is so close to the surface. I can tell you what used to happen: These privies of ours, being not more than 3 or 3½ feet deep, would, after a severe rain, fill with water. They would run off. This stuff would run off during these heavy rains wherever there was a hole, and it became in some places exceedingly offensive as a result. When one of these sinks or any hole in the ground would fill with water it would not absorb an ounce.

Q. Solid rock underneath and tough clay above?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the water supply, in your opinion, taking the wells, the artesian wells, the spring, and the river side, for some purposes—was it, in your judgment, sufficient for the troops?

A. Yes, sir. I think there is water enough for all the troops, and we had about 60,000 there at one time.

Captain HOWELL. I would like to ask the General one question about lime. Did you get all the lime you wanted?

A. No.

Q. There was a deficiency in lime?

A. Yes, sir; so far as I know. I did get some, but not sufficient.

Q. General, since you have been in Jacksonville, in connection with your several commands in the Seventh Army Corps, state, if you please, what your experience and observation has been as to the efficiency of the Commissary, Quartermaster, Medicine, and Ordnance Bureaus.

A. Here?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Why, I have been here only a few days, but from what I see I do not see that there is any fault to be found. While I was in command of a division for a few days of course I saw more or less of the conduct of the division staff. They are all hard-working, energetic officers, who do their duty perfectly. So far as my brigade staff is concerned, I have no fault to find with them at all. They do their duty perfectly. I find that my brigade commissary gets up at 3 o'clock to attend to his business. My staff officers are excellent.

Q. Are they from the regular establishment or from civil life?

A. One, the adjutant-general, is a captain of volunteers and a lieutenant in the Tenth Regular Infantry, and the other staff officers are all volunteers.

Q. From your observation of the troops under your command, will you state whether or not they are well supplied with tents and cooking utensils and supplies of that sort?

A. I have not carefully inspected the Second Illinois, but the Second North Carolina and the One hundred and sixty-first Indiana are well supplied with everything. I inspected the One hundred and sixty-first this morning, and that camp is a credit to any man commanding a body of troops. He has done everything to guard the sanitary condition of his camp. The camp is just as perfect as it can be.

Q. Did you examine into the condition of your subsistence department?

A. Yes, sir. The main thing to look out for in taking care of troops is the sinks and the food. I do not believe there are three better regiments in the service of the United States than the three I have in my brigade.

Q. Now, General, if we come back to Montauk. You were there for what length of time?

A. I got there on the 12th of August and left there on the 13th of September.

Q. How many troops were there when you arrived?

A. A very few, sir; a few from Tampa.

Q. In what state of preparation was the camp for the troops expected from Santiago?

A. On the day I arrived?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Well, the day I arrived there was practically no preparation at all; but the transports came several days afterwards, and we were prepared for them.

Q. To what extent had lumber been assembled on the ground for the camp.

A. On that day, not very much; but it came in very rapidly.

Q. Do you know how many tents had been fumigated for the reception of the sick when the troops from Santiago arrived?

A. No, sir; I could not say; but I would like to say this, that that was not my business. On the day I arrived there I was ordered to report for duty with the Fifth Corps, and Gen. S. B. M. Young was there, and he was the senior officer. He gave me a verbal order to take charge of the debarkation of the troops there, and also the construction of the permanent camp for the infantry. I had nothing to do with the construction of the detention camp or the general hospital or the detention hospital, but my two aids who are here probably know more about that because I was obliged to assign them for that duty.

Q. What are thier names?

A. One is Lieutenant Miliar and the other is Lieutenant Menoher, Sixth Artillery. I had charge of the camps for the command after they came out of the detention hospital until the arrival of Col. Williard Young's regiment; so I turned that part of the business over to him. We had tents up for between nine and ten thousand men—that is, new tents. There never was a prettier camp pitched in the United States than the camp at Montauk—the regular camp.

Q. That is, you had tents for nine or ten thousand before they arrived?

A. Before any were put in it. When any men arrived there from Cuba they were immediately sent to the detention camp. Then the first brigade came out; I took them myself and put them in, and we had tents up for nearly 10,000 men.

Q. Were you ever short of accommodations in the way of tents for any troops that came subsequently?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. So far as the well men were concerned, the tents were all pitched and ready for occupancy when they came?

A. All they had to do was to move into them.

Q. Were they floored?

A. No, sir; it was impossible to get the lumber there. They could not get it over the Long Island Railroad.

Q. What was the character of the ground, General?

A. It was excellent. It was a strong, solid turf. After the rain would stop you would not wet your feet.

Q. The men able to go into camp suffered nothing by reason—

A. No, sir; it was as fine a camping ground as you will see.

Q. That is one of the things that has been the subject of complaint; that the poor soldiers had to lie on the ground. What was the condition of the stores, quartermaster and commissary stores, at the time of the arrival of the troops, so far as you know? Of course, it was not under your charge.

A. I was in charge of the railway station and all the wharves. The condition of the stores was excellent. The first thing they did was to get a platform, and

they put them all on the platform and put a paulin on, and they commenced moving in before the roof was put on. It was startling how quick the commissary store was built.

Q. Could you guess at the number of rations they had on hand?

A. No, sir; I would not think of such a thing. I used to see piles of things. I do not know what was under the paulins.

Q. For the supply of all the troops as they arrived?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the same true as to quartermaster's supplies?

A. No, sir; we had a great deal of trouble getting quartermaster's stores—

Q. What was it?

A. And commissary, too. The lumber came there in great quantities. The place was flooded with lumber of all kinds. The main idea of the quartermaster was to get tents and lumber there, and they didn't consider these other things of quite as much consequence. Of course we could get along without shovels and hoes, etc. for a few days—this was only for a few days. In my whole army life I never saw anything like the supplies pushed into Montauk afterwards.

Q. Was the quartermaster's department in a situation in which they could supply or resupply the troops arriving with uniforms and blankets, and supplies of that sort?

A. I do not recollect, sir, that I heard any complaint of any lack of supply of clothing. They seemed to have plenty. There was no trouble about blankets, so far as I know.

Q. What was the appearance of the troops when they arrived?

A. I can say it was pitiable—the saddest thing I ever saw.

Q. How were they clothed?

A. In khaki uniforms, most of them.

Q. They had blankets?

A. They must have had in their rolls. They had those rolled under the poncho on the outside.

Q. The so-called well men—the men who were able to march to camp—did they require any assistance?

A. Well, the so-called well men were not well at all. I will give you a full answer in regard to that. When a transport arrived there, Dr. Magruder, who was the quarantine surgeon, went off in his tug, examined the conditions of the boat, and came ashore and reported to me the number of the sick, the convalescents, and the condition of the command. Captain Knight, who was the depot quartermaster there, was also the harbor master, and I would go to Captain Knight and tell him what transport I wanted brought in first. I decided that generally on the advice of the chief surgeon that I had. I had several doctors under my orders. The one we decided to unload would be brought in to the quarantine wharf, where we unloaded yellow-fever suspects.

Q. What was the condition of these men when they arrived, as to their ability to take care of themselves?

A. Dr. Magruder, for instance, would say there are 150 men on such a transport sick, say out of 1,000. I would have to carry, say, from 400 to 500 men, in wagons, over and above 150. The worst case we had there was General Ludlow's brigade. He came up on the *Mobile*.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. That is the steamer General Wheeler came on?

A. The *Merico*—the *Miami*. The *Mobile* brought the brigade of the Second Massachusetts and the Eighth and Twenty-second Regular Infantry. I hauled in wagons over 80 per cent of these men up to camp, and they didn't pretend to march at all. They got up there the best way they could. I hauled their blanket rolls and all.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you have plenty of wagons?

A. No, sir. I had 43 ambulances, and I sent their baggage up, and sent a lot of them with the baggage, each load. The number of men that I used to send in ambulances was from one-half to double the number of reported sick.

By General BEAVER:

Q. State, if you please, whether in your opinion the quartermaster's and commissary departments were well administered in reference to the establishment of Montauk, after the men arrived, and in anticipation of their arrival, with the exception that you have mentioned of the tools.

A. So far as the matter stood at the time, and the fact that the men came back in a much weaker and more debilitated condition than we expected, I do not see how the authorities could have done any better. The ration is established by law, and it was not until the Secretary of War came there, and it seemed to me swept aside everything in the shape of regulations, that the men really commenced being supplied with what they needed, and, I was going to say, a good deal more.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You spoke about your deciding which transport should be brought in first. Please state how long the transports waited outside and the cause for such a detention?

A. There was a number most any day.

Q. They were detained out there some time?

A. For a day or two.

Q. For what reason?

A. Because we only had the floating wharf convenient about the time we got through the war, and they would not let any vessel come to the quarantine wharf except suspects or convalescents. So we only had the railroad wharf. We only had two barges to send out to the transports and unload them there. Some we had drew too much water.

Q. How long did it take to unload an ordinary transport once you had the wharf?

A. So far as the men were concerned not very long; but it took a day or more.

Q. There was no way for this transport to be moved aside?

A. No; because the wharf was not big enough.

Q. Did all these men go to the detention camp?

A. All from Cuba.

Q. Did you have sufficient means of transportation to take all the men from the ships to the detention camp so that no one who was not able to walk was obliged to?

A. No, sir; we did not have enough mules as it turned out. It would appear we did not have enough ambulances, for this reason: A transport would be in at the railway wharf, which had reported 100 cases; I would send down the ambulances to take them off and I would find there were 150 sick that nobody had said anything about.

Q. How long would it take to make a trip from the wharf to the camp?

A. You had to go through sand and had a long haul. It took from three-quarters of an hour to an hour with very sick men, four to an ambulance.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What was the longest time that a transport was detained in the stream, General?

A. To the best of my recollection, the longest we kept anyone out there was five days, but she had a clean bill of health. I made it my special business to send a tug out every day, with milk, eggs, vegetables, and everything needed. They were better off on the vessels than in the detention camp.



By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What were the real difficulties in getting supplies to Montauk in greater quantity and more rapidly than they were got there?

A. It looked to me as though supplies might have been put in there with greater rapidity if they had used water transportation. The Long Island Railroad was overtaxed. They could not do the work. It seemed to me that if they had used water transportation—there are a great many things might have come by water, bulky things, like wagons and lumber, etc. The answer to that was—I spoke to Captain Knight about it—he said that our wharves were being continually used there night and day, and there was no place for anything to land if it did come, which was so with the exception of the time when we got the floating wharf done.

Q. Would it have been possible to have gotten supplies of milk and ice from New Haven and Boston, etc., instead of relying upon New York entirely?

A. From my knowledge of the country there, I think it might.

Q. What were the special difficulties connected with the Second Massachusetts? The people of Massachusetts complained very much about the men being kept on duty.

A. I don't think the Second Massachusetts was treated any worse than any other regiment—I mean I think they were treated as well as any other regiment. I could see nothing about the Second Massachusetts that excited my sympathy.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Dr. Conner asked you if supplies could not have been brought there if water transportation had been used, and you have answered it by saying they could not come to land at that time with the press of transportation. Please state if it was a fact if there was any suffering caused by lack of supplies, and if so, what supplies.

A. To answer that I will have to go back and state that the law did not provide what the sick men needed.

Q. That has nothing to do with the transportation. You didn't have the authority to get them at that time?

A. The transportation was sufficient to supply what the Government authorized to be supplied to all soldiers.

By General DODGE:

Q. Have you any doubt that a single-track railroad would have any trouble in supplying 15,000 men with anything they needed?

A. I was at Chickamauga and a single-track railroad was supplying 60,000 there. We had ten times the trouble at Camp Thomas.

Q. Do you know whether the requisitions for these supplies were made?

A. So far as I know, sir, they were. Young attended to his business; he is an old army officer.

Q. Were not all these troops that arrived there by transportation—was not all their clothing disinfected?

A. No, sir.

Q. They commenced disinfecting it?

A. No, sir; they commenced and kept up a system. In cases of yellow fever or suspects they were all fumigated. We had a boat for the purpose of disinfecting the men and their clothing, and when Dr. Magruder sent me notification that such a boat had not been disinfected this boat was sent out. These transports laid 4 miles out and this boat was sent out alongside the ship and the men were disinfected first. A tug went out, passing outside this fumigator, and the men were sterilized and put on these barges, and the clothing was disinfected or fumigated, and the same way until they were all brought in. Then I sent them to a detention hospital, where a chain of mounted sentinels ran, and they were put in

the detention hospital, and that was surrounded by a guard also. My guard turned them over to the detention hospital guard, and they were entirely isolated until they were released from the detention hospital.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do you know, General, the condition of these transports when they arrived and their adaptability for transporting such men as were upon them?

A. The condition of most of the transports was most unsatisfactory.

Q. Wherein?

A. As to cleanliness and as to their sanitary condition. I do not think the men were overcrowded. It don't occur to me now whether in any transport adequate means were taken for cooking. The men lived on camp rations and travel rations. The *Mobile* and *Grande Duchesse*, which were fever suspects—the *Mobile*, which had General Ludlow's brigade, was in the worst condition of any transport I saw.

Q. Do you know whether this want of preparation of these transports was caused by the urgency or the necessity of shipping these men immediately from Santiago?

A. I understand that was the whole cause; that it was deemed necessary to send them away from Santiago as soon as possible. They used any transport they could get.

Q. And these were the best that could be procured?

A. I will give you an idea of the transports that were used. We used the finest steamers that were afloat; some of them were the *St. Louis* and the *St. Paul*. We had the *Harvard* and the *Yale*, and a lot of vessels like the *Vigilancia* and the *Emma*, the *Mobile* and *Comanche*. They were all large passenger boats. I unloaded there altogether 41 transports. There were 18 regiments of regular infantry, 8 regiments of volunteers, and a battalion of Texas infantry; 6 regiments of regular cavalry and 1 regiment of volunteers.

Q. Do you consider that there was any unnecessary detention of transports?

A. No, sir.

Q. How much, if any, extra suffering of the men was caused by this detention?

A. I do not think any.

Q. Will you sum up, in just one or two words, the opinion that you have formed as to the camp at Montauk Point, in regard to its equipment, its supplies, and the method of treatment—just in two or three words—satisfactory or unsatisfactory, good, bad, or indifferent?

A. Considering everything, I do not see how it could be any better.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Would it have been possible, General, think you, or is it reasonable to anticipate, that proper medical provision should have been made on these transports for the care of the sick during this passage from Santiago to Montauk?

A. I can only answer that by simply saying that other officers told me when I asked them that same question that they had no idea of what was going to happen, and they thought the preparations made were sufficient.

Q. But as it turned out it was insufficient?

A. As it turned out it was insufficient.

Q. Where did the fault lie, with the Department or with the commanders of the troops?

A. I don't know, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you know whether or not the officers in command at Montauk ever knew of the condition of these troops before they started?

A. No, sir; they could not have, because I was living with all the senior officers there. General Young was in command; Colonel Forwood was the chief surgeon; General Randall was in charge of all in regard to the camp that I was not.

Q. When the officers would report only 150 sick you would find there were three times that many that could not walk?

A. Yes, sir. We were surprised to see the condition of these men when they got back.

Q. Did the troops improve any on the voyage in?

A. No, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. How did they improve after they landed?

A. For a few days they seemed to improve. They seemed to be a little bit better, and then they seemed to get worse. I would like to say to the commission that the condition of the 18 regiments of infantry that landed at Montauk was such that only 4 pretended to have the ability to act as soldiers when they came in these transports—that is, to form at all and march at all like soldiers. The rest straggled up and came the best they could.

Q. And they were regulars?

A. Yes, sir; and I don't believe a finer body of men served under any flag than the Regular Army when they went to Santiago. The First Infantry was one of the regiments that marched with about 350 men, with bands playing. I came down to Amniston and found the First Infantry. I was stationed at Presidio for a year before that, and a finer body of men I never saw. Colonel Pearson told me that of the 20 officers only 3 were left. He was the only officer that never had fever. Of all the men they took to Cuba only 16 of them didn't have the fever. On the morning I arrived there were 63 men fit for duty, of whom there was not 25 who could do guard duty to save their lives; 700 absent from the regiment on furlough, and 103 sick.

Q. That is only a short time ago?

A. No; this minute. Here is this regiment that has been stationed here ever since some time in August, and they have got worse and worse ever since. The men at that time looked perfectly well, and now they are broken down.

Q. Is there anything that you could suggest to us, General?

A. It is very easy to find fault after the thing is over, but I have often thought a great deal about Montauk, and I think the only mistake—I do not call it anybody's fault—was in pushing the troops so, immediately after the determination to have a campaign there, which didn't give the officers in each construction camp time enough to have things in proper condition. I can see no other fault. There was a mistake made by the railroad company; I think they were the ones to blame about that; they would push the Tampa troops ahead of the transportation. I tried to get the transportation first, but the Secretary of War, at the request of General Young, stopped these barges coming from all directions to Montauk and held them for twenty-four hours, and in that way we got ahead of the transportation on the third day.

By General DODGE:

Q. You spoke of their sending State troops there?

A. Yes, sir; these troops came from Tampa; after the Cuban troops began to come there was no cause for complaint.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. How many troops were moved from Tampa?

A. I did not keep any track of them.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

**TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. EDWARD A. MILLAR.**

Lieut. EDWARD A. MILLAR then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER :

Q. Your name and rank?

A. Edward A. Millar; first lieutenant, Sixth Artillery.

Q. General Williston has told me that you were on his staff during the time of his service at Montauk Point. What particular part of the work did you have in charge?

A. When General Williston arrived, General Young was in charge. He gave General Williston so much to do that he put his aids to work. General Randall was in charge of building the camps, and we were sent over to help with that. There had been a number of recruits with the different regiments, and also detachments that were up there, that were used in the construction of camps. They were new men, and they needed somebody over them in order to hasten the work. General Randall had myself and Lieutenant Menoher to help him. Then after the detention camps were finished, in order to rush the work at the hospitals, General Young sent a line officer there at each hospital to see that material was furnished in proper quantities for the contract carpenters that they had at work building the hospital. Everything was rushed there very much, by reason of knowing the way to get things and having authority over the men. I was put in the detention hospital.

Q. What day did you go on duty at Montauk?

A. We arrived on the 16th day of August, I think, and the next morning I saw General Randall at the camp.

Q. How far was the detention camp from the main camp?

A. I should think it would be about a mile. It was out of sight. The detention camp was on one side of a slope, the slope down toward the large lake, and on the other side of the ridge the main camp.

Q. Which was the nearest to New York, the main camp or the detention camp?

A. The main camp.

Q. For how many men was the detention camp intended?

A. General Randall had charge of that, and as I remember the detention camp was built to accommodate the number of men that should be accommodated there. It varied, because the time of the arrival of the transports would change that. If there had been a longer time between the transports a smaller camp would have sufficed. Keeping men there for a certain number of days would leave the detention camp ready for the next.

Q. How much preparation had been made before any men had arrived there?

A. There was finished what we called the first and second detention camps. They were made for at least 1,200 men.

Q. In the canvas?

A. In the canvas; the first camp the tent floors were in. Then the transports kept coming at such a rate they could not finish the floors, but there was canvas up for everybody as they got off the transport.

Q. Do you know how many men were in the detention camp, the maximum number at any one time?

A. No, sir; I have no means of knowing the exact number. There were four or five different camps built for them, so that they could all have canvas.



Q. Did you have anything to do with the detention hospital—with the erection of it?

A. Yes, sir; as I first explained—getting the material there for the workmen, so that there should be no delay in building.

Q. Was that detention hospital composed of pavilions or of tents?

A. Of both. The greater part of the detention hospital was composed of separate hospital tents. Then, when they found out that a great many more men were coming than they expected, they put in a few pavilions. The first part of camp—each hospital—was separate.

Q. Was the detention camp and the detention hospital ready for the occupancy of the men when they arrived from Santiago?

A. So far as I saw, it was in every case.

Q. Were any of the soldiers who arrived from Santiago compelled to lie out, so far as the detention camp was concerned, or was there accommodation both in the tents and the hospital when they arrived?

A. As far as I observed, everybody should have had accommodations.

Q. Were the supplies in the quartermaster's and commissary departments available, at the time of the arrival of the troops, for furnishing them in the detention camp with everything necessary, so far as the law allowed?

A. I heard that General Randall had detention camps—quartermaster and commissary—and his object was to have the quartermaster's supplies awaiting them when they got in the detention camp. I know that they were there.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to the number of men that went into the detention hospital?

A. No, sir; not the number of men.

Q. But the hospital seemed to be supplied with physicians and nurses?

A. Yes, sir; when I was there, so far as I could see, there was plenty of them. Of course I was on other duty.

Q. I am just asking in regard to your general observation.

A. Yes, I saw a great deal of both of these camps.

Q. How long were you on duty at Montauk Point?

A. From the 12th of August to the 13th of September.

Q. Over a month?

A. Over a month.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Were those hospital tents or ordinary tents in the hospital there?

A. They were all hospital tents.

Q. Were they floored or not?

A. They were all floored.

Q. Before the arrival of any sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of any man that was sent to the hospital and compelled to lie out without a shelter?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who was in charge of the hospital?

A. I think Dr. Warren was.

Q. So far as your observation went, were the men taken care of in the ordinary and proper way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As compared with the care of soldiers anywhere?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There were no complaints that you know of on the part of the medical attendants?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Was the nursing done by men taken out of the hospital corps or by staff officers?

A. I do not know.

Q. Were there any female nurses in the detention hospital?

A. Yes, sir; I think I saw some female nurses there.

Q. Were any men taken away from the detention hospital and sent to the general camp?

A. I think they were furloughed from both hospitals.

Q. Do you know of any instance in which a man was furloughed from the detention hospital who was unable to travel even as far as New York City?

A. No, sir; not of my own knowledge.

Q. Was it a matter of report that such cases were occurring?

A. Men leaving the hospital would try to appear well in order to get away. On leaving the hospital they would feel well, and perhaps by the time they reached the depot they would not feel so well. They were taken care of when they were down there.

Q. Do you know whether they were returned at any time from the station to the camp after having been sent off from the hospital?

A. I remember one or two cases in which they were.

Q. Did you know of your own knowledge or did you hear of cases in which men were compelled to wait at that station for three or four, and in some cases eight, hours, before their transportation could be secured for them?

A. I do not know of any cases. They were required to give, as I remember it, names and places to which they wished to be transported to the clerks who were making out their transportation. Of course there was a great deal of work in connection with that. The clerk would come over and call out the list of names.

Q. Did that waiting room permit of their being fairly comfortable?

A. Yes, sir; there were benches there, and during the greater part of the time one of the Red Cross Society seemed to look after them, and I saw cold milk and sandwiches given away and people to look after them.

Q. Were there at any time so many men getting ready to go to New York that they were compelled to sit about in the neighborhood of the station?

A. I did not notice anything of that kind.

Q. Were the trains at the station ready to carry these men away ordinarily when they were sent down from the detention hospital?

A. The men, in order to get their transportation, would begin to come several hours before the train time, in order to be sure to get away.

Q. Would there have been any special difficulty in that transportation matter being attended to at the hospital before the men left, while they would still be under the care of the officers?

A. No.

Q. Wouldn't it have been just as easy for the quartermaster, or the quartermaster's clerk, to have gone to the hospital and made out these certificates there, as to compel the men to come hours in advance and wait at the station?

A. It could have been done at each hospital.

Q. Just as easy as the other way practically?

A. I see no reason why not.

Q. Would it not have been better for all to have been assisted in that way, and when the trains at the station arrived and the men got there they could have started?

A. It would have been better.

Q. Do you know of any reason why such an arrangement was not made?

A. Men going on furlough would go on the ordinary trains of the road, and there was a great deal of traffic on the road, and it might have been a matter of

transportation. The trains were running as quickly as possible up and down that road.

Q. Is it not the general custom in sending men, in each detachment, to have the transportation matter attended to before leaving the hospital?

A. In large detachments of men; yes, sir.

Q. It was certainly so years before.

A. Men leaving on furlough would correspond to men going on leave, and the Government would not arrange their transportation after that.

Q. Could it not have been arranged without difficulty between the Quartermaster's Department and the railroad company to have had all this whole business attended to at the hospital and not have the men lie around the station for hours in order to get their means of transportation?

A. It could have been done.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Lieutenant, how long after the troops commenced to arrive from the detention camp was it before you had milk and stimulants necessary to give them after their arrival?

A. I do not know the number of days.

Q. Can you give any idea?

A. No, sir; I can not. I do not remember that.

By General WILSON:

Q. During the time you were on duty at these different hospitals and the detention camps did you ever see a physician who was under the influence of liquor in any possible way, so that he could not possibly take care of the troops?

A. I saw one of the doctors, I think, one time under the influence of liquor.

Q. What doctor was that? The reason I ask, one doctor's name has been given to me already—

A. It was Dr. Winter.

Q. That is the same name. Was he on duty at the time?

A. He must have been on duty; he was at the hospital, and we are always on duty unless we are on leave.

Q. I didn't ask that question to embarrass you.

A. Delayed because I wanted to consider how much he was affected.

Q. You know that he was somewhat affected?

A. Yes, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Were you at Camp Thomas?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you there?

A. About two months.

Q. You were in the artillery camp with General Williston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were the brigade inspector there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your opinion of the condition of the camp when you left there?

A. I thought the camp was in very good condition when we left.

Q. Did you hear any complaints of improper supplies from any of the departments while you were there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What?

A. Well, I have heard different officers complain of the difficulty of getting clothing for the different regiments.

Q. That was early in the camp, was it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Soon after the war commenced?

A. Yes, sir; it was a matter of competition. Each one was most anxious to have their regiments out first, in the hope they would be the ones chosen to go to Cuba.

Q. What officers are here at Jacksonville now that were at Camp Thomas besides General Williston?

A. There may be an officer here, but I do not know him.

Q. The general officer of the Army was there?

A. Before we got there.

Q. He was there when the camp was first organized?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any regiment here that has been at Camp Thomas, to your knowledge?

A. Not to my knowledge. General Wheaton must have been there. The Regular Army were first encamped, and after they left for Tampa and the other camps the volunteers came.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. CHARLES T. MENOHER.

Lient. CHARLES T. MENOHER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your name and rank, and your present position in the Army?

A. Charles T. Menohér; first lieutenant, Sixth Artillery; aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General Williston.

Q. Were you with General Williston at Camp Thomas and afterwards at Montauk, and since his arrival here?

A. Yes, sir. I was at Camp Thomas for about three weeks—not all the time that the General was there.

Q. What particular work did you have in charge, if any, at Montauk Point?

A. The next day after our arrival at Montauk?

Q. Which was when?

A. On the 12th of August. General Williston told Lieutenant Millar and myself to report to General Randall, who had charge of the construction of the detention camp, in order to help him out in the construction of that camp. I was on duty with Lieutenant Millar for about three days. I think it was, when General Williston told me I would have to leave that and go to look after the construction of the general camp, which was the camp to be used by the men after having been taken out of the detention camp. After being on that duty for about four days—I think it was three or four—I was put on the general hospital. I was at that only about three days.

Q. Was the general hospital ready for the reception of patients at the time the transports arrived with the men from Santiago?

A. A part of it, sir; it was not all constructed.

Q. Was there enough of it constructed to accommodate the men who first came?



A. It was a little bit crowded at first, and one or two times afterwards they were sometimes crowded for room.

Q. Was it so crowded that men who arrived as patients were compelled to remain in the outside in the open for any length of time?

A. No, sir.

Q. By the judicious use of the men that you had everybody was accommodated as they came?

A. So far as I know.

Q. Anything wrong about the matter of supplies?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were there medical officers and nurses in attendance to wait upon the patients as they arrived?

A. I had nothing to do with that.

Q. Simply as a matter of general observation?

A. The hospital steward in charge of the general hospital told me that he did not have enough nurses, and that is really all I know about the subject.

Q. How long was that after the establishment of the hospital?

A. About four or five days after they had begun work on the hospital.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Began work, or the men had begun to arrive?

A. There were some men in the hospital at the time who had come from Tampa.

Q. How long have you been here, Mr. Menoher?

A. Since last Friday.

Q. What is your position on General Williston's staff now?

A. I have just been appointed as assistant inspector.

Q. Have you made any inspection of the camps?

A. No, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please tell me, sir, at what time, if you know, the order was issued establishing the hospital at Montauk?

A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Do you know how much time had been given for erecting the buildings for the sick prior to the arrival of the first sick there?

A. I do not know, sir, because I was not there.

Q. Did you hear any statements, in a general way, as to how long a time had elapsed since the hospital was ordered?

A. I understand that it had been ordered just a week before we arrived. I do not know where I got the information.

Q. The hospital was simply an aggregation of hospital tents, was it not?

A. Yes, sir; it was built with a corridor, a long, broad walk in the middle.

Q. Of hospital tents; not of pavilions?

A. It was a hospital of tents.

Q. How many tents were fitted for the reception of the sick when the first sick arrived?

A. The first sick from Santiago?

Q. The first sick that went into the hospital.

A. I do not know, because there were sick there when we arrived.

Q. Was there at any time a necessity for leaving men outside because of lack of accommodation in the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there, or was there not, a case of a man being allowed to lie out in the open during a day, or a day and a night, before he was taken into the hospital?

A. I never saw a case and never heard of one.

Q. As far as you observed the working of these things, were the doctors, attendants, cooks, and everybody else reasonably diligent?

A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. Did you see any instance of neglect?

A. I saw one, I think, at the general hospital; the slops from the kitchen had not been removed once for two days. That is the only thing. I myself spoke to whoever had charge of that work, and it was removed within two or three hours after that.

Q. Under whose care would that matter come really?

A. The quartermaster was responsible, and I spoke to him—the quartermaster in the general hospital.

Q. Who was the surgeon in charge?

A. Dr. Forwood, I think.

Q. Of the hospital after it was constructed? I have never been able to find out what duty Colonel Forwood was doing there.

A. I understand that Dr. Forwood was in charge of the construction of the hospital; I believe that Dr. Brown had charge of the ward—medical charge of the ward.

Q. Do you know whether Dr. Brown was there?

A. No, sir.

Q. The quartermaster, whose duty it was to take care of these men, was who?

A. Captain McMillan.

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of any case of neglect?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you hear of any cases of neglect in the care of the sick?

A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. There was very general and common complaint of the want of a sufficient number of nurses?

A. I heard that; but once the hospital started, it was better.

Q. Were you thrown much in contact with medical officers of the hospital?

A. Very little.

Q. Did you at any time see any doctor or attending surgeon, cook, or anybody who was responsible for duty there, under the influence of liquor?

A. No, sir.

Q. Never was a drunken man about the place?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it was a common report that certain individuals were stimulating very heavily?

A. I never heard of any cases.

Q. Did you ever hear it said, as a matter of common talk, that certain individuals were using opium in large quantity?

A. No, sir.

Q. They were capable men and attentive to their duties?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the sending away of men from the general hospital? Was the same system practicable with regard to the men who were sent on furlough—men sent down to the station to await the taking of their names?

A. I heard something of that kind.

Q. That was the custom, was it?

A. They were sent in ambulances, and they had to go to the depot quartermaster and get their accommodation, and go to the ticket office and get their tickets.

Q. This necessarily took considerable time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you yourself see men waiting about there for hours getting ready to go away?

A. I think they had to wait for hours at times.

Q. Did you ever see them lying about on the platform, or waiting outside apparently ready to start away, sick and otherwise?

A. I think there were quite a number of cases of men who were very weak.

Q. As an officer of the Army, do you think it would have been feasible to have completed all that paper work before the men were sent to the station at all?

A. It could have been, sir, by the establishment of a quartermaster there.

Q. Would it have been just as easy for the quartermaster to have been present at the hospital as it would have been to be present at the station?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know why such an arrangement as that was not carried out?

A. No, sir.

Q. What objection was there to it?

A. I do not know of any; I simply heard it suggested.

Q. Who were the officers, quartermaster and commissary, who were at the station who had charge of this work with reference to sending away the sick?

A. General Weston was the chief commissary officer.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did these officers who made out the transportation have other duties to perform?

A. Yes, sir; they didn't do it themselves.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. The clerks made them out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were the officers directly concerned with the transportation of these men?

A. I do not remember, sir.

Q. I suppose their names can be ascertained without difficulty?

General WILSON. Captain Patton.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How many ambulances had you?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Would they have enough ambulances to go to a train?

A. I don't know.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How large a number was in hospital at any time, so far as you know?

A. I only know from statements I heard—in the neighborhood of 1,800 to 2,000.

Q. Were there that number at one time in the hospital?

A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. How large a number had you in any one day, one way from the station, having gone through this preliminary work?

A. I do not know.

Q. Were there 200?

A. I recollect General Williston saying one day that he had 200.

Q. Of sick?

Q. Of sick, going on furlough.

Governor WOODBURY. Was there a sufficient number of ambulances to transport these sick soldiers to the hospital?

General WILLISTON. The most ambulances I had were 23.

**TESTIMONY OF GEN. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, Recalled.**

Gen. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, being recalled, testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Was that enough?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then it was not true that men who were not able to walk were obliged to walk from the camps or from the hospital to the train?

A. I do not believe they ever did.

Q. It has been reported in the papers that, on account of the ambulances being used by the relatives of the officers in looking over the camps, there were not enough means of transportation, and the men were obliged to walk.

A. It is not true, sir. There was only one time when any ambulances were used for any such purposes at all. I was down there all the time, and I never knew the order to be violated. A portion of that order was put in charge of Captain Chase, and he would not have allowed any ambulances for that purpose. I was down there all the time. I never saw an ambulance used for any purpose except to carry the sick.

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**TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. CHARLES T. MENOHER, Recalled.**

Lieut. CHARLES T. MENOHER, being recalled, testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Lieutenant, this quartermaster that you say, McMillan, what age of a man was he?

A. About 25.

Q. Was he a civil appointment?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you know where he came from?

A. No, sir. I should like to state in connection with that that this Captain McMillan had charge of the running of the ambulances, and was a very busy man at that time.

Q. Was he a bright man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And attentive to his duties?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there or was there not a large amount of work to do for all who were on service at that time?

A. There was a great deal of work, sir.

Q. Was there some improvement in this condition of things, so that order came out of chaos, and you could see some improvements?

A. Yes, sir.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

**TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. A. U. MACHEMER.**

Lieut. A. U. MACHEMER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.



By General BEAVER:

Q. Give us your name, rank, regiment, and where your camp was, if you please.

A. A. U. Machemer; second lieutenant, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteers; camped at Springfield—I am not certain.

Q. Within the limits of the Seventh Corps camp, is it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been on duty here?

A. We arrived here at Jacksonville on the 14th of June.

Q. Have you been here continuously since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position do you occupy in the regiment?

A. I am acting commissary.

Q. Have you been acting in that position from the time that you arrived here?

A. Yes, sir; I have been acting since we were called out.

Q. What has been the character of the rations issued to your command through you, both as to quantity and quality?

A. The quantity, I think, has been sufficient, as far as I know, and the quality has been fair.

Q. Have you received the full ration, as provided by the regulation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has that been sufficient to satisfy the appetite of the men?

A. Yes, sir; I think it has. I know it has.

Q. What complaints have you had, if any, from your men in regard to the ration, either in regard to quality or quantity?

A. I have no complaints whatever.

Q. Do you run a regimental bakery?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any profit in it?

A. There is since I have been running it. I made a saving of 6,000 pounds of flour.

Q. Have you divided the profits among the companies?

A. I have not received the money as yet.

Q. They have not been able to utilize that for the purpose of varying their rations?

A. Not as yet.

Q. Have you made sale of any part of the rations and purchased other things, so as to give variety to the ration?

A. No, sir.

Q. What has been the custom of the companies in that respect?

A. I think they have been selling some articles and putting it into a company fund.

Q. Can you suggest any improvement in the ration for the men that would, in your judgment, be more healthful or better fitted for their condition?

A. I have no suggestions that I know of. I think the rations are as good as can be.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF PRIVATE THORPE.

Private THORPE, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Give us your name and company and regiment.

A. Private Thorpe; Company B, Forty-ninth Iowa.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Since the 23d day of June.

Q. How long have you been in Jacksonville?

A. Since the 28th.

Q. Have you been on duty continuously since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or have you been in the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Ever sick in quarters?

A. No, sir.

Q. How are you fed?

A. Well, sir.

Q. Have you any complaint to make of your ration, either as to quantity or quality?

A. No, sir.

Q. Fair quality, is it? Have you a company cook?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he detailed from the company, or was he enlisted as a cook?

A. The one we have now was enlisted as a cook.

Q. What had you for breakfast this morning?

A. Fried potatoes, fried ham, bread, coffee, oatmeal, and milk.

Q. Where did you get the milk?

A. We bought that.

Q. What did you have for dinner?

A. We had mashed potatoes, boiled ham, tea, bread, bread pudding.

Q. What is the feeling of your men, generally, as to the way in which they are fed? Are they pretty well satisfied?

A. They seem to be; yes, sir.

Q. How about your clothing? Are you fairly clothed and with a good quality?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is it as to the fit? Are you troubled with the large sizes, or don't you get sizes large enough?

A. Of course they don't fit as if they were made by a tailor.

Q. Do you have a company tailor who could fix that up a little?

A. There are tailors in the regiment who can, if need be.

Q. What complaint, if any, have you to make of the way in which you have been fitted or clothed by the Government since you have been in the service?

A. I have not any.

Q. Is that the feeling of your company and your regiment, as far as you know it—that there is no complaint to make—or do you know some growlers, and what proportion?

A. Oh, once in awhile you will find some one fellow kicking a little.

Q. Do they write letters home, these chronic fellows?

A. I have read some letters published in the papers that they wrote to me.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Are these reports they make true or false?

A. Mostly false.

By General WILSON:

Q. What part of the State are you from?

A. Sherry Rock. I was a farmer when I came.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Anxious to get home, are you?

A. I would just as soon be home as here.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You want to go to Cuba, don't you?

A. I would just as soon go to Cuba.

Q. Do the men generally want to go to Cuba?

A. I guess they do if they think they can get back before the hot weather next year.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

**TESTIMONY OF Q. M. SERGT. A. S. HARTELL.**

Q. M. SERGT. A. S. HARTELL, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Give the stenographer your name and rank and company and regiment, if you please.

A. A. S. Hartell; quartermaster-sergeant; Company H, Second Louisiana.

Q. How long have you been in the service as quartermaster-sergeant?

A. I was made quartermaster-sergeant in the early part of June; have been in the service of the Second Louisiana since the 2d day of May.

Q. What previous experience had you in military service?

A. I was five years in the Eighteenth United States Infantry and five years in the Fifth United States Artillery.

Q. How long have you been in camp at Jacksonville?

A. About six weeks, I presume.

Q. What has been the character of the rations issued to your company as to quality and quantity?

A. Well, as to quantity, they have been just. Sometimes as to quality they have been a little off. The beef I have no objections to at all. The potatoes sometimes were in bad condition; the onions sometimes in bad condition. These are the only two fresh vegetables that have been issued to us. Once or twice we had a very inferior quality of sugar.

Q. Did you make complaint as to the potatoes and onions and try to have them exchanged?

A. No, sir; I can not say that I did.

By General WILSON:

Q. How often did that occur?

A. Well, it occurs quite often. At Miami, there was a long time there that we received no vegetables at all. We got fresh beef after we had been there about ten days, but the first ten days, or about ten days, we had nothing but bacon, and no fresh vegetables at all.

Q. Don't you think that you could get your potatoes and onions, if they are spoiled and bad, exchanged if you tried to get your regimental commander to make the exchange?

A. We have been trying recently through our brigade commissary.

Q. Direct?

A. Yes, sir; and Captain Clarke, who is at the head of that department, has told us that at any time our vegetables are not what they should be, if we could not use them, to report the matter to him, and he would see that we got other vegetables or better vegetables in place of them. He seems to be a very nice man, and has taken greater interest in the welfare of the companies, individually, than any other commissary we have had.

Q. Is he a captain, you say?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how long he has been in the service?

A. Well, he has had some years in the service. I have heard him say that he was in the war, and immediately after the war he had some three or four years service in the Army, and, I think, resigned.

Q. Is your company pretty well satisfied with their food?

A. Well, no, sir.

Q. What is the trouble?

A. They are, as a rule, composed of men who are accustomed to a little better fare than the Army furnishes, and consequently are not altogether satisfied.

Q. What is it they object to principally?

A. It has not variety enough, I suppose.

Q. Do you have any company savings?

A. Yes, sir; I have made something in the neighborhood of \$200 with the spare rations. In my regiment there are several companies who contribute themselves, from 50 cents to \$1 a month per man to the company fund, but we have not had that in my company.

Q. How do you use that company savings; do you buy dried fruit?

A. Yes, sir; I buy dried fruit, milk, cabbage. I buy a great many sweet potatoes, and we have tried to get as much of a variety as possible.

Q. What did you have for breakfast this morning?

A. We had bacon and fried Irish potatoes, bread, and coffee.

Q. Had the potatoes been boiled previously?

A. They were Saratoga chips.

Q. What was your dinner?

A. We had beef and onions.

Q. Fried or boiled?

A. Fried; and gravy, and baked sweet potatoes, and vegetable soup, and bread.

Q. That is a pretty good dinner. Do you boil the bones and get the marrow and everything of that sort out of it?

A. Yes, sir. One day we have the round of the beef, and the next day the fore quarter.

Q. Do you always boil the fore quarter so as to make soup?

A. We have soup every day for dinner when we have beef.

Q. Do your men like the beans?

A. No, sir; they don't like beans.

Q. Men that come from the North like the beans, and those that come from the South do not.

[No answer.]

Q. I notice that the beans were very dry?

A. My men seem to like them better that way.

Q. Do you make soup out of them?

A. Yes, sir; we have never found a way to cook them to suit the men.

Q. Do you have rice?

A. Yes, sir; they are fond of rice, and they like onions.

Q. Have you tried to get a larger proportion of rice in your ration than the usual allowance?

A. Company quartermaster-sergeants have nothing to say about the component parts of the rations. We make our returns, specifying the number of men for rations, and the regimental quartermaster arranges the matter. If they want to give us 10 per cent of ham and 30 per cent of bacon and 70 per cent of beef, they do so.

Q. Have you ever spoken to your regimental commissary about trying to get you more rice than beans?

A. Yes, I have; and he tells me that I have to take it as he gets it. I suppose the same trouble prevails with him from the commissary where he draws it.



Q. Where are you from?

A. I was born in Philadelphia; I was raised in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Q. You were in the war?

A. Yes, I was at Governor's Island. I served my time out.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How about the clothing and tentage?

A. Well, the clothing, some of it, has been very fair; some of it has been very inferior.

Q. What particular part?

A. The dark blue pants were of a navy blue color. Some of the underclothing was of an inferior quality, and the ponchos were absolutely worthless. You might as well have a mosquito net over you, as far as keeping the rain off. They are not like the ponchos we had in the Regular Army. Some of the hats are of inferior quality; and the shirts—the dark blue shirts—some of them are actually absolutely worthless.

By General BEAVER:

Q. The cloth is very bad?

A. The cloth is very bad, and they are rotten.

Q. Do you find the quality of the clothing improving?

A. Yes, sir. Here is a suit that I have drawn recently; the pants are all right and the blouse is of very good material. There is the last issue of shoes; it is excellent. In reference to the tentage, the tents that we now have are the tents that are furnished to us by the State and they are the same tents that the State of Louisiana furnishes, and I do not know how long they had them in use, and they are in very good condition.

Q. Do you know whether requisitions have been made for new tents for your regiment?

A. Yes, sir. A board of survey made a survey and they marked "I C" on some of the tents, and I saw them to-day marking the same tents over, because it was so long ago that it had washed out.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF PRIVATE H. G. MEYER.

Private H. G. MEYER having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. What is your name and company and regiment?

A. H. G. Meyer; Company H; Second Louisiana.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Since the 19th of June.

Q. Were you ever in the military service before?

A. Only in the militia, sir. Excuse me, sir, I was with the engineers in the north of Louisiana.

Q. I don't remember whether you are in the same company with the sergeant who was in here?

A. Yes, sir; the same company.

Q. Are you detailed for any special duty?

A. Just a private.

Q. Doing the ordinary duty of your company?

A. I do a little clerking for the company.

Q. How is your company fed?

A. I could not complain. I always got plenty of good beef and potatoes, good soup, and substantial food.

Q. What is the character of the clothing you have received?

A. The clothing, I think, is very good. The first was not as good as the last issue. I suppose they were gotten up in a hurry.

Q. What is the general feeling in your company as to the way you are fed and clothed?

A. You know every organization that you get into there are some chronic kickers, and we have our share; but if you give them better eating they will still complain. I have been steward in hotels and railroad camps and I know pretty well what it takes; but I do not think there is any room for complaints. They have good substantial food as to the beef and bacon, sometimes ham and rice and butter beans, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes.

Q. You have no complaint then to make?

A. None whatever; I could not do it conscientiously. There are some kicks made, but they are entirely in the wrong. They have never been away from home, and they think they are going to have coffee like their mother made.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. I want to ask you about the feeling of your associates about going to Cuba; do they want to go?

A. Some want to go and some are homesick.

Q. Have there been any furloughs granted to your men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When they come back, are they better satisfied?

A. There have been few furloughs granted, except for sick leave. The only thing I have to complain about is the medical department of the hospital.

Q. The division hospital is pretty well administered?

A. I go over there pretty nearly every day and they say they are well treated. We have lost five men, and most of them through carelessness. There is a man in our company who ought to be in the hospital. The officers are all gentlemen, from the colonel down.

TAMPA, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF CAPT. ROBERT L. BROWN.

Capt. ROBERT L. BROWN then appeared before the commission, and General McCook acting as president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General McCook:

Q. Please give us your name and rank.

A. Robert L. Brown; captain, assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, assistant to the depot quartermaster.

Q. Do you know anything about the water supply here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please state how they got the water and the nature and kind of water.

A. Most of the water was water used by the city.

Q. The question I asked you was about the water supply.

A. The water of most of the camps was the same water used by the city of

Tampa, and was placed in the camps through water pipes supplied by the quartermaster's department. One or more of the camps was supplied from spring water, regarding which I never heard complaint from any source.

Q. Did you ever hear any complaint as to the quality or quantity of the water furnished the troops here at Tampa?

A. I never did, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Plant have a contract to furnish water here?

A. He had a contract to furnish water at Port Tampa.

Q. Where did he get that water from?

A. St. Petersburg.

Q. The water that Mr. Plant furnished was for the transports?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not for the troops in camp?

A. No, sir; he never furnished any water for the troops in camp, to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know who selected the site for the camp at Miami?

A. I do not.

Q. You don't know why the troops were sent there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are you familiar with the ground upon which these troops were encamped here about Tampa?

A. I am not familiar with all the camps, but quite a number of them.

Q. So far as you know, what is the condition of health surrounding the land upon which these troops were encamped?

A. At what time?

Q. During the time the troops were here—from May until they left for Cuba?

A. We had more sickness in the camp of the Fifth Cavalry than any other camp here.

Q. Do you know any reason for that?

A. No; I can only surmise the reason. I know what I believe to be the reason.

Q. Well, what's that?

A. I believe that the ground was low and wet, and water was standing on it.

Q. That makes a pretty bad camp ground. Well, was this ground rented from the citizens here for this camp, or was it donated?

A. I could find that out. I am not absolutely sure.

Q. I wish you would get that fact.

A. I will. [Witness went to get information.] I presume this ground was donated, as up to this date we have received no bill for same, and my impression is that most of the camps were donated.

Q. Were you present at Port Tampa when the transports were loaded and troops embarked?

A. I was present at Port Tampa when the troops were loaded, and the troops embarked after the 1st of July.

Q. Who was senior officer in charge of this embarkation: who had charge of it?

A. Col. J. B. Bellinger.

Q. Did he have any senior over him?

A. My understanding is that he had no senior, although I am not in position to state what was the exact station of Colonel Rice.

Q. He was on General Miles's staff?

A. Yes, sir. Now, I am speaking, of course, from the time I came, after the 1st of July. Before that I do not know.

Q. When did you come here?

A. The latter part of June.

Q. Were you here when the expedition sailed?

A. No, sir, I sailed on the 17th of June.

Q. You do not know anything at all about the loading of the boats?

A. Not personally.

Q. Do you know what system was established for the loading of those boats? In all these transports, under military direction, there are certain rules about loading ships and boats?

A. I know we had a superintendent of transportation, who was Captain Higgins, now in charge of the Government transport *Mobile*. He was the superintendent of transportation, and he was under the supervision of Colonel Bellinger, and it is my understanding that everybody else was down there. I was transferred from this office to succeed Capt. J. A. Penn, assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, who was in charge of the Port Tampa office from the 10th day of July to the 26th day of July.

Q. You do not know anything about the loading of these ships?

A. No, sir. I do not know about the Shafter expedition.

Q. How much quartermaster's supplies and public property have you here?

A. We have some coal at Port Tampa, and I can find out the quantity. We have two big trains, 126 horses. We have 2,000 animals here in the corral and some quartermaster's property, which I have a list of here.

Q. How are these animals getting along?

A. We have had some trouble among the animals.

Q. Any disease among them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is it?

A. Glanders.

Q. Do you know how it got there?

A. No, sir. Our corral now is in first-class sanitary condition.

Q. Have you a competent veterinary surgeon here?

A. We have five veterinary surgeons at this time, having recently discharged four and one resigned. We did have ten.

Q. What were these men discharged for?

A. We considered for no other cause than that we did not have sufficient employment to justify keeping them.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Why was the contract awarded for building a storage house at Tampa for more than several times the actual cost? Do you know anything about that, Captain?

A. I am not perfectly familiar with the details of the subject. The records of this office fail to show regarding that contract, and my understanding is that Major Pope is the one who can give you the information in detail. However, I am led to believe, by reason of the necessity at the time, the price—taking everything into consideration—the price of the storehouse was not an extravagant one, although in times of peace, when time was no consideration, in my judgment, it could have been built for a few hundred dollars cheaper.

Q. It is what you would call a ration contract?

A. Yes, sir.

By General MCCOOK:

Q. How many railroads come into this city from the north?

A. Two; the F. C. & P. and the Plant system.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Why was the Government compelled to pay Mr. Plant 1 cent a gallon for water at Tampa?

A. The Government paid Mr. Plant 1 cent a gallon for water until Colonel Moore was sent down here to look after the water supply at Port Tampa, and my



understanding is that a reduction was then made to 10 gallons for 1 cent. My understanding is that when Major Pope hurriedly left here Colonel Bellinger was then put in charge.

Q. Do you know this of your own knowledge?

A. I do not.

Q. Is Colonel Bell's clerk here?

A. Yes, sir. The chief clerk, Captain Hodges, was through all that.

Q. Why was it necessary to charter sailing vessels at Mobile to haul fresh water to troops at Tampa?

A. I do not know.

Q. And why was the Government compelled to pay Plant 1 cent a gallon?

A. Mr. Plant controls the water supply at Port Tampa, and when the troops' transports came in there was nothing else to do but to pay the price demanded. The Government, at an expense of about \$5,500, laid a water main from St. Petersburg to such a point as the water could be conveniently loaded into the transports.

Q. What officers were put in charge of constructing the waterworks?

A. Colonel Humphrey.

Q. What subsequent contract, if any, was made with Mr. Plant for water?

A. After Mr. Plant knew that we were considering this water line so the transports could be supplied, after Colonel Moore came down here, the price was materially lessened—to 10 gallons for 1 cent, I think.

Q. Why was it that you did not avail yourselves of the water after erecting the waterworks?

A. The rainy season having come on and the samples of water sent us were of such a character that we sent it to Washington City for analysis. Washington City experts regarded the water as not good, and it never was used by us. That compelled the abandonment of the use of that water and the new contract with Plant.

Q. Is there any information, Captain, that we want: any proposition in regard to this request?

A. As far as the quartermaster's department is concerned I do not know of anything; all we had to do was—these troops we supplied with water, and we loaded the transports, and we think we did it well.

Q. Do you know of any officers in any of these departments here on duty that willfully neglected their duty or were incompetent to perform their duties?

A. Well, I do not know of anyone.

Q. Do you know of any case of drunkenness on the part of the officers? I am asking you about general charges that have been made.

A. I do not know. There might have been a thousand men drunk, but I have not time to look after them. I do not know of any.

By General McCook:

Q. Have you made any contracts here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As a quartermaster?

A. Do you mean personally?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. No; I did not make them personally. I have a résumé of our report.

[See résumé referred to at the end of Captain Brown's testimony.]

Q. Now, Captain, I want to ask you, in your experience here, what was the occasion of this congestion of cars here—where was the congestion, north or south of here?

A. North.

Q. You had no congestion from here to Port Tampa?

A. They were not delayed up here, the cars that came from the city down here—from the north.

Q. Was that congestion broken when you got here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have had no trouble since you were here on duty?

A. No, sir. We have always been fighting these railroads.

Q. What is the occasion for the contention between the quartermaster and the railroad?

A. The Plant system controls the railroad from here to Port Tampa, and there is only the one railroad. They charge local rates on that road. Now anything shipped from the North, if it was not billed through to Port Tampa (and a great many of these supplies were shipped here), we had to rebill it, and it cost almost as much to ship it from here to Port Tampa as the long haul.

Q. That is the trouble that you had here?

A. Yes, sir, one trouble; and then we had no place to get things and everything the quartermaster-general had—he kept telegraphing for supplies and they kept sending them, and they piled them on the tracks.

Q. Did Plant charge demurrage?

A. I do not think that he did, although I am not certain. Now something would come down on the F. C. & P. road, and if we wanted to get it to Port Tampa, they would charge us \$2 a car to get it across to the Plant people, and they would charge us according to the kind of freight—say canvas hats, they would charge us \$60 a car to Port Tampa.

Q. How far is that?

A. I think it is 9 miles.

Q. And they charged you \$2 for the transferring of it from the F. C. & P. to the Plant system?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they charged you \$60 a car on a certain class of goods, equipage from Tampa to Port Tampa, a distance of 9 miles?

A. Yes, sir.

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*Résumé of work accomplished from May 18 to August 31, 1898.*

Funds disbursed.....	\$1,057,582.46
Army corps equipped.....	2
Freight cars handled (loaded or unloaded).....	13,239
Officers and men transported.....	66,478
Horses and mules transported.....	15,309
Transportation requests issued.....	1,610
Bills of lading issued.....	815
Horses and mules received.....	11,389
Horses and mules issued.....	9,919
Wagons "set up".....	604
Teams "broken out" (6 miles).....	141
Teams "broken out" (4 miles).....	520
Pack trains equipped.....	21
Wagons and ambulances repaired.....	699
Transports fitted out.....	33
Transports cleared.....	78

A true copy.

ROBERT L. BROWN,  
*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.*

## TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. FEW.

TAMPA, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

GEORGE W. FEW having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn and testified as follows :

By General McCook:

Q. Give us your name.

A. George W. Few.

Q. How long have you been employed in the Quartermaster's Department?

A. Since 1863 up to 1895 at Fort Leavenworth.

Q. Are you the transportation clerk here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you reach Tampa?

A. I commenced work here the 4th day of May; left Fort Leavenworth the 1st of May.

Q. Can you explain to me why there was such a congestion of railway trains here in supplying the command which left for Cuba? What was the occasion for that?

A. I do not know exactly what the occasion was. They were supplying us from all directions—St. Louis, New York, Chicago, and, in fact, all points where troops came from.

Q. Were the contents of these cars sent to you properly billed?

A. Yes, sir; but they lacked car numbers; that is, the numbers of the cars were not specified on the bills of lading.

Q. And therefore you could not tell what was in these cars?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who is responsible for that?

A. I think the quartermaster and majors were.

Q. At points of shipment?

A. Yes, sir. We called the attention of the Quartermaster-General to that, and afterwards we notified the Quartermaster-General of the condition of affairs here of the car numbers on the bills of lading. He notified the shipping officers, and they inserted the car numbers on the bills of lading, and that enabled us to check the freight as it came in.

Q. Now you say that was on account of the cars not being numbered?

A. In one sense of the word it was. Of course, the cars came in here and we could not locate the stores which we needed the most.

Q. To what extent did this congestion exist?

A. It was in such shape that we could not get at the freight as we wanted it on account of track room here; and then, in the first place, we did not have the necessary transportation at the start. When I came here we only had about a dozen private teams, and then Colonel Humphrey—after a time our regular army transportation began to arrive and we then had equipment—the wagons and mules came. The mules would come one day and then harness another time. We had to pick these out as they arrived, and then we got our transportation in such shape as to handle the goods. Starting from the first—that was along about the 15th of May that this congestion commenced—that is, we handled the material from the 1st of May until about the 12th of May as it came in, and then along about the 15th we received a large number of tents, and, of course, they had no trackage here and no terminal facilities. For instance, the F. C. & P. only have one line of track, and they would not let the cars stay on the track long enough to unload them. They had to move them to let the regular trains come in.

Q. Were these tracks filled up for miles?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?

A. I do not know exactly. I suppose all the side tracks were filled up. I know in one instance we had stores, and they said they went 17 miles from here to Turkey Creek side track.

Q. Do you know whether there was any great inconvenience experienced by the troops on account of lack of delivery of these supplies?

A. Yes, sir; there was great inconvenience.

Q. Was the expedition delayed on account of that, do you think?

A. No, sir; I do not think it was. I think they had everything they wanted at the time they sailed, because we rushed everything down there. We worked night and day.

Q. Well, do you know anything about the rates charged here by one of these railroads for transferring cars from one rail to the other?

A. I tried to make arrangements to get a uniform rate for all classes of goods. The rates coming from the east or north on both lines were made by the shipping officer. We did not have any control over that, but I mean on the rates from here to Port Tampa. We had to call all the stores, supplies, and other transportation first-class freight. They charged the first-class rates.

Q. They charged first-class rate for third and fourth class rates?

A. Yes, sir; and for the sixth-class rate.

Q. How many miles is that?

A. A fraction over 9 miles.

Q. What is the rate for a carload of goods from here to there?

A. Thirty cents a hundred pounds—\$60 a car.

Q. What was the rate of transferring a car from the Southern over the Plant system?

A. Two dollars a car.

Q. Who did the transferring?

A. The road that transferred them. For instance, the F. C. & P. got an order to transfer them to the Plant system; the Plant system required a switching bill of \$2 to be paid before they would move the car.

Q. Would not the Southern Florida deliver them?

A. They would put them on the transfer track and then the Plant system would take them off there, but they would have a guarantee that their switching charges would be paid.

Q. And you issued bills of lading for those cars and you did not know what was in them?

A. We only knew there was Government supplies in them.

Q. Did the quartermasters from the various sections outside ship the merchandise to Tampa?

A. Yes, sir; toward the last. After Colonel Moore came here, he arranged with the quartermasters of the East to ship it to Port Tampa, and he made arrangements by which the carload rate would be 4 to 6 cents more to Port Tampa. That is about \$10 or \$12 a car. I know they insisted upon all freight coming off the F. C. & P.—they insisted on the local rates, and they would not make any concessions whatever.

Q. How was the service divided between these railroads?

A. Well, I think as near as I can get at it, it was equally divided coming from the eastern points.

Q. The trouble when they got here was to get them down to Port Tampa?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That's where the excessive charges were made?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In transferring the cars to the Plant system from the F. C. & P.?



A. Yes, sir: \$2 a car was charged the Government for transfer. I believe the Quartermaster-General has declined to pay these charges. It is not usual to pay these transfer charges, because they get the benefit of the haul from here to Port Tampa.

Q. And if the goods were sent over the Plant system, they would be billed clear through to Port Tampa?

A. If they were destined from points beyond Tampa.

Q. If the goods came over the Plant system, what were the savings beyond the local rates from here down?

A. The savings would be the difference between—estimating a car at 20,000 pounds, the port rate would be about 4 cents in addition to their through rates to Tampa, and taking the local rate—fifth-class is 18 cents per 100 pounds, and sixth-class, I think, is 14 cents—that is, \$28 for the sixth-class and \$36 for the fifth-class.

Q. First-class?

A. Is 30 cents a hundred—\$60 a car is what they charged us on all those goods. Anything that was not mentioned or classified they took the highest class, which is first-class.

Q. If they did not know what was in the car they took the highest class?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you think the cause of the trouble was on account of the cars not being properly numbered and billed at the place of shipment?

A. If we had the bills of lading they would show the car numbers and the contents of each car, and we could have rebilled them at the same class—that is, the proper classification instead of carloads of "supplies," which is first-class, we would get the right class.

Q. You have had thirty years' experience?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you used to ship a carload of freight from Fort Leavenworth, what marks did you make?

A. Invariably I gave the initials of the car, the number of the car, and then the contents in each one of these cars. If there is 10, 20, or 30 cars—if there is a carload of hard bread, I put the initials, for instance, and if I don't know the weight I take the minimum weight, and if it was a full load I gave the maximum.

Q. After you opened the car door would you put any marks on the inside of the car so that it would not be possible to rub off? Did you make any chalk mark on the inside of the car doors?

A. No, sir.

Q. Never did that?

A. They simply billed the car containing so much hard-tack or whatever was in the car. Everything I billed I gave the car number, unless it was in less than carloads. In that case it was not beneficial to put the car numbers on.

Q. Was any attempt made to unload the cars on the side tracks to get goods?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would there be any place to store them?

A. We had a number of storehouses here. In fact, I judge almost 50 per cent was unloaded here.

Q. And then you could get at what you wanted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As soon as you saw them exposed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you got a carload of tents from St. Louis, a carload of cots from Chicago, a carload of something else from Cincinnati, you could not tell what car they were in?

A. No, sir: the bills of lading did not show the car numbers. They billed according to the way they did previous to the war. We have had bills from Balti-

more of 2,500 sacks without a car number. Major Smith billed us over 1,000,000 pounds from Kansas City, and there was nothing to show—

Q. Who is Major Smith?

A. He is from Kansas City, depot commissary there, acting assistant quartermaster at that time at Kansas City. He is A. L. Smith

Q. Is he in the regular commissary or quartermaster's department?

A. Yes, sir; in the commissary of subsistence office. There is a great many instances of that kind; in fact, all the quartermasters were misled the same way; we could not locate the stores.

Q. Who is responsible for that? He was acting as quartermaster?

A. Yes, sir; and made his own shipments as acting assistant quartermaster.

Q. His shipping clerk would know how that was loaded?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would know, wouldn't you?

A. Yes, sir; the Baltimore commissary officer. He was purchasing and shipping at the same time and he failed to give car number until their attention was called to it, and after that they put the car numbers on the bills of lading.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. That was after the troops had left?

A. Yes, sir. This congestion was about May 15 to 30. Our heaviest receipts of cars was up to, say, June 10 or 12, and then we began to break the blockade by transferring these stores to Cuba—to the ships. In three days we transferred over 300 carloads of supplies.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the unloading of these cars at Port Tampa?

A. No, sir.

Q. Your business was confined here to the depot at Tampa?

A. Yes, sir; and I was in the office all the time. They would not allow me to go out of the office. The unloading was put in the hands of men for that purpose.

Q. Who had charge of that?

A. Lieut. J. S. Roudiez had charge of that.

Q. Is he an officer of the Regular Army?

A. Yes, sir; lieutenant of the First Infantry; he had charge.

Q. He was put to work here to unload these cars?

A. He was in charge after May 16 or 18, about that date.

Q. Do you suppose if you had here an assistant superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, or one of the through lines down here in charge of the transportation, couldn't he have jerked a good deal of the transportation aside?

A. I do not think he could have bettered the things, owing to the lack of side tracks.

Q. It was owing to the lack of terminal facilities and proper bills of lading?

A. Yes, sir. We made a demand for certain stores and could not find them on account of not having proper car numbers. If we had the numbers, we could have gotten the stores we wanted. The supplies were sent us so rapidly that even the railroad companies could not tell what was in the cars; they were billed as "Government supplies," and they could not give us the information. There was 75 per cent of that freight came from New York by the Ocean Steamship Company, and it was rebilled and transferred into the cars at Savannah, Portsmouth, and different places along the coast. The Ocean Steamship Company and the Clyde Steamship Company brought supplies down to Savannah and Portsmouth and other points and it was rebilled and brought here.

Q. Where is that Portsmouth?

A. In Virginia.

Q. Could not ocean steamers get in here?

A. No, sir.

Q. Could they have gotten in at Port Tampa?

A. Yes, sir; easily.

Q. They could have come to Port Tampa?

A. Yes, sir; I think they draw 26 feet there.

Q. And they brought them to Savannah and Old Point, and they transferred them to the cars, and sent them here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And from here they went to Port Tampa?

A. Yes, sir; and some were shipped from Charleston.

Q. This Roudiez, where is he now?

A. Major quartermaster volunteers at Santiago.

Q. Was there any one point of shipment worse than another in regard to this?

A. Baltimore was the worst. They shipped the most.

Q. Who was there?

A. I think Lieutenant Palmer and Lieut. E. C. Davis. If we had had the car numbers on the cars as they came in here from the start we could have stopped all that congestion. There was a time when we could not.

Q. None of the bills that went through to Port Tampa were billed to Port Tampa?

A. No, sir.

Q. Until Colonel Moore came?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did he come?

A. About the last of July.

Q. After the troops left?

A. Yes, sir; after the Shafter expedition.

Q. Is it not a fact that where well managed an immense amount of business can be transacted on a single track and one switch?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think you would have been able to handle them if properly billed and marked?

A. Yes, sir: the Government is partly to blame for not having a proper number of cars here.

Q. All you know, Mr. Few, regarding the questions in handling cars and Government property contained therein is embodied and explained in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Bellinger?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That's all you know about it?

A. Yes, sir.

[Mr. Few will send report of quartermaster's depot at Tampa and Port Tampa, as well as the ocean transportation service at Port Tampa, from May 18 to August 31, 1898, referred to in testimony.]

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TAMPA, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF CAPT. C. C. McCULLOCH, Jr.

Capt. C. C. McCULLOCH, Jr., then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General McCook:

Q. Please give your name and rank.

A. Dr. C. C. McCulloch, jr., captain and assistant surgeon, United States Army.

Q. Doctor, when did you report for duty here?

A. July 31.

Q. What have been your duties since you have been here?

A. I have been in command of the Fourth Army Corps hospital, known as the field hospital in West Tampa.

Q. What is the nature of the illness in your hospital principally?

A. I treated in that hospital 440 cases, of which 311 were typhoid fever, 57 malaria, 44 dysentery, and other complaints 29.

Q. Now, is your hospital under tent?

A. I have had a large three-story school building belonging to the Roman Catholics here, which has a capacity of about 150 patients; I also had tents for 125 more.

Q. In the administration of your trust here, have you had any trouble or obstacles placed in your way of getting supplies of medicines that would add to the comfort of your men?

A. I can not say that I have exactly. The medical supply depot would not have supplies we needed on hand, but we would buy them.

Q. Where is your medical supply depot?

A. We had one here. It was taken away when the troops left.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did you buy medicines outside—in the city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you always succeed in getting what you needed?

A. Yes, sir; we did not need much medicine in the typhoid-fever hospital.

By General McCook:

Q. How about the food and diet for your patients—did you have plenty of that?

A. Yes, sir; I just turned back to the Commissary Department eleven hundred odd dollars that I had left.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did you get your hospital supplies of food and comforts from the Government, or were they given to you by charitable institutions?

A. We had some given us by charitable institutions. The Red Cross and other charitable people gave us some supplies. They were not necessary. We could have gotten along without them. As long as they gave them to us I accepted them.

Q. What proportion did the Government give you?

A. The vast majority. I did not make any figures on that point. Of course, I had no experience with the Red Cross Society, but the idea they will try to bring out is to exploit their own organization before the world at the expense of the Government. As far as my experience here went, the Government could have furnished everything that they had just as well. I did not see any reason at first for not accepting what they offered.

Q. As a matter of fact, there was no necessity for it?

A. No, sir.

Q. How many nurses did you have in your hospital? What was the maximum number of patients?

A. The maximum number at one time was about 240 patients on August 17.

Q. How many nurses did you have at that time?

A. Fifty-four men from the Hospital Corps and 12 female Government contract nurses.

By General McCook:

Q. They were contract nurses?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. You hired them?

A. Contracts were made with them by the Surgeon-General through his agent, Colonel O'Reilly. He simply made the contracts. The nurses were selected in Washington by the Surgeon-General's direction.

Q. Give us all the information we ought to know. You can give it to us without questions.

A. I do not know there is anything you want to know.

Q. Well, were you short of tentage? When you made your requests for tents did you get them immediately or did you have to wait?

A. I got everything I asked for from the Quartermaster's and the Commissary Departments here as quickly as it could be gotten.

Q. Your patients did not suffer from any delay?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or want of medicine?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or proper food?

A. No, sir; nor for the want of anything. If they suffered at all it was due to the administration in the hospital, for we had all the supplies we needed.

Q. Who would be responsible for that?

A. I would be responsible for that.

Q. What is the percentage of deaths in your hospital?

A. The percentage of deaths of the total number treated is 2.95 per cent. The percentage of typhoid deaths is 4.2 per cent. The percentage of deaths from other diseases was nothing. That is smaller than Johns Hopkins Hospital. I had four physicians in addition to myself, making five in all. The hospital that I had was opened when the troops were ordered away from Tampa north, to take care of those cases that were too ill to be moved.

Q. Did you discharge many patients when considered well—were they discharged from the service?

A. No, sir; nobody was discharged at my hospital. Out of the total of 441, the number of deaths was 12; number furloughed, 294; number returned to duty, 50; number transferred to general hospital at Fort Monroe, 80; number transferred to Jacksonville, 5.

Q. What did you do with the débris in the hospital; how did you dispose of that?

A. Of course the most important thing was the discharges from the typhoid-fever patients. They were received in bedpans and disinfected with strong disinfectant solutions placed in receptacles in the vicinity of the hospital, and they were carted away by the city sanitary inspector daily, some miles distant from the hospital. What he did with them I do not know.

Q. Were they properly covered?

A. Yes, sir; kept covered. The regular city regulations were carried out; they are taken out of the city and covered.

Q. Do you know anything about the mortality of this city?

A. Yes, sir: the soldiers, I do. I have a general idea about the civilians.

Q. Can you tell how the deaths in the city compare with the deaths of the troops stationed here, approximately?

A. I know exactly the number of deaths among the soldiers, but I do not know how many were here.

Q. I want to compare the number of deaths of the citizens of Tampa with your reports.

A. In July and August the death rate in Tampa among the civil population was between 20 and 25 per thousand per annum. [Afterwards corrected to read 15 per thousand per annum.]

Q. You show yours as being nearly 3 per cent.

A. Mine were all patients, not the general population. I think that the death rate per thousand among the soldiers here in the same time was about 4 or 5 per thousand per annum. The actual number of deaths occurring among the soldiers in Tampa was 56; 46 due to disease and 10 to various accidents.

Q. How many troops were here?

A. In four months two Army corps were equipped, and in the same length of time there were transported 66,478 officers and men.

Q. Had you assistants in this hospital?

A. I have had from one to four, according to the number of patients I had in the hospital.

Q. Were they contract doctors?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hire them here?

A. No, sir; they were furnished by the Surgeon-General.

Q. Were they generally efficient—did they understand their business?

A. I have no criticism to make on their professional capacity, but they did not know anything about the Army—the soldiers.

Q. Doctor, have you any complaint to make against any officer, for any cause, in any branch?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have your assistant surgeons been sober—attended to business?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any drunkenness?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is there anything else we ought to know that we have not asked you about? We would like to have any recommendations.

A. I can think this over and send it to you.

*Recommendations prepared in accordance with statement in testimony.*

Having been asked by the commission for any opinions or suggestions I may have to make as to the control of typhoid fever in the Army or to improvements in the administration of the Medical Department of the Army, I would respectfully submit the following:

As to the best method of limiting the incidence of typhoid fever, I would say, first, that the experience of all armies in the past shows that whenever young and raw recruits are encamped in large bodies there is always a certain amount of what may be called "typhoid seasoning" to be gone through with. This is well brought out and explained in the handbook for the Hospital Corps, written by Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, deputy surgeon-general, U. S. A., so I will not pursue the subject further in this place. In my opinion, based, I think, on that of the most reliable authorities in camp sanitation, this incidence of typhoid is to be brought to a minimum by the following general methods:

Troops should, wherever possible, in times of peace, or even in preparation for embarkation, where the emergency is not immediate, be quartered in permanent barracks. The health of the United States Army in barracks, in time of peace, is unequalled anywhere, as can be seen by reference to the annual report of the Surgeon-General of the Army. In a case like the present, individual regiments might be quartered in various places in already established army posts. If the accommodations there are not sufficient, they should be increased to adequate proportions, or new barracks could be built in well-selected places. It would be well, as early as possible, to determine the amount of the permanent force the United States will maintain in the immediate future, and have barracks put in

proper sanitary condition for their accommodation. This would be cheaper in the end. Wherever it is absolutely necessary to keep troops in camp, particularly when typhoid fever is prevalent, these camps should be moved at frequent intervals to new sites. These can be established in the vicinity of the old ones if necessary. Sanitary devices as to water, food, habits, clothing, disinfection of material infected by disease, etc., has been widely published by direction of the Surgeon-General of the Army, and I will therefore not touch on that subject here. As to the Army Medical Department, I would like to state my opinion (and the point has been frequently made by General Sternberg), that our force of surgeons, hospital stewards, and hospital-corps men is not large enough for even the small army of 25,000 men which we had on the declaration of the war with Spain. I think that Congress should take the necessary steps to increase the Medical Corps and Medical Department of the Army to a force adequate to meet all emergencies. This should be done by the old system, which has always been in force by the United States Army, of rigid examinations for the Medical Corps by boards of medical officers. I have nothing to say against the professional capacity of volunteer surgeons and contract physicians, but they have not been trained in hygiene, theoretical and practical, nor in questions of army medical administration, and can only learn these things with gradual experience with the Army. There is no sense of responsibility or appreciation of the importance of these subjects except in a permanent professional corps. As a defense of the Regular Army Medical Corps against the attack of the most distinguished of the volunteer surgeons of the war with Spain, I append an article which I wrote recently and published in the New York Medical Record. I think the next war should be fought by the Government without accepting to so great an extent aid from the Red Cross Association. I did this myself, but am now sorry for it. The Government was able and willing and did supply everything necessary for the soldiers. The Red Cross Society forced themselves to the front in many cases, and in a measure forced their aid upon us, and throughout have evidenced a tendency to exploit themselves before the public at the expense of the Government and the Army, particularly the Medical Department. The value of supplies and aid they furnished was not a drop in the bucket compared to the expense incurred by the Government. As to the female contract nurses, I would say that I do not approve of them in the Army. I have nothing to say against their ability or industry, but they are not soldiers and can not be made so or treated as such, and I think everybody connected with the Army, in time of peace or war, should be soldiers. Discipline and other soldierly qualities are just as necessary, even more so, in sanitary soldiers as in their treatment of the line. However necessary the present emergency may have made it to employ female nurses, I believe that in the future we should have a sufficient corps of trained hospital men to do all the nursing for the Army, and that the present force of female nurses should be gradually dispensed with and they replaced by the said trained soldiers. I think it would be a great misfortune if women were allowed to gain a permanent foothold in the Medical Department of the Army.

The powers of the Medical Department should be increased, particularly in the line of transportation. At present we have none in our control, and however obliging line officers and quartermasters may be they do not always appreciate the importance of any particular emergency, and medical work is often very much hampered in consequence. I will not enlarge on this point, but simply state the fact. It will doubtless be exploited by others more competent to speak on the subject.



TAMPA, FLA., *October 19, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF COL. J. B. ANDERSON.**

Col. J. B. ANDERSON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General McCook:

Q. In the first place, why was Tampa selected? Do you know why Tampa was selected as the camp of embarkation?

A. Well, in the first place, it was selected, if I have been correctly informed—the men sent out by the Department for the purpose of locating a place for the embarkation of the army of invasion and embarkation of the troops reported favorably for Tampa; that it was decidedly the best place.

Q. Do you remember the members of that committee?

A. I don't remember the names of them, but I have been informed that was their report: that of all the places they visited and investigated it was their judgment Tampa, from every standpoint, was the best they could find. That was one reason, and another reason—I don't know, of course, what was in the minds of the men who came here to look over the ground—and certainly from our standpoint thought Tampa—its location, its proximity to the island of Cuba, its healthfulness, its water facilities, an almost land-locked water route—waterway from Tampa to Cuba, Tampa to Key West, giving a distance of open sea of only 90 miles—would certainly make it the best place in the United States. I don't see any reason why it is not considered and could not have been considered at the time, prior to the time, and since the troops came down, from every standpoint, the best place for the embarkation of the troops. Our health record—I think the facts and figures show is the best of any Southern seacoast town in the United States. I think the health statistics taken by the State health officials show that. We have a stated population of 26,000 or 27,000 people, and our average death rate is from 28 to 35 people per month, and most of these deaths are among the ordinary classes of people and negroes, who are poorly clad and in a measure poorly fed and living in very ordinary small cabins, as you know the poor class of people in all towns do. As I said, we have a population of 26,000 or 27,000 people, and about 8,000 of these are Cubans. The larger percentage of deaths has been among the Cubans, and next among the negro people. I have been living in Tampa seven years, and, with the exception of a few old people, we have not had five deaths among the better class of people in the town.

General McCook. That is a good record.

Mr. ANDERSON. A great many people North think that during the summer we fairly roast down here, but as a matter of fact, as I told some of the gentlemen in Washington a week or two ago, we suffered more from heat the week we were there than we did all summer here. The sun gets hot here in the summer, but there is always a good breeze, and our rainy season comes on in the summer. I don't mean by that it rains all the time, but we have a shower almost every day, and a good deal of thunder and lightning, and then the sky clears up and a breeze springs up, and at no time during the seven years I have been here without a break, with the exception of possibly ten or fifteen days, when away on a trip, have I seen a night it was so hot I could not sleep, and have never seen a day too hot for a person unused to the sun if he kept out of the sun. But the laborers never suffer. Never have a sunstroke. I have seen men out on top of buildings painting the roofs—about as hot a place as I know of—and working on railroads, and I have never known a man to be prostrated from heat or



die from sunstroke. We have good water; we have a good climate, and we have a good, healthful—I don't know whether to say soil or not; but there seems to be a lack of one or more of the conditions here necessary to produce what is called malarial fever, a continued fever, or swamp fever. I have never seen but one man, and I saw him a few days ago, Mr. Cooper, the business manager of the *Daily Times*, during my seven years in Tampa have a spell of chills and fever such as they have in Virginia. I have heard one doctor say and physicians connected with the Red Cross who have been in town quite a while say they don't think there is such a thing as malaria. They think there is no malaria here. In one of our interviews with General Alger I told him there was only one thing we demurred to, and that was having all of the sickness that developed among the soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico and the camps throughout the whole country being charged to Tampa. While he, of course, saw the point, he laughingly remarked, "Inasmuch as the Secretary of War was held responsible for all of the sickness in the Army, and he had taken the responsibility of selecting Tampa as the point of embarkation, he thought he ought to assist in bearing the brunt."

When the soldiers first came here we had the regulars mostly, you know. Major Pope came down here as the quartermaster, and Mr. Gillett, now ex-mayor of the city, and a few other gentlemen went out with him with a view of selecting locations for the soldiers, and we put the first regiments that came here on the "Heights"—what we call the highlands—and then it came on us unexpectedly and suddenly and got to be a big thing, and the first thing we knew the depot quartermaster's office had been established here, and this was made the base of supplies, and the commissary department was here, and the first thing we knew the railroads got more cars than they could haul in and the tracks were blocked from here to Chattanooga with supplies for the army: and, in addition to that, the railroads were on unfriendly terms and had been fighting among themselves, and that tied things up for a while. Then Major Pope went away to Cuba, and Colonel Humphrey took his place. The citizens used every endeavor to get the railroads together and take a conservative view of the matter and fall in line and do whatever they could for the Government in the handling of supplies and movements of the troops, because we all saw the necessity of it. And presently Colonel Bellinger came here (I am sorry he is not present), and he seemed to take hold of things like magic, and very soon things began to be straightened out and the roads got together, in a measure, and that part of the situation began to be relieved. In the meantime soldiers began coming in, and it was my good fortune to meet the Regular Army officers, among them Colonel Powell, of the Ninth, and Colonel Wikoff, and quite a number of captains and majors, and I saw quite a good deal of them. And I was with General Wade a good deal and General Shafter a good deal, and went out, at the request of General Shafter and Governor Bloxham and the agent of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, to select a place for the volunteers, and some places were pointed out as suitable places for camping, which I objected to. The prettiest piece of ground was west of the Tampa Bay Hotel, but at that season of the year there hadn't been any rain, and to a man who didn't understand the situation he would come to the conclusion it was a good place for a camp: but I told General Shafter and Governor Bloxham I didn't like the place selected, and he said, "What point would you designate?" I said, "The ground is very dry now, but as soon as the rainy season sets in you will have to move your soldiers from this place." He said, "That was a very easy matter: there was no sin in moving a camp every day, if necessary." Right then they needed a camp ground, and a great deal of it. The ground west of the Tampa Bay Hotel was selected for the cavalry, and until the rains came on it was as pretty ground as man could find. I saw the army officers at the Tampa Bay Hotel, and they were often my guests at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and they all expressed them-

selves that they had never been in a place that compared with the health rate here. When General Miles was here I rode out with him once or twice, and he said, "I don't see anything wrong with this ground here;" and he told me, I think, after an investigation, when he found the sick list was less than 2 per cent during the time—from the time they came here until Shafter's army embarked—and he said it was nearly always 4 per cent in the barracks where they were stationed. There is so much of this whole thing that it is a hard matter to know where to begin and where to end when you talk about it. Everything went along nicely, in point of health, until Shafter's army embarked. As I told Secretary Alger the other day, I bore him the message from the people here that we had no criticisms or faults to find. We were right here where we had seen more of the war than any town this side of the Gulf of Mexico, and the wonder of these people was how they did it so quickly and efficiently as they did, the handling of troops and great numbers of cars of supplies and horses and everything of that kind. What impressed us was how the Administration did it in the time it did. Before Shafter's army got away the volunteers began to come in. Being on the governor's staff, the First Florida was mustered in, down on the bank. We selected the old garrison down here, Government property occupied by soldiers years ago, as the camping ground for the Florida State troops. They hadn't been there very long until they began to kick. The biggest objection they found there was not shade trees enough, and I told the majors and captains, all personal friends of mine, "You boys have been accustomed to going to the national encampment where you had everything convenient, floors in your tents; you went for ten days' recreation and amusement, and you must not lose sight of the fact that you are here on a different mission altogether;" and it seemed to satisfy them at the time; and after the regiment was mustered in they went to De Soto Park, where the ground was level. They moved to De Soto Park, where there weren't any trees, and there was no further complaint. I never heard any fault found with regard to the health conditions until after Shafter's army had gone and we had three or four regiments here. I think the District of Columbia was here a while, and the Fifth Maryland was here, stationed in the old garrison, and the Sixty-ninth New York, and the Second Georgia and First Florida, and the wonder among the people here is—those who cared or looked into the matter at all—was that more of them didn't die than did. The men seemed to run wild. That is no reflection on the men in charge. They would go out in great gangs and crowds; they would come down town and eat watermelons and drink soda water, and all varieties of tropical fruits, drink beer, lie down in the grass and lie out at night, and the wonder is more didn't die than did. They began to get sick and then they began to raise a howl about Tampa being an unhealthy place, and we are as thoroughly convinced in our own minds as I am here that the large part of the sickness developed among the soldiers coming here after Shafter embarked was brought on by their own recklessness and carelessness and lack of proper methods of governing themselves while in camp. I don't say it with a view of reflecting on anybody, but the Second Georgia Regiment and Sixty-ninth New York, they are made up of the worst set of men I ever saw on the face of the earth. They were terrors in the matter of living, deportment, and everything else. They were a hard set of men. General Coppinger was here, and the rains came on, and I know more than one person talked with him about moving the men from the flat ground to the high ground up here where the regulars left. I am of the opinion if we had moved the men from the low ground to the "Heights" out here there would not have been as much sickness, even with their dissipation. The Second Georgia was down at the barracks here, where they had salt water to bathe in, but they afterwards moved them to the "Heights." The Fifth Maryland never had much trouble here, for they took care of themselves—took admirable care of

themselves. The Florida men never suffered much. They had a good deal of sickness after they went to Fernandina. The Sixty-ninth New York and Second Georgia seemed to be men that were picked up and were not wanted in any other occupation. It looked like they thought they were off on a vacation and turned themselves loose. I think there was more sickness among them than all the rest put together.

We had all told about 50,000 men here, and we had on an average for six weeks or two months 30,000. The first two weeks the soldiers were here I never heard any complaint from any of the officers. They all spoke of this being the best place they had ever been in, and Major Woodruff was in my office almost every day.

By General McCook:

Q. He belonged to the Fifth Infantry?

A. Yes, sir. He told me he never had been associated with soldiers where there were so many together and the health rate was as good as here. As soon as Shafter's army left five or six regiments arrived here. It began to rain, and they were not moved out of the low places, and with their irregular habits they began to get sick.

Q. General Coppinger was in command?

A. Yes, sir. I discussed that matter with General Alger the other day; and I don't want to be quoted as giving anything away, but he said he couldn't see why General Coppinger didn't move the troops from those lowlands when the rains commenced. In dry weather it is all right; when the rains come it won't do. I have shot snipe there, and the water has been 5 feet deep in places. If you will drive out on the Heights you will find it is a dry, sandy soil, with a lot of fine trees. From a health standpoint, I don't believe there is a place in the State, or any place in the South, that can show as much as this place. Our death rate has increased per annum by reason of the fact that during the fall and winter season of six or seven months in the year invalid people, afflicted with pulmonary troubles, paralysis, and old people come down here, and of course their deaths are charged to our death rate.

Q. That is not fair.

A. That is true; it is not fair, but we are charged with them. As I said, in the last seven years, with the exception of old people 60 to 80 years old—Mr. Ybor, an old settler, I believe, was 80 years old, and a few old ladies, I don't think any of them below 60 years old—we have not had five deaths among the better class of people. One or two young women have died of childbirth, but that will happen, of course, any place. One man died here a short time ago—Mr. Sparkman—a large, portly man, suffering with heart trouble. He was off in a political convention last spring and contracted the disease from which he died.

Q. Have you any cases of typhoid fever in the city now?

A. No, sir. They had about two months ago in the city 50 cases.

Q. That was brought here by the soldiers?

A. We think so. We have had a larger percentage among the population over near the big hotel, which was directly adjoining the cavalry camp. Such a thing as scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, and diseases of that kind, are never known. Sometimes in the winter the diphtheria will break out in the hotels among the children or some person who comes down in the winter. Just through a little precautionary measures it never spreads. It seems this climate has a tendency to modify all forms of disease. The typhoid fever is not severe like it is in the mountains of Tennessee. Of all the cases we have had here this year but one death among the better class of people has occurred, and this was Judge Sparkman. He contracted that when he was at a political convention at Orlando.



Q. How large a per cent, or what proportion, of that command encamped in the lowlands you speak of camped there in the rainy season?

A. The Second Georgia, First Florida, and one of the Michigan regiments—the three regiments out in De Soto Park. The three regiments in De Soto Park were in low ground and should not have been left there after the rains came—in the low, flat country, but few feet above tide water. There was a regiment down on the old Government reservation. They were not so bad. In the rainy season the rain don't stand down here as it does in De Soto Park. The Rough Riders of cavalry and one regiment of the regular cavalry were down here. Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," and I don't remember who the officers in command of the regulars were—anyhow, there were two regiments; one was Roosevelt's, on the west side—west of the Tampa Bay Hotel. They were in a flat place that could not have been occupied during the rainy season. Those are the only camping grounds that directly belong to Tampa.

Q. About what time does your rainy season set in?

A. Anywhere from the 1st to the 20th of June, but this year it was a little late. We generally figure on the rains beginning on from the 1st to the 20th of June, and about July and August we have the heaviest rains. An immense amount of water falls within ten or twenty days. I think it came this year the latter part of August and during September. At Port Tampa, I don't know about that. The ground down there is all low. Of course I have nothing against that point, except there is no point about Port Tampa that would be a fit camping ground in wet weather, but in dry weather it is as good as the country can afford.

Q. How were the regiments quartered in the lowlands? Did they put up such permanent fixtures as they did not want to leave?

A. No, sir; no trouble to break camp whenever they wanted to move. I have heard a good many army officers say it was a surprising thing to them they did not move, because they could have moved a whole regiment in one day. As I have already stated in a rambling way, we saw the largest part of this whole business. We saw the mobilization of the army of invasion—we saw it at the time of the commencement. I was one of the men who went out and located the first camps on this high ridge. General Miles told me he could see no objection to that land out there. For 5 miles out it is very fine ground for camping: high and dry; nothing but sandy soil, and nothing but pine trees.

Q. Good water?

A. Good water. The city here very quickly took in the situation and ran pipes to their camps, and the street-car lines ran little spurs out for their convenience. The citizens did everything it was possible for them to do to make them comfortable and satisfied.

Q. Were there any complaints about the regular troops except the Third and Sixth Cavalry camp?

A. No, sir. I was going to tell you that, being with the army from the time of the selection of the first camp until General Shafter's army embarked, and being on the warmest terms of friendship with the commissioned officers, I went to the camps almost daily—went there and ate with them and went through the camps and saw them at breakfast time and at dinner time and in the evening—and I never heard any complaint and never saw any grounds for complaint, and several of them have written me since they have left, stating they never had a more pleasant camp in the land than at Tampa and never enjoyed better health.

Q. Did you visit the hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As a citizen, what was your observation?

A. They didn't have much use for a hospital. I saw but few in the hospital until after Shafter left here. After he left, at the camp hospital, it seemed everything was being done that could be done. I would not be a competent judge in a



matter of that kind in war times, but the men in charge of the hospital seemed to be doing all they could.

Q. Did you talk with the patients?

A. I never heard any complaint.

Q. You never heard anything?

A. No, sir. The biggest complaint from here was the Second Georgia and Sixty-ninth New York. I am satisfied the sickness that came to those men came as a result of their indiscretions—eating all sorts of food and drinking all sorts of liquor.

Q. Were canteens established in the various regiments here?

A. I don't know how many—possibly two or three.

Q. What is your opinion as to that?

A. I don't favor the establishment of canteens in camp.

Q. In war times, specially?

A. I don't favor that. I don't think it is the best thing to be done. We didn't hear any complaints or hear anybody make any adverse criticisms about the drinking of the regular soldiers. They would come down town and go in the saloons and drink beer. The saloon men will tell you the big sale of drinks to Regular Army men was beer. We have a brewery here and they sold out their stock very soon. They had a lot on hand. They had a lot on hand that was not aged—it was new—and the brewery ordered beer from breweries west. I don't know how many cars they brought in to help to supply the soldiers. A great many of the saloon men here are customers of the bank of which I am cashier. I never heard any complaint about the excessive drinking of the regular soldiers. The officers, of course, deported themselves like gentlemen, and when I say that I mean to say that the privates also deported themselves creditably. There is a place out here called "Fort Brook," that is made up of the worst of dives and lowest variety shows. We heard some of the colored troops went over there on a little frolic, and terrorized them a little, but whenever they came to town here they didn't try to force their way into the saloons where white men drink; and it is a matter of comment here, the difference between the regulars and the volunteers. I never saw a soldier on the street drunk or under the influence of liquor. I was at Ybor City one evening and dropped into one of the principal saloons and some privates came in—20 or 25—and I told the saloon keeper, "You give all these men a drink." I said, "I have been visiting and associating with that part of the army that wears straps on their shoulder, and I want to take a day off and I want these boys to have a good time," and I suppose 100 or 125 came in: but anyhow, they drank six kegs of beer at my expense. With an opportunity of two hours or more to get full, there wasn't a man of the lot drunk, and not a vulgar word dropped from their lips. I never saw better deportment among a large body of men of any size or any number of men than was here during the mobilization of Shafter's army, but the trouble we had sometimes afterwards, and mostly out of those two regiments I have already named.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF MISS ANNA A. ROBBINS.

MISS ANNA A. ROBBINS, upon request, appeared before the commission, and having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Miss Robbins, please give your name.

A. Anna A. Robbins.

Q. Where is your residence when at home?

A. St. Louis, Mo.

Q. Are you a trained nurse?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where were you educated?

A. At the St. Louis Training School for Nurses.

Q. Where have you been serving since you came to Jacksonville?

A. In the First Division hospital.

Q. Seventh Corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is the medical officer in charge of that hospital?

A. Major Vilas was. Major Bryan, or Bryant—I am not sure which is the name—succeeded him.

Q. How many patients have you in that hospital?

A. I only have charge of the typhoid-fever wards. I don't know anything about the other patients. I am head nurse of the typhoid-fever wards.

Q. How many wards have you under your charge?

A. Three.

Q. How many patients, what was the maximum number, and what have you now?

A. We have had since I took charge 175 patients in all. Yesterday's report was 88 patients.

Q. How many deaths have you had?

A. Ten.

Q. How many were convalescent of the remainder who have been discharged?

A. All who were discharged were convalescent; yes, sir.

Q. Did you send any away in hospital cars who were not convalescent?

A. Not any.

Q. What are your facilities for caring for the typhoid-fever patients?

A. Very good.

Q. What is the character of the nurses under you? How many female nurses have you?

A. I have 29 at present.

Q. Trained?

A. No, sir; not quite all.

Q. How many had training in nurses' training schools?

A. All but five of the number.

Q. Were they capable and efficient, or otherwise?

A. They were all capable. There were no complaints except one or two.

Q. What was the largest number of patients assigned to any one nurse at any one time?

A. At one time, when we were short of nurses, one nurse had 14 patients; that was just for a short while, until we got more nurses.

Q. What was the character of the patients?

A. They were having very high fever at that time.

Q. How long did that continue?

A. Only two or three days, and then they were relieved.

Q. What was the occasion for placing so many patients under the charge of one nurse?

A. There were so many patients came in the hospital in one or two days that the hospital was rushed.

Q. Unexpectedly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you procure the nurses then to take charge of them—by telegraph or in what way?

A. The surgeons in charge procured them.

Q. What was the rule as to the number of very sick patients who were under the charge of any one nurse at any one time?

A. If they were extremely sick I would have a special nurse for one to three patients. Those who did not need quite so much attention I would give them one nurse to eight or ten; that is, one lady nurse and one hospital-corps attendant had charge.

Q. In detailing a nurse for one to three patients did she have a hospital-corps attendant at the same time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So your nurses were able to keep the patients under their immediate care and the hospital attendant could do the outside work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the length of your experience; how long have you been a trained nurse?

A. I graduated in 1890.

Q. Have you been pursuing it constantly?

A. Constantly, when health would permit.

Q. Have you lacked at any time facilities for caring for your patients, either as to cots, mattresses, bed linen, food, or raiment, or anything else that in your judgment was necessary for the proper care of the patients such as you had, taking the circumstances into consideration?

A. Well, nothing for any length of time. We have been short for a little while, perhaps, in washing the linen, which would not be returned, and a few times we would be short of mattresses for a short time, but we substituted blankets for the linen until they arrived. There was nothing serious.

Q. Has any serious difficulty or trouble ensued to your patients at any time through what you consider a lack of this, or did you supply them by other means?

A. I supplied the lack and there was no suffering at all.

Q. Outside of your own wards and your own special department, have you had a general knowledge of what was going on in your hospital?

A. No, sir; not in a general way. I have paid no attention to the other wards.

Q. You are not prepared to state as to the other wards?

A. I have seen them.

Q. What is the result of your observations?

A. That they were very well kept.

Q. What facilities have been afforded to your female nurses for separate accommodations for sleeping and other personal comfort, and for messing?

A. We have had a special dining room for the nurses; that is, tents put up for our own nurses' dining room, and the food, we have no complaint to make about it. We have plenty of it. Of course, it is not appetizing when we are tired, but that is not the fault of anyone. They have been camping in tents in our division. We have two to four in one tent.

Q. Have they had the privacy that belongs to their sex?

A. They have, yes, sir. There was a talk of putting up a pavilion for them, and most of the nurses preferred being in a tent.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. I want to ask you simply whether you have personally seen or officially had your attention called to a case or cases of neglect?

A. I have not.

Q. You have never known during the time you have been on service any lack of care that a man would have had in an ordinary city hospital?

A. No, sir; I have not. There are accommodations, of course, that are not quite so good, but they have not lacked care.

Q. Have you known of any neglect or inattention on the part of those having medical charge of the wards?

A. No, sir.

Q. They have been attentive?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They have been intelligent, so far as you know?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your special diet is under the charge of a special-diet nurse?

A. No, sir; our special-diet kitchen was established for a while under the charge of the steward of the kitchen, Steward Lucas, and then it was changed to the general kitchen; but we have had all necessary things supplied us.

Q. Has there been at any time a lack of ice or milk?

A. Not for any length of time. Of course when there was a rush there would be a lack, but they would be supplied in time.

Q. Do you mean any delay in hours or days?

A. Hours.

By General BEAVER:

Q. When did you go on duty?

A. Twenty-third day of August.

Q. Were there any female nurses at the time you came?

A. No, sir; I was there alone for several days.

Q. So your arrival was the advent of the female-nurse period?

A. I think I was one of the first, if not the first, there.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF DR. MARY E. WALKER.

Dr. MARY E. WALKER, upon request, appeared before the commission, and, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you give us your full name, if you please?

A. Mary E. Walker.

Q. Your residence, when at home?

A. Buffalo, N. Y.

Q. Have you been trained as a nurse?

A. No, sir; I am a graduate physician.

Q. Graduate of what college?

A. University of Michigan.

Q. When did you graduate?

A. 1896.

Q. How long have you been on duty at Jacksonville?

A. Since the 12th of this month.

Q. At what place; at what hospital?

A. In the First Division.

Q. Of the Seventh Corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had experience in hospitals and with patients in hospitals prior to your coming here?

A. Yes, sir; in a hospital in Detroit.

Q. From your observations, since you have been here, what, in your judgment, is the character of the facilities afforded to the patients in the military hospital in



which you are acting, as to their tentage, as to their beds, bedding, bed linen, and personal clothing, food, and everything of that kind?

A. I think their beds are very good and the bed linen has been good, too. It was not as good at first as it is now. Their clothing is in good shape. There seems to be plenty of that. We have had, as a rule, plenty of linen.

Q. As to food?

A. They are not allowed anything but milk, and we had all we needed of that except once or twice, when it ran out by mistake.

Q. Are your attentions confined to the typhoid patients?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have the patients received what was necessary and proper for typhoid patients in the condition in which you found them?

A. I think they have had very good attention indeed; very good care as far as I have seen.

Q. As to the attention at the hands of nurses, state if you please whether or not the attention has been equal to what they would have received in an ordinary hospital?

A. I think, on the whole, it is. I have not had so much experience with typhoid outside of here. That is why I came. Of course there are some occasions when nurses would be sick or something of that kind, and more work would be thrown on one nurse and they would not have as much attention as at other times.

Q. Have the nurses been attended by the hospital corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the invariable custom?

A. Yes, sir; and in one ward since I have been here there were two patients to one nurse.

Q. So that the nurse has been able to give undivided attention to the patients and the orderlies would assist in other things?

A. Well, the orderlies do some things for the patients which the women do not do at all.

Q. And they act under the direction of the female nurses, as I understand it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And whatever is necessary to be done they are directed to do by the female nurses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent were the nurses not trained?

A. I think there are two, but I do not know that.

Q. Do you know when they were employed?

A. No, sir; that was before I came.

Q. Have you known of any individual cases of neglect or suffering on the part of the patients because of any lack of nourishment, or change of linen, or clothing, or anything of that sort?

A. No, sir.

Q. The delays of which you have spoken, were they or were they not of disadvantage to the patient?

A. Well, they were at least uncomfortable, but it was mostly in the supply of milk that the delay occurred. It would not get there early enough.

Q. Has there been, in the main, a sufficient supply of milk?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is its quality?

A. I think it is very good. I have not tested it at all. It looks like good milk.

Q. From your training and experience, have you any suggestions that would tend to increase the efficiency on the part of the administration of the hospital, or increase the comfort on the part of the patient?

A. We need stoves in the ward for hot water. There has been a great inconvenience to patients, and nurses particularly, but of course the patients suffer indirectly thereby. We need hot water, as the dishes have to be washed out well and we have to have hot water for hot-water bags.

Q. What would you suggest as a remedy for that?

A. Stoves. They do not need the stoves so much for heating the ward, but for heating hot-water bags and things like that.

Q. As to the light; there would be increased danger with too much light?

A. Oh, yes, sir; we can get along with candles.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What hospital were you at in Detroit?

A. The Women's Hospital.

Q. Have you had experience in military hospitals since the war broke out, except this?

A. No, sir.

Q. So far as your observations have gone the patients have not suffered in consequence of neglect?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have seen no instances of neglect or inattention on the part of the medical officers?

A. No, sir.

Q. Your observation, of course, taught you that certain treatment is necessary in these cases. Have proper courses of treatment been followed out here?

A. Yes, sir.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF MISS MATTIE EUGENIA HIBBARD.

MISS MATTIE EUGENIA HIBBARD, upon request, appeared before the commission, and having no objection to being sworn was thereupon sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Miss Hibbard, will you kindly give us your full name and home residence?

A. Mattie Eugenia Hibbard, Montreal.

Q. You have been on duty, as we understand it, at the Second Division hospital in charge of the nurses?

A. In charge of the nurses; yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been on duty there?

A. Since the 27th of August.

Q. What has been your training as a nurse; where were you trained?

A. In New Buffalo, Mack Training School, in connection with a Catholic institution.

Q. Have you had general charge of all the nurses in your hospital—all the female nurses?

A. In the Second Division, yes, sir.

Q. What has been your experience there as to the facilities afforded to the patients in the hospital, as to their accommodation in the hospital itself, the room allotted to them, their beds, their bedding, clothing, their diet, their medical attendance, their nurses, and everything connected with the hospital. Will you just give us a very comprehensive answer to that very large question?

A. I find that the requests were reasonable and were attended to just as soon as possible. The diet has improved very much indeed under the charge of the

nurses in charge of the diet kitchen. The patients can have anything they desire which the doctors say they can have. The bedding—the clothing—sometimes was limited at times. That was, I believe, unavoidable. The accommodations have been improved very much since we came down here. There are not so many beds in the ward, and we have opened up new wards. The facilities in and out are much better.

Q. Was the supply sufficient of linen?

A. At times. It varies a great deal. It is better some days than others.

Q. What has been the trouble; have you been unable to have your requisitions filled, or is it the trouble with the laundry?

A. It is due to the laundry.

Q. Where did you have your linen laundered?

A. At a steam laundry in the city. The delay has been in getting it back from them. There has been plenty of linen to supply this camp thoroughly.

Q. What has been the character of the medical attendants?

A. Very good. The doctors have all been extremely interested in patients—much more than I expected.

Q. What has been the character of the assistants—the orderlies?

A. That has not been lately as good as it was at first. The men have been taken sick, and consequently they had to go off duty.

Q. Did you get more men in their places?

A. We had substitutes, of course, but they were not as efficient.

Q. Lacked training?

A. Yes, sir. It has been a long siege on many of the men, and as the nurses came to the front they thought they would give up a little.

Q. What is the character of your nurses, taken as a class?

A. Excellent.

Q. Training good?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many have you under you?

A. One hundred and sixty female nurses.

Q. And how many patients to-day in your hospital?

A. I can not tell.

Q. About how many?

A. There are over 400 typhoid cases. I do not know the exact number.

Q. How many turns do you have for your nurses, three in a day, or two?

A. Two.

Q. How long are they on duty?

A. Two hours off. The relief comes from 11 to 1 for the first nurse and 1 to 3 for the second nurse. We have not had enough nurses yet to make three reliefs a day.

Q. Are your services then two hours on and two hours off during the entire time?

A. No; the first nurse comes off at 1 and the next nurse relieves her. We have two hours in the middle of the day unless there is some one very ill in the ward.

Q. As to the night turn, how is that?

A. Twelve hours—7 to 7.

Q. That would give you, then, from six to eight patients for each nurse, wouldn't it?

A. We have only 400 typhoid cases; altogether we have had 675 with fewer nurses than we have to-day. They have come since.

Q. Well, do you vary the number of patients allotted to each nurse?

A. The doctor does that.

Q. According to the gravity of the case?

A. Yes, sir; the doctor has a nurse for each section. He puts the nurses wherever they are required the most. He has five nurses. We have some special nurses on hand to take charge of one person.

Q. Is that the case when the gravity of the patient's condition requires it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you known of any individual cases of suffering in your hospital since you have had charge of it by reason of neglect on the part of physicians or nurses or hospital attendants?

A. I do not know of any. I have heard of them.

Q. Well, in the investigation of rumors brought to you, state whether or not you have found the complaints were well founded.

A. They were not.

Q. Have you investigated each case brought to your attention?

A. I have called the attention of the physician to it usually, and he would report to me.

Q. And the physician then makes the investigation of each case reported by you to him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you in all cases reported any complaints which came to you, which in your judgment were well founded, to the physician?

A. Yes, sir; we have reported them all; all cases are reported.

Q. Then you made no investigation at all on your own account?

A. No, sir.

Q. You simply report to the physician?

A. Yes, sir; and if he says it is the nurses' fault, then I would investigate.

Q. Have you been called upon to investigate the conduct of any of the nurses?

A. I have not.

Q. Have you any suggestions as to improvement in the conditions of your hospital, so that it could be rendered more efficient or the comfort of the patients increased or enhanced?

A. As situated at present—in tents—no, I think not.

Q. What do you say as to the accommodations, the relative character of the accommodations in tents and board pavilions?

A. We liked the tents better on account of the fresh air. When it is not cold it is very pleasant. The air in the morning is not so pleasant.

Q. Have you had any weather like this little cold snap here, preventing your making your patients comfortable? Have you had blankets enough?

A. There have been one or two who said they were not comfortable, but the nurses have reported it, and they were made more comfortable.

Q. Are you familiar with the climate here?

A. Not at all. I am rather surprised to find it so cold.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Would the nurses report to you, rather than any of the medical authorities, any instances of neglect or suffering that came under their observation?

A. I doubt it.

Q. You think they would report to the doctor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has any nurse reported to you a case of neglect or inefficiency, or anything of the sort?

A. They do sometimes what they consider so, but on investigation we find there is nothing in it.

Q. Where investigations are made by the doctor or doctors in charge, after the decision has been given, has any nurse protested against the decision?

A. Not officially.



Q. Has she individually?

A. She has sometimes criticised the doctor's decision.

Q. Do you, of your own knowledge, know of any neglect on the part of doctors or nurses?

A. I do not know of any.

Q. Do you know of any case in which a ward or wards were lacking in the necessary hospital furniture?

A. Not after our nurses had taken care of the ward. Previous to that we did. That was due to the men in charge not being as particular as a woman is in regard to furniture.

Q. Do you know of any ward or wards in your hospital that were not supplied with bedpans, catheters, thermometers, etc.?

A. There were at first, but on application they have been supplied.

Q. They have been supplied promptly when requisitions were made?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. These deficiencies that existed when you went on—whose fault was it that they were not there?

A. The men in charge, I think, from ignorance.

Q. Do you know of any undue changing of nurses? That is to say, a nurse is put on duty in Ward A, and kept for a certain length of time in a ward and then sent in Ward B and then Ward C. Is that the habit, or did they let the nurses remain on duty in one ward for a considerable length of time?

A. It is more usual for them to remain as long as possible, changing every night and day in the same ward and the same section.

Q. Do you know whether or not it has been the custom in the hospitals to transfer the men from ward to ward, except from wards where they were seriously ill to the wards where the convalescents were?

A. I don't know of any changes except at the doctor's request.

Q. Do you know that men have been transferred from Ward A to B, and then to C, and sent around the whole place without any particular reason for transferring? Are the men kept in the wards until they are in condition to be transferred to the convalescent wards?

A. That I can not answer. That is in charge of the physician. They might be transferred without my knowing it.

Q. But as you got reports from your nurses have you heard of any complaints of undue shifting taking place?

A. I have not.

Q. Do you know, or have you yourself observed, any neglect whatsoever, on the part of anybody connected with the hospitals, intentionally?

A. No, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. You stated that the lady nurses went on at 7 p. m. to 7 a. m.—twelve hours. Are they assumed to be awake during that time?

A. They are.

Q. You also remarked that changes occurred in the hospital arrangements from illness, and I judge from your remark that that occurred among the nurses. Did the lady nurses stand that better than the men?

A. I think it is greater among the nurses than the patients.

Q. Do you know whether there would be any difficulty in securing a greater number of nurses on the 1st day of May than in August?

A. I think not. You mean to take up work of this kind?

Q. Yes.

A. I think not. I think you could get a very large number.

Q. It would be just as easy in May as in August?

A. I think

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF MISS FLORENCE M. MAURICE.**

Miss FLORENCE M. MAURICE, upon request, appeared before the commission, and having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Miss Maurice, will you kindly give us your full name and your home residence?

A. Florence M. Maurice, Montour Falls, N. Y.

Q. Have you attended a regular training school for nurses?

A. I have.

Q. Where?

A. Washington, Garfield Hospital.

Q. How long have you been on duty at Jacksonville and what hospital?

A. The Second Division hospital since the 25th of August.

Q. How many female nurses were on duty there at the time you went on duty?

A. I can not answer you correctly, but I think it was not more than four or five.

Q. How long had any of them been on duty?

A. I do not know, but I think only a short time.

Q. What ward are you in?

A. Ward D.

Q. How many patients have you in your ward?

A. Ten.

Q. What is the largest number that you have had in that ward?

A. Sixteen.

Q. Are you in charge of the ward?

A. I am.

Q. Are they all typhoid?

A. Mostly typhoid.

Q. Convalescent or —

A. I think one convalescent patient is in our ward, and he will go out without a doubt to-day.

Q. How many patients have been assigned to one nurse—the largest number of patients assigned to one nurse in your ward?

A. Well, not more than 16. That was at first.

Q. How many attendants did you have from the hospital corps?

A. At first 2; now 1.

Q. How many female nurses have you in your ward?

A. None.

Q. You are the only one?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have but a single attendant?

A. That's all.

Q. And you have had as many as 16 patients under your charge, and you have 10 to-day?

A. Yes, sir; and one orderly.

Q. What is the character of the patients so far as the disease is concerned? Are they very sick, or convalescent, or mending?

A. Well, they are sick. My patients at the present time are new ones—just came in.

Q. What are their temperatures?

A. Their temperatures are ranging from 103 in the morning to 104 in the evening

Q. Are you employed in the daytime or at night?

A. Daytime.

Q. You have a colleague who takes your place at night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. More than one?

A. Only one.

Q. So your entire ward is administered to by yourself and one attendant in the daytime, and one nurse follows you and one attendant at night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had difficulty in giving proper attention to these patients under your charge?

A. At first we had, but I think they get along pretty well.

Q. Are you overworked?

A. No; I can not say that I am. Sometimes I get a little lazy, perhaps.

Q. What is the condition of your ward as to space, beds, bedding, clothing for men, diet, etc.?

A. I have two tents. I do not know as I could tell you the space between the beds—about 2 feet between the beds.

Q. You have five in each tent?

A. Yes, sir. At first the clothing was very scant. Now, we are having it much better.

Q. The tents you speak of are the regular hospital tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Intended to accommodate six?

A. Yes, sir. Some of the tents have 11 beds in them, but as the patients are fewer in our hospital, they are being lessened.

Q. That is in the single tent, or in a ward?

A. In the double tents there would be 10 patients.

Q. As to diet, are your requisitions for the proper diet, as prescribed by the doctors, filled promptly and regularly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to medicines, are the requisitions supplied by the doctors filled properly?

A. They are.

Q. And promptly?

A. They are.

Q. As to the clothing of the men, do you receive sufficient quantity and proper quality?

A. Yes, sir; plenty. Of course, these things were scant at first, and, of course, I can understand thoroughly how that was.

Q. Have you any lack of anything necessary for the comfort of your patients as the hospital is administered now?

A. No. It is nicely carried on.

Q. Have you had experience in hospitals since you graduated?

A. Sanitariums, two.

Q. How does the care of the patients in the field hospital here compare with the patients in ordinary hospitals or sanitariums?

A. I would say it is very much the same. Of course it is not quite as thorough, but it is good.

Q. As to the practical results, is it good?

A. As good as patients receive in an ordinary hospital.

Q. And as to ordinary private families—now take the average family as you would know it in a home of luxury or poverty, what would you say as to the care of the patients here? Is the comfort the same as they would receive at home?

A. Just as good.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. At the time you had 16 patients in your ward, were they acute cases or convalescent?

A. Acute.

Q. Had they suddenly been sent in in large numbers, or had they been gradually accumulating?

A. I do not know as to that.

Q. In your judgment, is it possible for one nurse with one attendant or two attendants to take care of 16 seriously ill typhoid patients?

A. No, sir.

Q. Therefore, at that time, owing to some cause with which perhaps you are not familiar, the nursing was insufficient?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The work was too heavy?

A. Yes, sir; we got orderlies. I got along nicely.

Q. You got along fairly well?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. With ten patients—can you, with an orderly, properly take care of ten patients?

A. I can. Of course I can not do some of the things that I would do for a private patient.

Q. Well, take it all in all, can you take care of ten patients?

A. With a good orderly.

Q. Can you do it without breaking down?

A. Well, I feel well, and I have been there since the 25th of August.

Q. Could you do any better work if you had charge of six or eight patients instead of ten?

A. Of course I could.

Q. So far as the men themselves are concerned, the nursing is amply sufficient for their good?

A. Yes, sir; they are well satisfied.

Q. Do you know of any neglect, or inefficiency, or misconduct, on the part of any doctor, nurse, or attendant that you have yourself seen or came in contact with?

A. Not as far as the doctors are concerned. I have seen no misconduct on their part. I have seen some very funny work on the part of the nurses.

Q. Do you mean the men or the female nurses?

A. The female nurses. I do not know anything about the men nurses.

Q. Have you ever had an orderly report to you in a condition unfittingly—getting too drunk to take care of his work?

A. No, sir.

Q. In what way was that inefficiency on the part of the nurses—was it in neglecting the patients?

A. Neglect. For instance, there was one nurse who had perhaps two sick patients and she would give them full attention and did not care for the others.

Q. Could she have taken care of the two very sick and the others very well?

A. She could have looked after the others a little, at least.

Q. Was any report made of this?

A. Yes, sir; it was reported. Miss Hibbard heard of it and remedied it.

Q. Was any action taken in regard to these nurses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Released?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know at any time in your ward that there has been a deficiency in the ward furniture; the bedpans, hot-water bottles, thermometers, catheters, or anything that was required for the care of the patients?

A. Well, I don't think there is quite the number of those things that should have been had.

Q. Do you have charge of taking the temperature, or does the orderly take it?

A. I do, and give all the medicines and give the men bathing, unless I have an orderly efficient enough.



By General BEAVER:

Q. Miss Maurice, how are you cared for?

A. I think—I speak for myself—very nicely.

Q. Have you comfortable quarters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And comfortable messing arrangements?

A. Yes, sir; Miss Hibbard looks after us very nicely.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF MISS EDNA COPELAND.

Miss EDNA COPELAND, upon request, appeared before the commission, and having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Miss Copeland, will you give us your name and home residence?

A. Edna Copeland; Brooklyn, N. Y.

Q. Are you a graduate of a nurses' training school?

A. Yes, sir; the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn.

Q. How long have you been on duty in Jacksonville?

A. Since August 26.

Q. In what hospital?

A. Third Division hospital.

Q. How many female nurses were on hand at the time of your reporting for duty?

A. Four came on together.

Q. And you were the pioneers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been on duty continuously since?

A. Yes, sir; except a few days when I was ill.

Q. How did you find the accommodations for the sick in the hospital at the time you went there?

A. Well, I found it much better than I expected. Of course, it has improved very much. At that time they came very rapidly, so rapidly that it was almost impossible to make the proper arrangements for them. At the time we went there a great many of the hospital men were rapidly getting sick; they worked so hard.

Q. You had no lack of cordiality in your reception?

A. Not at all.

Q. Have you experienced anything but courtesy since?

A. Not any. We have been surprised from the very first by our welcome; they were very considerate.

Q. What has been the character of the hospital as to space allowed to the patients; as to bedding, bedsteads, bed linen, personal clothing, diet, medicine, and everything relating to the care and comfort of the patient since you have been in the hospital?

A. When we first came there were 8 patients in a tent, in a regular hospital tent, but they very soon altered that. They got more tents, and there has been 6 to the tent most of the time. Now we are having 4 and 5 to the tent, but at one time they were coming in 60 or more a day, and of course we had to care for them; and at one time it was a little difficult to get enough hospital tents—it took so many; but that was only for a very short time. I think it was the first week I was there they got some nurses to do the work. About the bed linen we have

plenty now. There has been times when we did not have. At one time there was trouble with the laundry. The sheets would be gotten brand-new and plenty of them. They would go to the laundry and would not get back, and then we would be out again; and we got another stock, and the same thing would be repeated. The laundry said they were getting more work than they had arranged for. They are doing better now. I can not say just how many sheets there are in the hospital. I know there are plenty now, though. There were plenty of blankets. There was no time when there was not sufficient blankets, except one time, and then they came by night. The medicines—I do not think there has ever been the slightest scarcity of medicine. As a rule, there has been no trouble about that at all. The food has improved a great deal since we went there. There has been plenty of it most of the time. There was great difficulty about getting the milk at first, increasing the supply as the patients came, but we have any amount of it now.

Q. What is the character of it?

A. Splendid; it seems almost half cream. We have some at our own mess table, but we did not have it at first. We have plenty on our own table, which proves that the patients have plenty. Then the supplies and the food cooked for the patients is much better than it was. I know we have worked hard to get it so, and we have a much better kitchen than we had at first. We have two hired cooks who were chefs in hotels. It is not perfect by any means, or what we nurses would cook ourselves for private patients, but that's more than you can expect.

Q. What experience have you had before coming here, Miss Copeland, in private families and in institutions?

A. Well, I have been on private nursing for two years and a half most of the time, but I have been back at my own hospital a great deal, and supervisor at one time for a month, and a month again as supervisor. I have relieved those taking vacations, etc.

Q. With your own knowledge of the average home, of the average person in any community of the country and city alike, state whether or not, in your opinion, the men of your ward in your hospital were as well cared for as they would have been at home.

A. Very much better.

Q. Have you known any instances of suffering for lack of attention on the part of the hospital attendants of patients or the lack of supplies which led to the suffering of any of your patients?

A. I think I can truthfully say no, except in the matter of linen. Some patients suffered for the want of linen, as I stated before; I think that is the only thing. Of course, the detailed men we had on hand did not always come up to the mark, but that has always been dealt with by the steward and the nurse.

Q. When you spoke of the suffering in that regard, was it discomfort, or was it more serious than that?

A. No, sir; a little negligence in feeding rather than the patients. Of course, a patient will complain more than ordinarily.

Q. Did or did not the patient suffer by reason of his real condition?

A. No, sir, it would be a matter of patience.

Q. How have you been cared for?

A. Very carefully. Of course, at first there was a good deal of grumbling. We went out there and Colonel Maus engaged a boarding house, and it was rather objectionable, and they put up a tent, and we had a small tent until there were so many nurses. Now we have the hospital nurses, four nurses in a tent, and they are very pleasantly situated, and everything is given us for our comfort that we can possibly expect; and the meals at first were very hard. Of course we were in this

boarding house, but now we have our own mess. Those of us that had been at the Windsor seem to think we have a much better mess than the Windsor. Of course it is not served as well, but the food is better prepared, and it is of a good quality. We have ice cream, potatoes, and real good diet.

Q. Then you are properly cared for, so that you can do your best work?

A. Yes, sir, that is it exactly. Even more than that, we have some luxuries. Of course there are nurses here that complained, who have left us and written to papers, and there have been some unpleasant things in the papers. There are always some who complain about everything.

Q. You have among your nurses kickers, just the same as in any class?

A. I will have to use that word. They are the ones I think we have usually heard from in the papers.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You have read of the accounts how the sick soldiers have been treated here in the camps?

A. Yes, sir; I think I know there was one nurse that came to us for three days. Her conduct was so insubordinate that her contract was annulled in three days, and she wrote to a newspaper in Philadelphia, complaining. I heard it before I went there. The nurses said it was an insult to them, but she was not there long enough to know anything about it. She went into one ward and she refused to do anything she was told. If she was directed to give a person a bath, if she got a telegram, for instance, she would go off without bathing him. She is the kind who wrote the article about the nurses.

Q. In your camp requirements have you the personal comfort, the privacy, that your sex requires?

A. Yes, sir; we have three rows of hospital tents, and it is understood that the men are not to come down there at all. At first we had difficulty, but the matter was shortly remedied.

Q. Do the nurses feel comfortable under the circumstances in that respect?

A. I think the most of them do. There may have been at first a little feeling that they were treated like children in the matter, but it was only in a few cases.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you tell me, please, how many patients have been assigned under the care of any one nurse at any one time?

A. When we first went there, there were 40 to 60 under the care of one nurse. That was when there were only four of us.

Q. The hospital was organized when you first went there, or had it been organized for some time?

A. I think it had been organized a month.

Q. And just at the time you went there was a marked influx of patients?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the time when the typhoid epidemic began to assume a considerable size?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. After you got fairly organized, how many patients were put under the care of any one nurse?

A. Well, we have had regular hospital arrangements, and at night, of course, there would be one to a ward of 30 to 50, with plenty of men, but in daytime, since we have been organized, there were two or three in a ward.

Q. And the wards accommodate 40 patients?

A. Yes, sir; now it is much easier—we have the eight-hour system, and the girls thought that would work a little easier.

Q. Do you think it possible for any nurse to properly care for 13 typhoid cases?

A. Not unless she had competent help from the men.

Q. With that corps can she take care of them?

A. Yes, sir; I have taken care of 26 at a time with one man, and here we have more. Some hospital corps men are almost as good as trained nurses.

Q. Have any instances of neglect come under your observation, or been reported to you by anyone in charge of the medical officers or male attendants?

A. Never on the part of medical officers.

Q. Attendants, sometimes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What action was taken in those cases?

A. Well, in some cases I can not say. There have been times when the men have absented themselves from the ward for an hour or so at a time, and they always reported it, and they have been reprimanded, and in many cases put in the guardhouse for it.

Q. Has there been at any time since you have been here a lack of hospital supplies, in the way of bedpans, hot-water bottles, catheters, thermometers, etc.?

A. Only, perhaps, for a day we would be a little short on thermometers; I mean there would be no necessity for them.

Q. At any time during the time you have been there would it have been necessary for a father to go outside and purchase a hot-water bottle for his son?

A. I think there was one instance; we had very few.

Q. What was the special difficulty in getting them at that time?

A. I know they were asked for and were ordered from the headquarters here in Jacksonville, and there was some delay in their coming. There were at first, I think, not more than 100 dozen hot-water bottles.

Q. And the hospital had been then organized for a month?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was in charge before you went there?

A. Major Vaughn.

Q. When did Major Fowler take charge?

A. He had not direct charge of the hospital.

Q. I am requested to ask you whether in those cases—in the cases under care in that hospital—whether hot-water bottles were required?

A. I do not think that they were. They were needed more as a comfort than a necessity—that is, for cold feet, etc.

Q. Has any case been reported to you where your nurses have been seriously—

A. I know of nothing where we did not have the regular hot-water bottles; we could use, of course, an ordinary hot bottle of water.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Do you know of any surgeon in attendance at a hospital who would refuse to get up at night and attend to a patient?

A. I have never heard of any.

Q. Has there been at any time a condition in which you were all in despair about bed linen, nightshirts, and pajamas, etc.

A. I have known a great many nurses to be that way, but I know how hard it was to get them; I never thought so. Sometimes the nurses, thinking it was going to go on forever, thought so.

Q. Have these things been furnished by the Government? Have you been able to get nightshirts and bed linen from the Government by regular requisitions?

A. Yes, sir; most all that we have had. I believe the Red Cross gave some of them before I came.



JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF MISS ISABELLA GUILFORD WATERS.**

Miss ISABELLA GUILFORD WATERS, upon request, appeared before the commission, and having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Kindly give us your full name and home residence.

A. Isabella Guilford Waters; Boston, Mass.

Q. Are you a graduate?

A. I am a graduate from the Johns Hopkins University.

Q. In the training school or medical department?

A. Training school.

Q. How long have you been on duty in the Third Division hospital?

A. Since the 28th of August.

Q. How many female nurses were on duty when you reported?

A. Four.

Q. Have you been on duty there continuously since?

A. Practically, yes. With the exception of a few hours when I was ill, I have been there all the time.

Q. Have you been unfitted for your work at any time by sickness?

A. For a very short time.

Q. How many patients have you under your personal care?

A. Thirty-five now.

Q. Are you in a pavilion or tents?

A. Tents.

Q. How many tents have you under your charge?

A. Eight tents.

Q. Have you any assistants—female nurses?

A. Six.

Q. You are in charge of the ward, then?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, you have three on duty in the daytime and three at night?

A. No, sir; we have an eight-hour system—what the men call shifts—three shifts, two nurses on each time.

Q. Then you have about 17 patients to 1 nurse?

A. About that.

Q. How many orderlies have you in your ward?

A. We have four and five for the eight hours.

Q. For each turn?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That would give each nurse practically two orderlies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Since you have been on duty, have you been chief nurse in the ward ever since you went there?

A. No, sir; when I first got there, there were 5 wards and 10 nurses. That left two nurses for a ward, twelve hours at a time, so there was one woman on duty all the time, twelve hours on and twelve hours off.

Q. One woman to the entire ward?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How soon was that changed?

A. I think we were working that way two weeks and a half; I am not positive of the time.

Q. Have you under your charge a sufficient number of nurses and orderlies to properly care for patients committed to your care?

A. I have.

Q. What is the character of your ward as to space for beds, as to the beds themselves, mattresses, bed linen, personal clothing for the men, medical attendance, medicine, diet, and everything that enters into the care of the patients, such as you have under your charge.

A. We have five patients in a tent, and we have the ordinary iron bed cot, with woven-wire springs, and the usual mattress, I suppose, that is used everywhere, and we have now plenty of linen and blankets, so that the patients are perfectly comfortable. We have a very fine doctor.

Q. And medical supplies?

A. They are very adequate, and the diet is very fair indeed.

Q. What is the general character of the illness from which your patients suffer in your ward?

A. Typhoid.

Q. And the diet is very simple?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the milk you receive of sufficient quantity?

A. We have a great deal of milk, and it is very fine milk.

Q. What is the general trend of your patients, up or down?

WITNESS. You mean in regard to their health?

General BEAVER. Yes.

A. They are of all stages. We have some quite ill patients, some waiting for furloughs, etc.

Q. Take the average, what would you say as to typhoid, is it increasing or diminishing?

A. It is diminishing.

Q. Have you had any patients suffer—I don't mean by that from discomfort, but so far as their health was concerned—from lack of diet or in their personal comfort?

A. Not at all.

Q. What is the general character of your hospital attendants?

A. Well, I suppose we have good, bad, and indifferent. We always have one or two poor men.

Q. You sift them out soon?

A. Yes, sir; very soon, and, as a rule, we have very good attendants; but there are always one or two that are not good.

Q. What experience have you had as a nurse since your graduation? Have you been employed in private families?

A. No, sir; I have not been doing anything at all except working in New York.

Q. In the general hospital?

A. I have been working in the nurses' tenement, so-called slums.

Q. Were you raised in the city or country?

A. Country.

Q. With your knowledge of the average home of the average family in country and city, what is your opinion as to the manner in which the men are cared for here, better or worse than home?

A. I think they are cared for far better here than they would be at home.

Q. How are you cared for?

A. Very well, indeed. I think that everything has been done that could be done for the nurses' care by Majors Jessurem and Clendennin.

Q. Have you any complaint to make as to them?

A. None whatever.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Has there been any serious lack of medical supplies or hospital furniture in your ward?

A. None at all.

Q. Hot-water bottles, bedpans, catheters, thermometers?

A. No, sir; everything has been supplied.

Q. Have you known of any instance of positive neglect on the part of anyone connected with the ward?

A. I have not.

Q. Doctors, stewards, nurses, and attendants?

A. No, sir; I have not heard of anything.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. JAMES E. PILCHER.

Maj. JAMES E. PILCHER, upon request, appeared before the commission, and having heard the general scope of the inquiry read to him, and having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Doctor, will you kindly give us your full name and rank and present service?

A. James E. Pilcher; major and brigade surgeon, United States Army; on duty as medical supply officer in Jacksonville.

Q. How long have you had charge of the medical supply depot here?

A. From its establishment, about the 14th of June. I might add, I am captain in the Medical Department in the Army.

Q. Major in Volunteers and captain in the Regular Army?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you begin the establishment of the depot or supply house here?

A. Yes, sir. I began the establishment of the organization here. I was the first chief surgeon here.

Q. Whence did you get your supplies first, Major?

A. The first I got I brought from Tampa when I was ordered up here.

Q. You had been at Tampa?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?

A. I was there about three weeks. Previous to that I was in Mobile.

Q. What quantity of supplies did you bring with you from Tampa?

A. I brought enough tents to make a small field hospital of about five tents, and sufficient to accommodate, as I estimated it, about 24 patients, with the appliance of bedding, the beds, and the medicines, and other appliances sufficient for that number of men.

Q. How many troops were on hand at that time?

A. Well, I should have to look that up. My recollection is there were six regiments.

Q. The corps were organized, then, to a great extent after you arrived here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you come with General Lee?

A. No; before General Lee.

Q. Who was in command when you came?

A. General Lawton.

Q. You have, then, practically organized the medical supply department of the Seventh Corps?

A. I suppose I may say that; yes, sir.

Q. Whence did you draw your supplies after you came, Major: from Tampa or from the Surgeon-General, from whatever source he might order them?

A. My instructions, when I first arrived, were to draw my supplies from Tampa. The instructions were definite, that after I came here and found what I wanted and what I needed, in addition to what I took with me. I proceeded to Tampa personally and obtained supplies.

Q. How long did you continue to draw your supplies from Tampa?

A. A very short time.

Q. Had you any difficulty in getting them?

A. Yes, sir. The supplies I went for in accordance with my instructions were not furnished.

Q. On what ground—that they were not there, or they needed them themselves?

A. On the ground that they needed them themselves.

Q. The troops at Tampa were supposed to be going to the front—was that the idea?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. After you experienced difficulty in getting your supplies from Tampa, whence did you draw them?

A. From Washington—from the Surgeon-General.

Q. Did you make your requests direct upon him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you any difficulty in having those requests honored as they were made?

A. None whatever.

Q. Have you at any time since that had any difficulty in securing what you desired upon proper requisition?

A. None whatever.

Q. State whether or not you have been able to supply the requests of medical officers of the corps as they were made upon you; and if not able, why.

A. So far as I remember now, every requisition that has been made upon me has been filled either immediately or within a short time.

Q. If there has been delay, state whether or not it has resulted in any injury, so far as you know, to the service.

A. I do not know of any.

Q. Have you any complaints as to delay in filling a requisition, working harm to the service—to the health of the men, or anything of that sort?

A. I have not; in fact, the delays have been so trifling, if there have been any, I have had hardly time to formulate any opinion of them.

Q. State whether or not you have been able at all times to supply the requisitions for the utensils and conveniences needed about the several hospital wards.

A. I have always been able to supply them. It has not always been possible to supply them immediately, but as soon as they could be obtained; the Surgeon-General has never failed to approve any requisitions for articles of that kind that I have ever made.

Q. Have your requisitions been filled within a reasonable time, as you view it?

A. They have; yes, sir. There have been some slight delays in transportation, but that has not been very serious at any time.

Q. In cases of immediate necessity have you used the telegraph, and has the Surgeon-General's Office used the express company for haste?

A. Yes, sir; I received goods from the express company here. In one day the express charges amounted to \$700. That's one instance. It was used very freely.

Q. Then, as I understand you, you have used the speediest mode of securing a response to your requisitions and they have used the speediest mode in giving you what you required?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. State whether or not you have been able to supply the demands for bed linen and personal clothing for the patients in the hospital.

A. I have been able to fill every requisition for those articles that has been made upon me.

Q. What supply of medicines and bed linen and personal clothing and equipment have you on hand?

A. That's a very difficult question to answer. General, because the amount of articles are coming in and going out so continuously that it is difficult to keep a stock on hand. We send out sometimes immediately—sometimes we don't keep them at all.

Q. Have you a sufficiency, in your judgment for the proper wants?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. How long have you been in the medical service of the Army, Major?

A. Since the 6th of June, 1883.

Q. Are the facilities which have been afforded the troops here in the way of medicines, medical supplies, linen, and the equipment of a hospital better or worse than you have been accustomed to in the Regular Army?

A. Far superior.

Q. Have you come into immediate personal contact with the medical officers of the several divisions and brigades here?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. What, in your judgment, is the efficiency of the medical staff, taken as a whole, throughout the Seventh Corps?

A. As military men, the efficiency is not good; they were absolutely ignorant when they came, and of course there was a great deficiency in that respect; but as physicians the average standard is high.

Q. As to professional attainments?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to the military end?

A. There is a great deal to be learned.

Q. Have you known of any individual instances of unprofessional conduct or unprofessional military conduct on the part of any of the officers on duty here in the medical department?

A. I do not recollect any.

Q. Are you familiar with the condition of the hospital corps, Major?

A. Moderately so.

Q. So far as your observation extends, will you state whether or not the hospital administration is efficient?

A. I think the hospital administration is remarkably efficient at present. I inspected the hospitals at the end of each month and I have found them to be exceedingly efficient in their administration.

Q. How was it at first?

A. There was necessarily more or less weakness, but as they became organized there is nothing.

Q. So far as you know, have the individual patients suffered at any time by reason of the lack of corps or staff?

A. I do not know personally of anything of the kind. In my visits to the hospitals I have seen no evidences of that kind.

Q. What is your opinion, Major, in general, from your observation, as to the value and propriety of the employment of female nurses in the military hospitals such as you have here; has the result been favorable or otherwise?

A. Exceedingly favorable. Their services have been most valuable.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Doctor, how long were you senior medical officer here?

A. Oh, for about a week. I can not say exactly.

Q. When did it become apparent to all of you here that your division hospitals were going to be practically permanent, or semipermanent, hospitals of very considerable size?

A. I don't think we began to realize that until well on in July.

Q. The division hospitals had been organized then for some time?

A. They were organized the first day after I arrived. There was only one division here at that time, and the others came in afterwards, as the division was organized.

Q. At the time these division hospitals were organized was there any necessity for the medical officers of the Army calling for outside parties—the Red Cross Society, the National Relief, or any other relief association—calling on them for supplies?

A. I do not think so.

Q. Why was it done?

A. Simply because the volunteer surgeons who were immediately in charge of the hospitals did not know how to obtain these articles from the Government.

Q. How long would it have taken anyone to have taught them how to make the requisitions?

A. That is a question that is a little difficult to answer. It seems to me some of them would never learn and others would apparently learn it very quickly.

Q. Were these National Guards down here or regulars?

A. National Guards and regulars.

Q. Chiefly National Guards?

A. No; I think the National Guards were in the minority.

Q. What has been the special advantage, then, in the organization of the National Guard into an association if they did not teach them to take care of things needed in a war?

A. They did teach them a good deal.

Q. Now, to the outside world, it has been announced that the Medical Department of the United States Army has been inefficient to furnish medical supplies, and in evidence of that it is declared that all these hospitals were supplied with material furnished by contributions; was there any necessity for that?

A. None whatever.

Q. Whose fault was it?

A. Very largely the fault of the societies themselves. They sent representatives on the ground with articles to present to the hospitals, which they offered to the hospitals, who were very glad to get them through the regular channels.

Q. Would not the medical director of the corps think that the acceptance of these things instead of securing them on requisition would bring harm to the Army?

A. I don't think that was realized—that it would work harm to the Army.

Q. Are there no traditions in the service that exactly such things were detrimental under such circumstances?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Would it have taken you, as the supply officer here, any longer to get all the things needed for the hospital than it would take a Red Cross agent to get them—to supply them on the spot?

A. In one sense, it would. I am expected to make requisitions on the medical-supply depot in New York through Washington, by telegraph of course, and it takes two or three days to do that. The Red Cross people have money, and they take it and buy the supplies in town. In case of emergency, I myself have gone out also in town and bought them. You ask if it would take any longer for us to get them in the regular way. I would say yes, but by getting them in an irregular way they can be supplied by the Medical Department as rapidly as by the Red Cross.

Q. Were not the relief societies supplied with materials from the North?

A. They received a good many things from the North.

Q. It would not take any longer for the Government to put them here than the Red Cross?

A. No.

Q. Then the Government should have been provided with these things, so that it could furnish them as well as the Red Cross?

A. It was furnished upon requisition whenever asked for.

Q. If the Red Cross anticipated what was going to happen here, why could not the Government do that?

A. The Red Cross did not anticipate them, to have them on the ground. They obtained from the volunteer surgeons lists of articles they wished and obtained them.

Q. Would it not have been better for the Medical Department of the Army to obtain them from the Volunteer Army lists?

A. The lists were requested and they were furnished. I think articles obtained in the Regular Army are invoiced, and there is an accountability. Obtained from the Red Cross, there is no accountability.

Q. Is it not a fact that the officers of the regular service and volunteer service have been only too glad to secure things which they were not accountable for rather than to secure things which they would be accountable for?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is not that the reason why the Red Cross Society and other societies have been so largely drawn upon?

A. I think that is one important reason.

Q. Did it not occur to the regular senior officer in charge here that that would work harm in the Army and bring the corps in disrepute?

A. It did not occur to me.

Q. The whole country is full of reports that the Army was not able to supply all deficiencies. As a matter of fact, you could have furnished the supplies as well as the relief society?

A. Well, now, Doctor, those people came very politely and it seemed ungracious for us not to accept assistance. We were glad to accept such help as they offered. They wanted to furnish articles of diet in the Regular Army that are purchased from what is known as the hospital fund, which, as you know, is formed from the savings of rations which the soldiers can not eat when sick. Now, the volunteer surgeons, by whom our hospitals were necessarily officered, being unfamiliar with the methods of organization, notwithstanding the fact that many efforts were made to teach them—they are supposed to be taught by two medical officers in the corps—they did not properly understand the handling of these methods in keeping the hospital fund to purchase diet. The Red Cross Society stepped up to these gentlemen and offered these articles, to save them the trouble of making out the requisitions.

Q. They bought them from the city?

A. They bought some from the city and they got some North.

Q. Was it not known to the regular officers that 30 cents a day could be obtained in lieu of the regular rations?

A. I did not know of that, sir.

Q. Was not an order issued in 1896 that 30 cents a day could be obtained in lieu of the regular ration?

A. I never understood that: I have never known that in the Regular Army.

Q. The Red Cross furnished these things much more rapidly, and they furnished things that the Medical Department did not furnish?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. When it comes to bedding, clothing, cots, thermometers, and catheters, why is it that the Medical Department will permit outside parties to furnish these things which it is their duty to do?

A. So far as the medical department was concerned in this corps it was not permitted, but it was done not with the authority of the officers in the corps. There was no order prohibiting it, but it was preferred that they should obtain it through the regular channels. Later, so far as it was in my power, I have endeavored to prevent the obtaining of such articles from the Red Cross, because I knew that it was the wish from the Surgeon-General that they should be obtained from that department.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. State whether or not, at the beginning of your service here in the establishment of the hospital, the aid of the Red Cross and other societies was not acceptable to the medical department of the corps.

A. Yes, sir; we were glad at that time to accept every offer. Their representative came here and offered his service to the medical department, and stated that he would be glad to come here and assist in what we were not provided for.

Q. Please state whether or not, in your judgment, such assistance as they rendered ought not to be appreciated and they to be commended for their efforts in behalf of the sick.

A. I certainly think so.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Has any articles necessary for the care of the sick been short here for any length of time?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Has everything been provided that was required?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have things been supplied haphazardly?

A. I ordered the responsible officers to present lists and I would supply them. The expensive articles were accounted for and the inexpensive articles were not accounted for.

Q. When you came over here, Doctor, was it expected you would stay any length of time?

A. It was not.

Q. Was it expected that any camp of considerable size would be established?

A. No, sir.

Q. You had no orders or anything of that sort that would enable you to have determined whether or not a larger amount would be required or a smaller amount?

A. I had no idea. I simply made my requisitions according to the necessities of the case as they arose. There is one point that has not been brought out, I would like to state, in connection with medical supplies, and that is this: There has been difficulty in supplying the forces because of the larger amount of medicines required by the volunteer soldiers than regulars. The supplies were based upon the requirements of the Regular Army, and the added amount for the increased forces were simply multiplied by the amount required for the same men in the Regular Army.

Q. Was not the Sixty-ninth New York here?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where was it?

A. Tampa and Fernandina.

Q. Did you supply any of the medicines to Fernandina?

A. No, sir.



JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF CAPT. JOHN W. SWATEK.**

Capt. JOHN W. SWATEK, upon request, appeared before the commission and had read to him the general scope of the inquiry, and having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. What is your company and regiment and brigade, Captain, please?

A. First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps: Second Infantry Illinois Volunteers.

Q. How long have you been in the United States service, Captain?

A. Since the 16th of May, last.

Q. How long have you been in Jacksonville?

A. Arrived here on the 22d day of May and have been here since.

Q. State whether or not your company has been properly supplied with rations, as far as you know.

A. As far as I know, except on two occasions.

Q. What was lacking?

A. On our arrival here, the men lived on bacon and potatoes, beans, rice, etc., bread, and coffee. We had no fresh meat for eight or ten days. That is my recollection.

Q. Was the amount sufficient—did they get the regular amount of rations at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had any trouble in regard to fresh meat since?

A. I have, twice.

Q. As to the quality?

A. The quality. The first time there were 42 pounds of beef that was tainted, and we called the surgeon and he condemned it, which was afterwards made good by the contractor. The second time, without my knowledge, the cook exchanged pork for beef, and the pork was tainted and spoiled. With the exception of that, up to date, I do not know of any case.

Q. Did he exchange beef for pork?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He took pork in exchange for the beef?

A. He said the contractor came along and said, "If you would like pork—to exchange the pork for beef—I can issue it to you;" which he did.

Q. And the pork was not good?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it mess pork or bacon?

A. It was the cheapest, I think.

Q. Was it fresh pork?

A. Well, it was supposed to be, but it was salted.

Q. Spareribs?

A. It was what I would call pork chops; something on that order.

Q. You say it has not been made good, so far as you know?

A. As far as I know.

Q. What had your men for breakfast yesterday morning?

A. Yesterday morning? Oatmeal mush, bread, coffee. That's what their breakfast consisted of.

Q. Any meat?

A. No meat yesterday morning.

Q. Why is that?

A. They change off, and eat oatmeal one morning and bacon the next. They like to do that, and do not want the same diet every day.

Q. Do you know what they had for dinner yesterday?

A. Roast beef. I did not see this; I was not down at the time, but I was told that they had roast beef, potatoes, bread, coffee, and onions.

Q. Do you know what they had for supper last night?

A. I could not tell. I was not there.

Q. You were not there?

A. No, sir.

Q. You were out of camp—elsewhere on leave?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was in command of your company?

A. The first lieutenant.

Q. Was there any complaint made to you yesterday by any of your men in regard to any of their meals?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has there been complaint on the part of your men at any time, except the times you have mentioned, in regard to the rations or the manner in which they were served?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are your men generally well fed, as far as you know?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Get sufficient food?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of good quality?

A. Yes, sir; and I would add, right in here, I have had men come to me from their companies and suggest, "If we could only feed as well as Company L, we would be pleased."

By General DODGE:

Q. Did Colonel Hitchcock speak to you about the statement of all the companies when I was there last night?

A. No, sir.

Q. The men all complained that they were not having proper food for breakfast or supper, but they had a good dinner; and they complained of the corn meal and the way it was cooked. I spoke to the men—all of them—and nearly all of them spoke up. They brought the corn meal to us and claimed it was improperly cooked, and claimed it was not what they should have. They said their meal for dinner was all right.

A. That's what they told me this morning; but I have gone down the company streets and asked them when I saw them, "Is your dinner all right?" or breakfast, or supper, and at times they would say, "Yes." and at times they remarked it was very good. I recall that they had soup for supper last night. The surgeon told me they had bread, beans, and potatoes—sort of a stew made of beans and bone meat.

Q. Did they complain to you this morning as to their breakfast, and as to their supper last night?

A. No, sir.

Q. You heard of that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you inquire into it?

A. I did; and the response they gave me is about what you stated—that they were not satisfied with their breakfast and supper, but their dinners were all right.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What did they have besides the beans in which the beef bones were boiled? Coffee?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Bread?

A. Yes, sir. I have eaten the same food that they did from the 25th of August up to the time I went home on leave, which was the 26th of September.

Q. Were these beans thoroughly cooked last night?

A. I could not say.

Q. Do you have a company cook who understands how to cook beans?

A. Yes, sir. I have asked that question of the men on several occasions, and they seemed to be pleased with their cook, and some go so far as to say that he is the best cook that they have had.

Q. Are your officers present?

A. Both the officers are here who acted as quartermaster-sergeants since I came here.

Q. I mean, your company officers. Do they attend to the meals?

A. I understand that the lieutenant was there every day and saw how the meals were.

By General WILSON:

Q. Do you inspect each meal while you are in camp?

A. I have done so.

Q. Where were your men enlisted?

A. In Chicago.

Q. Then they were mechanics and men of that class?

A. Yes, sir.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF SERGT. A. F. LORENZEN.

Sergt. A. F. LORENZEN, upon request, appeared before the commission, and having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give your name and rank.

A. A. F. Lorenzen; sergeant, Company L, Second Illinois Infantry.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. I have been in the service since the 26th of April.

Q. How long here at Jacksonville?

A. Since the 22d of May; I believe that was the day we landed here.

Q. What position have you in your company?

A. At present I am acting quartermaster-sergeant.

Q. Have you charge of the supply of rations for your men?

A. I have, sir.

Q. What is that supply as to character? Is the quality of the ration good?

A. It is.

Q. Is it sufficient in quantity for the men?

A. Yes, sir; it is what the regulations require and what we allow.

Q. Have you enough to eat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What had you yesterday?

A. For breakfast we had corn meal, bread, and coffee, and sugar with our corn meal—boiled.

Q. How was it cooked? Was it mush?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you just dressed it with sugar?

A. Yes, sir. We made a sort of molasses out of the sugar.

Q. What did you have for dinner?

A. Mashed potatoes, roast beef, gravy, fried onions, bread, and coffee.

Q. For supper?

A. Bean soup stew, bread, and coffee.

Q. That is, beans and meat?

A. Stewed bacon.

Q. Were the beans thoroughly cooked?

A. It was about as good soup as I have had since I have been in the service.

Q. Did you eat any of it?

A. I did not want to eat any at first; I had no appetite; but as soon as I took a spoonful I liked it, and ate all my soup.

Q. Was your dinner well cooked?

A. Fine—excellent.

Q. Why don't you have meat for breakfast?

A. We change off. One morning we have pork and other mornings we have corn-meal mush.

By General McCook:

Q. What do you mean by pork?

A. Sow belly.

Q. That is not pork—that is bacon. Do you know of any complaint that has been made by your men as to the supper last evening?

A. In one or two instances, and that is because we have soup very nearly every evening for supper, but it could not be different in accordance with what we are furnished, and of course if we had quail on toast seventy-five times in succession we would get tired of that. I imagine when a man gets homesick he would kick about almost anything.

Q. Did you hear the complaint the men made last evening to General Dodge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any ground for it, in your opinion?

A. Not in the least.

By General Dodge:

Q. Why did they so generally complain; can you give any reason for that?

A. I believe there were only three that made a real kick, and in fact the general complaint was not unanimous; but I will wager, if a vote is taken in that company now, with the exception of three or four, they would say they are perfectly satisfied and are getting all they want.

Q. They complained particularly as to how the corn meal was cooked.

A. I can not find any fault with it, and I am eating the same thing.

Q. Some of them said it was not cooked enough, and some said they could not eat it.

A. I have eaten it, and I am used to as good eating as anybody.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF COL. GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

Col. GEORGE W. TAYLOR then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.



By General DODGE:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name and rank?

A. George W. Taylor; colonel of the Fourth Virginia Regiment.

Q. What is your brigade and division?

A. Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

Q. How long have you been in the service? When were you sworn into the United States service?

A. On the 25th of May.

Q. When did you arrive at Jacksonville?

A. On the 7th of June.

Q. Were you in a State camp before coming here

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where?

A. At Richmond.

Q. Were you brigaded as soon as you arrived here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been in the same brigade ever since?

A. It was the same brigade, but was changed from the Third to the Second Division within the last few days.

Q. State, if you please, Colonel, how you have been supplied with commissary, quartermaster's, medical, and ordnance stores from the time of your entering the service until the present time, whether well or illy supplied, whether timely or not, and as to the character of quantity or quality, and everything connected with those departments that would enable us to reach a fair conclusion in this matter.

A. I don't think that I could justly make valid complaint. Of course, in handling twelve or thirteen hundred men they are obliged to come up with some little complaint from time to time—this beef or something is not good—and I must say that I have no complaint to make. Probably once or twice we have had a little beef that was not quite good. I looked at it and had it cut off. I think the Government has done very well.

Q. Is that true of the quartermaster's supplies, tents, clothing, etc.?

A. Yes, sir. I get a little list from the quartermaster to-day, and I ask him about the quality, and he says while some things, he thought, were a little high others were not, and we came to the conclusion that matters were about even up on one thing and another.

Q. What has been the health of your command?

A. I think we have as good a percentage as any here. I think we have been here going on five months, and we have lost some men; we came from Richmond with some sick, perhaps from drinking the well-water there, and no doubt brought it with us. We have had two accidents; one had lockjaw, which he attributed to the food eaten, and the other fell dead with heart disease; otherwise they are pretty well. The men themselves, although I watched them, are careless and pitch into everything they can get their hands on when they first come out of the hospital.

Q. When sick, state whether the proper attention has been given to them in quarters or in hospital.

A. I think they have had very good attention. I did have some few complaints when the division hospital first started. The captains would say, "We can't get milk or ice;" but there was an emergency at that time and we could not get it. I never have sent up a complaint.

Q. Have you found any of these complaints chargeable to deliberate, willful neglect on the part of anybody?

A. No, sir.

Q. What has been the zeal displayed, as evidenced by their conduct in the various staff departments?

A. My experience has been that they are very anxious to carry out their duties.

Q. Do you know of any lack of efficiency in any of the staff departments on the part of brigade, division, corps, or staff officers?

A. None whatever.

Q. How are your men satisfied?

A. Well, sir: they seem to be well satisfied. They are bright and happy and go around evidently feeling fine. I don't go to the kitchen every day, but nearly every day, and I always ask if there is plenty to eat, and look at the food and sometimes eat it. They are very well contented. They are like a flock of sheep: if you should ask them if they wanted to go to Cuba, they would all probably want to go. They play football and baseball. I don't ask them, but they seem to be happy. I do the best I can for them.

Q. Have you any complaint of any kind of any of the departments for not furnishing anything?

A. None whatever.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What has been the character of your medical officers so far as attention to duty is concerned—your surgeon and assistant surgeon?

A. Very good.

Q. You have found them to be reliable men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever seen them in a condition that they could not attend to their duty?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know a man in your regiment by the name of Nurdlinger?

A. He was discharged for unmentionable diseases.

Q. Was he a reliable man?

A. He owes a great many people in Jacksonville money. I understand he bought a uniform before he went away, and owes for it. He is a miserable fellow—excuse me for saying it; he is totally devoid of anything that is right.

Q. Do you know of a man named La Comiskey?

A. What about him?

Q. He was apparently returned as fit for duty, he says, while suffering from muscular rheumatism. He called the attention of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to it, and through his influence the man was returned to the hospital.

A. I do not know, sir.

Q. He was sent home as a total paralytic. The surgeon made him sign a paper that he was well treated, etc., but he says he can get affidavits substantiating his charges.

A. I have heard of that. That man Baylor, he had five convictions in the general court, and I am going to bring a case against him in the summary court.

Q. For what?

A. Drunkenness; he was all the time in the guardhouse.

Q. Two men—A. H. Sands, a lawyer, and A. H. Jones, in charge of a printing house in Richmond—in an interview at Richmond, say as follows [reads newspaper clipping on file in Camp Cuba Libre paper]. Do you know about these two men?

A. There is nothing in that.

Q. Have any charges been preferred against your medical officers by any privates?

A. Yes, sir; there was one from a private who got a chicken bone in his throat. I brought them up and sent it to headquarters. He could not establish anything, and nothing was done. The doctor told him to go to the hospital tent and he would be there in a moment to attend to him. You see the privates were living very well to be living on chicken. He sent the man to the hospital tent, but he would not go there and went off somewhere else and got rid of it.

Q. Private Jones says in his interview: "I never saw such gross carelessness," etc.

A. The recorded statistics of the regiment, I think, will show that disease has been prevented by these surgeons, and that they are exceedingly attentive and have worked very hard. A great many men would go to these surgeons and try to get excused from drill as sick. Probably one or two cases would get in there that something would be the matter, but they have erred on the right side, I think, in the discharge of their duties; if not, I should have complained.

Q. So far as you know, the charges were never acted upon?

A. They were brought up to the brigade headquarters, and the cases dismissed—the chicken-bone case. The doctor had 20 or 30 men around there, as a great many fellows went to get off from drill. I don't know when I have seen a more attentive surgeon: I was going to say he was always attending to his duties. I would not allow a man to be in my regiment who was not.

Q. Are you aware whether any of these articles in the Richmond papers have been answered?

A. I did not approve of that. We are open to investigation. I begged the governor and Mr. Jones to come and see for themselves; we are ready for it. There was one Captain Wilson who talked to me about it, and I said "I won't answer any article," but I said, "You can write a letter," and he did, stating the status of this man. He wanted to put in what he got out for, but I told him he had better not do that. His article was published, but put down in a little corner of the paper.

Q. Was not that an exceptional thing on the part of the newspaper?

A. I don't know, sir. I tell you, gentlemen, these boys that have gone home want sympathy; they want to have everybody feel that they have been having a hard time; they want sympathy, but we do not need it. I don't want sympathy from any man. We are ready to stay or we are ready to go when necessary.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. They give that as an excuse to leave, do they not?

A. It looks like it.

Q. Is that man Nurdlinger, who poses as lieutenant when he went home—is he worthy of belief?

A. Not one particle.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You have a military education?

A. I graduated from the Military Institute of Virginia in 1872.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. HENRY M. MORROW.

Lieut. HENRY M. MORROW then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and regiment, and the service to which you are detailed.

A. Henry M. Morrow; second lieutenant, Third Nebraska Volunteers; up to two days ago I have been acting as commissary for the Third Nebraska.

Q. How long did you act as commissary?

A. From about the 10th of August to the 20th of August, when I was sent to Jacksonville on provost duty, and then from September 9 up to two days ago.

Q. When did your regiment come here?

A. On the 22d of July.

Q. During the time that you ministered to the wants of your command as commissary, state whether or not the rations received by you were good in quality and sufficient in quantity; and if not sufficient, please state how.

A. They were generally in good quality and in the regular army quantity, which seemed to be sufficient for the men. In some instances—twice, I think—the bacon was poor. That was soon after our arrival. That was condemned and good bacon given us. That is the only instance of condemnation.

Q. Has the supply of food as to quantity and quality been satisfactory to your men, so far as you know?

A. Yes, sir; I think I can say it was satisfactory. There have been complaints, of course, but I don't think them well founded.

Q. Have you a regimental bakery?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the saving in it?

A. It is very slight, owing to the fact largely that we have been several times moved. Flour has to be got until we can get in running order. If we had remained at Pablo Beach we would have had several hundred dollars. As it is, I have over one hundred, and there is over 500 pounds of flour, I think, of the last ration.

Q. That is used by the companies to vary and improve the ration, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir. There is nothing actually given to them yet. I have it in my hands now awaiting disposition by the board.

Q. Does your experience here lead you to make any recommendation of any change in the ration that would contribute to the health or comfort of the men? If so, what?

A. Yes, sir; I think more canned vegetables than there are now. For instance, bacon is issued, as far as I am able to learn, in Cuba and Florida the same way as in the Klondike. The only way we can do is by trading it, and very likely there is a glut in the market, as there are as many troops as there are people in the city. The men have come to understand how bacon can be sold in town and other stuff purchased in its stead.

Q. Have your men purchased dried fruit at all?

A. Some of the companies have.

Q. What is your opinion of canned food in this climate?

A. I think very beneficial. The men all seem to be fond of it.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Have you had any complaints about your beef?

A. There has been some complaint, but that was principally at first, so far as the Third Nebraska is concerned. During all the time I had charge of the meat I had a person come out every morning to the car to inspect the meat. He had eighteen years' experience, and he knew what meat was. Several times he has rejected meat in the car, and in every instance it has been replaced. Some meat he had was tainted in spots, which they said would happen, as it was almost impossible to prevent this in bringing it from the North. This was the only lot. I understand in some cases the sergeant examined the beef and cut off the least bit and declared the rest good. There has been considerable variety in the regiment, as well as in the matter of sausage, pork loins, and so forth.

Q. Were they issued by the commissary?

A. By Armour & Co.



Q. They would exchange with you?

A. Yes, sir; we were notified ahead of time, and they would be very obliging. For something like three weeks my record showed scarcely two kinds of meat in succession. We have had the same two times a day.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What has been your business before you went into the Army?

A. Attorney.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF COL. WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

Col. WINFIELD T. DURBIN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name, rank, regiment, brigade, division, and corps?

A. Winfield T. Durbin: colonel One hundred and sixty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry; First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the United States during the present emergency, Colonel?

A. I was mustered in on the 15th of July, 1898.

Q. When did you come to Jacksonville?

A. On the morning of the 14th of August.

Q. Where were you encamped in the meantime?

A. Camp Mount, Indianapolis.

Q. What was the condition of the health of your men when you came here?

A. Good. We left probably three or four at home when we left Indianapolis.

Q. Sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you bring any sick with you?

A. No, sir.

Q. What has been the condition of the health of your men since?

A. I think remarkably good, until possibly within the last ten days or two weeks our sick list has grown quite perceptibly.

Q. What is the character of the disease from which your men are suffering?

A. Well, I don't know that I can just answer, but what we would term malaria and typhoid.

Q. It runs into fever, does it?

A. Yes, sir, and jaundice.

Q. How have they been fed since you arrived here as to the quantity and quality of the food furnished them through the commissary department?

A. There have been no complaints that are really worth investigation. I call to mind one, that we were out of fresh meat by reason of a whole carload being spoiled, and probably once or twice a little tainted meat had gotten into the camp.

Q. Has the ration in other respects been furnished satisfactorily, both as to quantity and quality?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You speak of jaundice; has the food of your men in any degree been chargeable with that?

A. I could not answer that.

Q. To what extent have your men suffered from jaundice?

A. I could not answer that. I may add that I have been in command of the brigade until the last two days, and I am not so familiar with things along the regimental line as I was when I was right with them, although I was near by and there daily.

Q. As to the quartermaster's supplies, clothing and camp and garrison equipage, have you been satisfactorily supplied?

A. Yes, sir. I call to mind some additional tentage they wanted probably for commissary stores, and there was some little delay, but as a whole everything has been satisfactory along the line. Our tentage is good and our clothing is good.

Q. Cooking utensils, bakery, and all that? I suppose you have a bakery?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is your bakery run—at a profit?

A. I think the last month showed a profit.

Q. Do you know how much?

A. No, sir; but my commissary is outside, and if you will ask him he can tell you.

Q. What has been the management of the Medical Department—satisfactory or otherwise?

A. Perfectly satisfactory.

Q. So far as your sick men have been cared for in your division hospital, state whether or not they were well cared for or otherwise.

A. I don't know that I am in a position to know that and answer as intelligently as one could expect.

Q. Have you visited the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So far as your observation goes, is it administered in a satisfactory way or not?

A. Well, within the tents I have discovered no shortage, but without and around the grounds there might have been improvements.

Q. As to the policing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean as to the care of the sinks or litter about the premises?

A. Both.

Q. What is your mode of care for garbage, Colonel?

A. We burn it.

Q. Have a crematory of your own?

A. Yes, sir; a simple arrangement.

Q. What division hospital did you speak of, the Second Division?

A. The Third.

Q. Who was your medical officer?

A. Major Clendenin; and there is decided improvement under his administration, I beg to say, with reference to the grounds.

Q. Who was his predecessor?

A. Major Jessurem, of the Rough Riders.

Q. Did the condition of things at the hospital affect the health of the men or retard recovery, or was it simply offensive to your eyes as a military man?

A. Well, at times it would not have been pleasant for anyone, military or civil.

Q. A piece of paper is sometimes disagreeable to the eye?

A. I do not speak of getting down to that degree of nicety.

Q. Was the condition of the sinks offensive?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what means were taken for disinfecting them?

A. I know not the character of the solution that was used. I saw some sitting

around there in tubs, and lime also. I think, however, the fault was that it was not used; it was there to be used, but those whose duty it was to use it neglected to.

Q. About what time was that, Colonel, of which you speak? Can you fix anywhere near the time?

A. Yes, sir; it has been continuous from our arrival until after the present management had taken it and he had time to turn around and clean it; and while I do not visit the grounds so much as I did, I do not notice anything of the kind now. We are located immediately adjoining the division hospital.

Q. Then you are interested not only from the standpoint of the men in the hospital, but of the men in the camp?

A. Largely so; especially as the headquarters tents were right upon the hospital lines, we were very much interested.

Q. If the infection was to extend, you were likely to be involved? Did you complain to the medical officer in charge?

A. I think you will find that a matter of record in the daily report of the division officer of the day.

Q. Of the policing of the hospital tent?

A. Yes, sir; the condition of the sinks. I did make a written complaint to the division commander.

By General McCook:

Q. Well, to what corps did this Major Clendenin belong?

A. He has been assigned to this corps; he is a regular army officer.

By General BEAVER:

Q. The difficulty, then, in that respect, has been remedied or is in process of being remedied?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any suggestions, Colonel, that will help us in our investigation as to improvement in the rations or the equipment of your men or in the manner in which the several duties of staff departments can be discharged? If there is no specific complaint, perhaps you have a suggestion that might be valuable to us and might be valuable elsewhere if we were informed of it.

A. No, sir; I have nothing on my mind.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know of any instance of neglect of medical officers or attendants in that Third Division hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were they?

A. There were some of our men sent there the day before yesterday, and the complaint came to me yesterday that they had received no attention whatever up to that time.

Q. Have you taken any steps to verify the correctness of that statement?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it?

A. I went among the men myself.

Q. Did you report it to the surgeon in charge?

A. I did, to Major Fry.

Q. What did he say?

A. He stated that he would give it attention, and I think he did.

Q. Did you know what the result of his investigation was?

A. One was that the physician in charge waited upon me shortly after.

Q. What did he say to you?

A. Well, he tried to convey the impression that they had received attention.

Q. Did he state specifically that he had rendered them attention?

A. He said that he had been there and possibly they didn't know that he was a doctor, but he had been through the building with Major Clendenin.

Q. Who was that surgeon, do you know?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know the ward in which the men were put?

A. No, sir; but it is easily ascertained. I think only the One hundred and sixty-first men were there.

Q. Do you know of any existence, prior to the day before yesterday or yesterday, of any lack of attention in the hospital?

A. No, sir; I do not call to mind one. I might possibly have heard some talk.

Q. No special complaint made to you prior to yesterday?

A. I don't think of any, but I think after we had been here some little time my surgeon spoke about a case, but I can not seem to think about it.

Q. Did you make any reports to higher authorities?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. If I understand you, the policing of the hospital is bad and daily reports are made of its not being good. Am I right?

A. Possibly the use of the word "daily" and every day might be inaccurate, but frequently, if not daily.

Q. Was any action ever taken on those reports?

A. I do not know. It would be passed from one officer of the day to another to be looked into.

Q. Do you know whether any change for the better occurred?

A. No, sir; there was no improvement.

Q. Do you know whether your medical corps made any report to the surgeon of his corps?

A. I do not know.

Q. What was the nature of the diseases of the men sent in there the day before yesterday?

A. I can not answer that.

Q. What was the general nature?

A. Well, it was fever and jaundice.

Q. As I understand it, they were probably sent in after dinner?

A. In the forenoon.

Q. In the forenoon, and twenty-four hours later they reported no attention had been given them, medical or otherwise?

A. No; I didn't say otherwise. They had had something to eat—some milk. That was the complaint that came to me.

Q. You of course would not know whether medicine was needed or not?

A. No, sir.

Q. So far as you know, the hospital was in bad condition—the policing of it outside? No official action was taken upon it?

A. You mean the condition of the ground?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. None that I know of.

Q. This lasted for some weeks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is this doctor you speak of?

A. He is of the cavalry out here.

Q. He is still here?

A. Yes, sir; as far as I know.

By General BEAVER:

Q. The complaint was made by patients themselves that were taken to the hospital, or by men who had taken them there.

A. You are referring to the day before yesterday?



Q. Yes, sir.

A. My surgeon came to me with I don't know whether a hospital attendant or not; but one of our men made the statement, and immediately, within a few minutes, I took my junior surgeon and went up there.

Q. And investigated the case yourself?

A. Yes, sir; looked over the ground for Major Clendenin, but I could not find him, but found Major Fry.

Q. Did the men who had been taken there corroborate to you personally what had been stated in the camp?

A. They did.

Q. When you say they had not been cared for, you mean that the physician in charge had not prescribed for them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had they been taken into the hospital and been given beds?

A. Yes, sir; but they said they had no medical attention; their temperature had not been taken and no questions had been asked them. This doctor said, however, that they did go through there and ask each one how long they had been sick.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Were they in the ward in which any female nurses were, do you know?

A. There was a nurse came in when I was there and said she had been assigned there. Later another one came in and asked for the nurse in charge and said she had just finished in another ward and had been assigned there.

Q. Were these men in a tent hospital or a pavilion?

A. In the pavilion.

Q. Do you know which one?

A. I think the last one constructed.

Q. The one that has just been completed?

A. I think possibly there is another one that no sick had been in.

Q. Three have been occupied several days, one was to be occupied within twenty-four hours, and the other is not occupied yet.

A. It was the one that faces our camp.

Q. Were they not the first received into this ward?

A. Possibly so.

Q. Do you know whether any large number was received that day into the hospital?

A. I do not know.

Q. Might it be possible that a very considerable number of patients were brought in so that all would not be able to be seen during the evening, having been under regimental care until the next morning's visit?

A. I do not know as to their force, whether ample or not. It might be such as you state.

Q. Is it possible that the men did not require any medical treatment whatever?

A. No, sir; that is not possible; they did require treatment.

Q. If typhoid-fever cases are properly fed, might it not be that they did not require any medical treatment then in the way of drugs?

A. I can not say.

Dr. CONNER. It is possible that might be.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. E. W. JONES.**

Lieut. E. W. JONES then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your name, rank, and regiment?

A. E. W. Jones; second lieutenant, Fourth Virginia.

Q. What position have you in your regiment?

A. Acting commissary.

Q. How long have you been as such?

A. Ever since we have been here.

Q. What has been the character of the ration furnished you for distribution, as to quality and quantity?

A. Very good, sir.

Q. Have your men been satisfactorily supplied and satisfied with your food?

A. In some cases they say they are short when they really are not. We have some petty complaints.

Q. Has there been a case of complaint which was investigated and proved to be not well founded, so far as you know?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was that?

A. Well, only one; that was not proved though, but could be.

Q. What was that?

A. One of the captains complained that he was short in his rations of rice, beef, etc.

Q. The complaint was not well founded?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has there been any complaint of the quality?

A. Only one. Some few old beans happened to be mixed in with some new ones, and it took longer to cook them; that was all.

Q. On the whole, then, as far as you know, the service in the commissary has been satisfactory, has it?

A. Yes, sir; very satisfactory.

Q. Do you run a regimental bakery?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At a saving or otherwise?

A. I don't know. I think it is at a saving, now. Mine has only been established—I think this is the twelfth day.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

**TESTIMONY OF PRIVATE ALLEN O. WHITE.**

ALLEN O. WHITE, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. What is your name, company, and regiment?

A. Allen O. White; Company —; Fourth Virginia Volunteers.

Q. What is your home?

A. Richmond, Va.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Since the 9th of May.

Q. How long have you been at Jacksonville?

A. Since the 8th of June.

Q. Have you been well since entering the service?

A. I have, with one exception.

Q. What is that?

A. I guess, about thirty days after I came, I had the fever; just a slight attack of malaria. I recovered in about ten or twelve days.

Q. Were you in the hospital?

A. No, sir; just confined to quarters.

Q. Were you attended by your regimental surgeon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is your company fed? Is your ration good in quality and sufficient in quantity?

A. At present we are fed, I think, very well. Better than it has been. There has been an improvement.

Q. In what respect; in the way of cooking or in the variety you get?

A. I think variety.

Q. Do you know how that variety is brought about?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What has been introduced?

A. Better bread and better cooking.

Q. You don't know whether in the quality of the flour or in the bakery?

A. The difference in bread has been brought about by the difference in the source. We have our own bakery now.

Q. That is an improvement on what you had before?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you have any company saving? Do you have any rations over that you can sell and buy a variety of ration?

A. I understand that it is sometimes exchanged. We have articles left over that we exchange for something else.

Q. Your ration is varied in that way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you get in the way of variety? For instance, what had you for breakfast this morning?

A. For breakfast we usually have pork, coffee, and bread.

Q. What do you mean, mess pork or bacon?

A. Bacon.

Q. You have sugar with your coffee?

A. Yes, sir; and also milk.

Q. What had you for dinner to-day?

A. Mashed potatoes, and we had baked tomatoes and bacon and bread.

Q. Any soup?

A. No, sir; we sometimes have beef stew instead.

Q. What do they stew with your beef—rice, beans, or what?

A. Usually a mixture. Beef stew sometimes they call it.

Q. Is there any complaint in your company that you know of, of any want of sufficiency in your company ration?

A. Well, I have heard slight complaints on account of the morning meal. I don't think I heard anything on account of the other meals.

Q. What was the character of the complaint as to the morning meal?

A. That we didn't have variety enough.

- Q. Did you get hominy, grits, or corn meal?
- A. Yes, sir; we have both.
- Q. How do you use corn meal, make it into bread?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you have any provisions over? You get ten days' at a time I believe.
- A. We do.
- Q. I take it, then, your ration has been sufficient as to quantity?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How would you introduce a greater variety for breakfast? Would you remodel the cooking, or what?
- A. No, sir; we have no complaint to make of the cooking.
- Q. Well, how would you suggest, then, that you have your morning meal varied?
- A. I don't know that I could offer any suggestions.
- Q. Has that been discussed in your companies at all, as to how that could be done?
- A. Well, it has to some extent.
- Q. The saving in your regimental bakery, if there is one, has not been divided yet. If the saving is not distributed it could be used to vary the morning meal with?
- A. Should the saving be sufficient, I think it could, sir.
- Q. What have you done with the surplus at the end of the ten days; have you exchanged it for other things?
- A. I understand that that has been done as far as they could.
- Q. Is that easily done?
- A. I think it is.
- Q. Is the suit you have on issued by the Government?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Let me see the kersey, please. [Examines cloth.] Did it fit you just as it came from the quartermaster?
- A. Yes, sir; I have not changed it at all.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF COL. LETCHER HARDEMAN.

Col. LETCHER HARDEMAN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

- Q. Will you kindly give us your full name, rank, regiment, brigade, division, and corps?
- A. Letcher Hardeman, Sixth Missouri, Second Division, Second Brigade, Seventh Corps.
- Q. Are you a regular officer also?
- A. Yes, sir; lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry.
- Q. How long have you had charge of your present regiment?
- A. Since the 23d of July.
- Q. Has it been in camp at Jacksonville since that time?
- A. No, sir; it arrived in Jacksonville on the 15th of August.
- Q. You heard the scope of the inquiry which we make as to the administration of the different departments. Will you state, Colonel, if you please, whether or not your men have been supplied by the Commissary, Quartermaster's, Ordnance,



and Medical departments with such things as has been necessary for them in the service; and if not, to what extent has it been a failure, and where?

A. I have gotten everything that we have asked for, sir.

Q. If you have any complaints it has been because you have not asked for what you wanted?

A. We have gotten everything necessary.

Q. Has the ration furnished your men, in quality and quantity, been such as you have been in the habit of seeing issued to the men in the Regular Army?

A. Exactly the same.

Q. Has there been any difficulty in exchanging rations for anything that was out of the way?

A. We have never had occasion to exchange, except three times, and that was fresh meat. It was quite a haul from the cars to the regiment, and three times it has been changed. The first time I appointed a board of survey myself, and I was informed that it was illegal; the division commander has appointed a board to act now.

Q. Had you any difficulty in getting the exchange made on a previous occasion?

A. We have never had occasion to exchange any.

Q. What has been the character of the clothing issued to you?

A. It has been very fair. The first lot got didn't hold the color very well, probably was not up to the standard of the Regular Army.

Q. What do you attribute that lack to—the hurry in clothing so many men?

A. The hurry in clothing so many men. The quality was fair; it was just simply the dye.

Q. What is your regiment armed with?

A. The Springfield rifle?

Q. .45-caliber breechloader?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they in good condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the character of the medical staff in your regiment?

A. Excellent.

Q. Are the men cared for in quarters, those not sent to the hospital, in a satisfactory way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether those sent to the division hospital were attended to satisfactorily?

A. I judge so; I never had but two complaints.

Q. What was the character of those complaints; as to lack of attention?

A. Yes, sir. One of them was an officer who did not have an operation for five days, and the other an enlisted man who had a high fever, and had had no attention that day. That man had been convalescent and he had been allowed to go around, and probably he was able to look after himself to a certain extent.

Q. What hospital was that?

A. The Third Division.

Q. Who was in charge?

A. Major Clendenin.

Q. Who preceded him?

A. Dr. Jessurem.

Q. Under whose administration did that occur?

A. Dr. Clendenin's.

Q. When attention was called to it, was it remedied?

A. It occurred two or three days ago. I went to the surgeon in charge, and he said he would attend to it at once.

Q. Do you know whether in the case of the difficulty of the bowels, whether it was relieved or not, at once?

A. It was, sir.

Q. Have you any suggestion to make to the commission, Colonel, as to any improvement in the way of quality or way of variety for the ration for Southern service that would be of use to us, or as to anything else—clothing or anything? You have had a large experience.

A. The only suggestion in the way of rations that I would make would be that more vegetables and less meat be issued. I have nothing to say in the way of clothing.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. During the time that Dr. Jessurem was in charge, did you have occasion to visit the hospital?

A. I went past it frequently, and I was at the hospital quite often.

Q. Did you go about the hospital at all?

A. I went occasionally to see my own sick.

Q. In what condition did you find the ground around about, and also the sinks?

A. As a rule the sinks were not very well cared for, though they have improved under this man over his predecessors. It was bad under Vaughn, better under Jessurem, and better still under the present officer.

Q. Did you ever notice any marked negligence of the police regulations about the hospital?

A. The grounds generally were rather negligently cared for.

Q. Was any complaint made to you by any of your men of negligence in the hospital, except those two you refer to?

A. Not one.

Q. So far as you know, your men were properly cared for otherwise?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. Colonel, when did you enter the regular service?

A. I graduated in 1886.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF DR. ALEXANDER KENT.

Dr. ALEXANDER KENT then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name?

A. Dr. Alexander Kent, pastor of the People's Church, Washington, D. C., and at present field agent of the Red Cross at this station.

Q. How long have you been stationed here, Doctor?

A. Since the middle of June.

Q. How many troops were here when you arrived?

A. My recollection is in the neighborhood of 12,000.

Q. Did you come with the Red Cross?

A. Yes, sir; I came with Miss Barton. She was on her way here from Cuba, and I came with her to get the advantage of being introduced to some of the officers, which would make my labor here easier.

Q. Did you bring any supplies when you came?

A. No, sir; they came since largely.

Q. Was the hospital of the Second Division established when you came?

A. The Second was organized.

Q. The others were organized later?

A. The Second Division was perhaps in existence at Miami, but I did not come in contact with that until later.

Q. Did you come into immediate personal relations with the medical officers in charge of the several hospitals—those already established or afterwards?

A. Yes, sir; I visited the hospitals the first evening I came with Miss Barton, and then the following morning, with a view to seeing what was needed and consulting with the surgeon. I felt that if I was going to be of use it must be in cooperation with them.

Q. How were you received by the surgeons?

A. Very cordially.

Q. Were you able to cooperate with them in your work; have they appreciated your work?

A. Yes, sir; if I may judge from expressions, thoroughly, without a single exception.

Q. What were you able to do and to what extent?

A. The very first thing I noticed on the morning after my arrival was the absence of sheets and pillowcases on the cots. The weather was exceedingly hot and the soldiers were lying under blankets or in their soiled underclothing; some of them had thrown off the blankets, as there were no women present, and went without covering, so the first thing I did was to order 100 sheets, pillowcases, and pillows.

Q. Were those accepted by the surgeons?

A. Oh, yes, sir; very heartily by the surgeon in charge. I gave him India ink and he marked them himself as from the Red Cross. It was very pleasant.

Q. What deficiency did you find, if any, in the equipment?

A. Even at that time, although the number was small, the tents were insufficient; there was a great call of course upon the Government; they found themselves obliged to put more than the usual number in the tents. The next thing I noticed was that they were not getting the quality of food desirable for typhoid fever.

Q. Typhoid fever had developed at that time?

A. Yes, sir; there was some of it. There was a dispute for some time as to whether it was typhoid or malarial fever, or what, but it seemed to be a settled conviction later that the prevailing was typhoid.

Q. I believe the rule is now to treat everything as typhoid?

A. That is the case, as far as I can see.

Q. What steps, if any, did you take to assist in remedying the trouble?

A. I immediately wrote to New York and stated the case and supplies were sent as soon as possible; but without waiting for the supplies, I purchased things immediately needed, such as lemons and malted milk and malted tablets for the patients, and I soon had the supplies from New York, practically a carload of provisions, malted milk, clam bouillon, calves' foot jelly, tapioca, corn starch, and pearl barley. I think my first installment was 8 barrels of sugar, 6 barrels of rice, and 8½ barrels of pearl barley, and various things of that sort.

Q. Did you distribute these things immediately?

A. Yes, sir; the sugar has not all gone yet. I gave the barley to the hospitals when it first arrived, but they have not drawn upon it as much as upon the malted milk and clam bouillon.

Q. That first carload of supplies, has that been distributed with the exception of the sugar?

A. Oh, yes, sir; that is all gone and another supply later.

Q. How soon did the Government begin to supply the hospitals with bed linen and things of that character?

A. I think they began very soon, but the increase in the number of patients was always in advance of the supply that the Government gave out. It seems as if it was always done on a smaller basis than required, so that while they were making the requisitions they were always a little short, and they called upon us to supplement the supply.

Q. Have you given personal attention upon the hospital?

A. Not so much and to such an extent as many believe, but I thought my duty was to supply, rather than to find out where the fault was, for that is usually a thankless task.

Q. Have you visited the hospitals frequently?

A. Oh, yes, sir; many times, and always received with courtesy.

Q. Do you know of the existence of any complaints, or have you heard of any cases of complaint that turned out to be well founded, of willful neglect on the part of any surgeon or hospital attendant?

A. I have known personally of no cases, but I have heard since I came to Washington of some that seemed to be well vouched for, but they did not pan out as well as promised at first, so I am not prepared to give valuable testimony on that. I could refer you to some people, who have had excellent opportunities, who have been there, and who have told me of a great many things which I consider reliable—people of excellent judgment.

Q. We would be glad to have the names of these people; we want to reach the bottom, of course, and want to take in everything that would be reliable.

A. Yes, sir; my son has seen more than I have. I have had a horse to ride and have been in the hospitals almost every day.

Q. I think we had the information that you were going away this evening?

A. I expect to leave on the train to-night, if it does not interfere here. I am going first to Washington, then to New York, and then to Porto Rico. I expect to be in Washington until the first of next week.

Q. Will your son remain here with this corps?

A. Yes, sir; for a few days, until matters are shaped.

Q. Is he likely to be in Washington between now and the 1st of January?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It might be more convenient for us to call him there and more pleasant for him, so we might get his name and address.

A. I must say, however, that his observations would not be of a character that would justify any charge. He has been visiting there, and has not stayed there as some have.

Q. Do you expect to go to Porto Rico as the Red Cross agent?

A. Yes, sir; for a time.

Q. What has been the character of the medical staff so far as you have observed it, Doctor, in the administration of the hospital medical forces of this corps, efficient or otherwise?

A. If a layman could be allowed to judge in such matters—of course I am liable to err—well, there have been many men who seem to be men of ability in their special duties, but I found few men who seem to have the ability to manage so large and complicated an institution as a hospital.

Q. That is, they had professional knowledge, but lacked administrative knowledge and ability?

A. That seemed to be the case.

Q. Has that been true both of the volunteers and regulars that you came in contact with, officers of the Regular Army?



A. Yes, sir; I have come in contact with both, and as far as criticism that I have made in regard to the management is concerned, they were made in regard to one of the best, most capable, and most amiable men in the whole corps. I have regarded him highly and hated to do anything to hurt his feelings, and there were some things that came under my observation that seemed to indicate that his executive ability was of a very poor order.

Q. Who was that?

A. Dr. Kean, of the Second Division, a most lovely gentleman.

Q. Was he from a regiment, or in the regular service?

A. In the regular service.

Q. What was the difficulty, as shown by the results, in his administration? What was the condition of the hospital, for instance: was it in good condition or otherwise?

A. I think the hospital had improved under him; it had passed through a number of hands. Dr. Robertson was the first; he came from Louisiana: he was a very pleasant gentleman, but, I think, lacking in administrative ability. Dr. Beckman was the next, I think; he was a man eminent in his profession as a surgeon, but when it came to administration he was lost; he didn't know how to handle it. Dr. Kean did a great deal better, and if he had had the right sort of men under him he would have done much better than he did; still, he improved the hospital from the start. We didn't look for ideal things.

Q. Have you ever had charge of a country pastorate?

A. Not for any great length of time. My first was in Iowa; that was a great many years ago.

Q. I simply want to lay the ground for another question.

A. I have not had any experience as a settled pastor in the country beyond the first. My next was in Halifax, Nova Scotia, then Portland, Me.; then I was in Minnesota a little while as State missionary, and acted as pastor in a little village; then I spent some time in Baltimore, and for twenty-one years have been in Washington.

Q. Have you noticed the character and conduct of the female nurses here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your opinion of the desirability of having them in the hospitals?

A. I think very favorably. Of course you will find here and there one that is below par. All the expressions I hear are expressions of satisfaction, even by men who were originally bitterly opposed to them.

Q. Has there been any difficulty, so far as you know, in regard to their being provided for in the camp—nursing them, lodging them, and all that sort of thing?

A. I think no serious difficulty. They have had their tents like the others, and a better class of tents usually. I think the proper respect has been had for them. I think the food in the Third Division at first was rather poor, and they had a pretty rough time. In the Second Division, where Dr. Kean was, they fared better from the first. I think they are well satisfied now with the Third Division.

Q. With the knowledge you have had of the average home of the American people, and the knowledge you have of the care of the sick in the hospital here, would you say that the sick would have been better cared for at their homes than here?

A. In the early days of the hospital I should have said yes, and that without meaning an implied criticism upon the physicians or nurses. The nurses when I first came here, as I told Colonel Maus, were far below the average of men.

Q. That is, men who were detailed as hospital attendants?

A. The men detailed were the inferior men of the regiment. When commanders were called upon, they almost invariably got rid of the poorest men they had; they were not tried and were not capable; they were unintelligent. If they found

men sleeping they would not disturb them, and I saw men with their mouths filled with flies and they never disturbed them.

Q. What would you say now in answer to the care they got in the hospital compared to their homes?

A. I think the patients are better off than they are at home; they get better treatment and wiser treatment than in the average home.

Q. The experience of physicians in the treatment of such cases of course gives them an advantage over the ordinary practitioner?

A. We have seen some nurses here to-day, and I can easily see what you say to be true.

Q. Have you any suggestions, Doctor, which you can make to this commission which would enable us to make recommendations that would be available for use in hospital service.

A. The first recommendation I would like, if any, would be one that I made when I came here, and that is the employment of female nurses as soon as the hospital is established, so that they can be properly provided for—get trained female nurses.

Q. Have you any experience on the battle line; ever been at the front, Doctor?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then you would not be able to say whether the conditions there would justify the employment of female nurses?

A. No, sir.

Q. Just proceed with your suggestions, Doctor.

A. Well, I think that almost everything else that I could suggest has been realized now to a certain extent. I would suggest, however, that the Government put on the field, wherever a hospital is established, a sufficient quantity of necessary provisions for patients, so that the provisions would be at hand and not be imported from New York or some distant point, so that patients will not have to lie days and sometimes weeks for the necessary supplies.

Q. Some of the supplies, such as milk, came from near by, of course?

A. Yes, sir. I have been urging that the Government, in view of the experience here before taking troops to Cuba, should either take a herd of cows with them or stir private capitalists to do it, so that the milk can be had.

Q. Have you anything further to suggest?

A. I don't think of anything just now.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If you please, at the time you came here the hospital organization, as I understand it, was a very small one?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it expected at that time that it should be maintained as a hospital for any length of time?

A. Not for a great length of time.

Q. Was it expected that it would go off very soon, or at most in a few weeks, to the front?

A. My recollection is not as distinct as to that as it ought to be. I have the impression, though, that they would be here some time, but expected to go to Cuba before a great while.

Q. Do you know whether it was intended to be kept as a field hospital or a permanent one?

A. I think it was intended at that time to keep it as what you might term a permanent hospital.

Q. Would it be practicable, do you think, to have sheets, pillowcases, and things of that kind supplied to be moved with the troops?

A. I think so.

Q. You think they could have been supplied to the troops as they moved?

A. I think I see no difficulty in that whatever.

Q. At the time you came here would it have been a matter of any special difficulty for the Medical Department of the Army to purchase sheets, pillowcases, etc., which were required rather than get them from the Red Cross?

A. I find a great difference of opinion among the authorities on that point; some construe the rules very strictly, and beyond a certain number which they are allowed to draw, they are not to go, and they will not take the risk.

Q. Would it have been more difficult for the Government to supply them than for any society?

A. Not if provided with the funds to do so. Dr. Pilcher tells me he has not a fund.

Q. At the time of your original visit were any of the patients very sick or having chills?

A. There were a number of them quite seriously ill.

Q. And, as you have said, the nursing was bad?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is not that fault in the system of nurse force usual in armies?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you know of any instance in foreign armies in which trained female nurses have been employed at the front?

A. I am not familiar in that matter, but the Norwegian surgeon-general, who was present at the battle of Santiago, stopped at Jacksonville on his way home, and he told me that the Red Cross female nurses in Norway were a part of the army; that they belong to the organization, and, although in time of peace they are allowed to go about their peaceful avocations, their names are registered as army nurses, and their residence must be given twice a year, so when needed they are summoned.

Q. They have never been tested, have they?

A. There has never been any fighting since, so they could employ them.

Q. You speak of the nurses not disturbing the patients. Did you ever see any patient in this condition yourself?

A. Oh, yes, six; more than once.

Q. In any considerable number of cases?

A. I have seen half a dozen at a time in the Second Division hospital.

By General WILSON:

Q. Were their mouths full of flies?

A. The poor fellows, they could not sleep. Among the first things I did was to buy mosquito netting, but the boys did not like that; they would rather have the flies than the netting. It was too warm for them.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You speak of there being few tents. How long was it before that was corrected?

A. They began to correct it, but the number of sick grew so that it was only near the middle of August that they began to get ahead in that respect.

Q. Do you know why the requisitions have been made in small amounts? If it was thought necessary, why didn't they draw for the supplies required?

A. It seems to be that there has been a timidity on the part of the subordinates lest they ask for too much, and they would injure their standing with their superiors.

Q. If you were kind enough to give them what they asked for, is it not easier, when they knew they could get them for the asking, than to make their requisitions on the Government?



A. Yes, sir; I think men naturally follow the line of least resistance.

Q. You speak of having investigated some stories; and if not entire fabrications, at least they are exaggerations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you suppose, if you had examined all the cases, you would have come to the same conclusion in all?

A. It is likely that some of them would. I have no doubt there are some cases of real neglect.

Q. Do you know anything about the hospital at Miami?

A. I visited Miami. I was the one who labored to have it taken away from there on account of the condition of the camp.

Q. As far as you saw things there, who was responsible, in your judgment, for the lack of care and attention, if there was such?

A. I did not see any noticeable lack of care and attention at Miami in the hospital. My criticisms were not directed that way. I thought they had a most admirable surgeon in charge—not the man who sat in the office, but the man who had active charge.

Q. Who was that?

A. Dr. Vilas, the man in charge of the First Division.

Q. He was a man of good executive ability?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you know, Doctor, about the condition of things at Pablo Beach?

A. Yes, sir; I know some things. There have been so many changes there that it is a difficult thing to keep track of them. There has been a change of administration, and it has been difficult to see how things were going.

Q. What, so far as you could determine, is the reason for the complaints constantly coming from Pablo Beach, of all kinds?

A. I think I saw nothing during the visits I made to Pablo Beach, because I could not stay any length of time. I just ran through the hospitals. It was not expected any patients could be taken there—any number of sick patients. They were taking convalescents, and also some who have run down in the regiments, but who had not gone into the hospital, and so no arrangements were made for sheets and pillowcases; they were provided with cots and bunks, but that was all; but some of them became ill and went to those hospitals and found that blankets, pillowcases, and pillows were wanting, and they felt they were neglected. So far as I can learn, that has been one of the worst complaints that came to me. At times there has been a lack of proper food. Why that was, I can not understand.

Q. Would it have been better, in your judgment, if those men who were seriously ill had been sent back to the hospital here, it being better organized, than to let them stay there?

A. I think the plan for a time vindicated itself. I think for the first month the greater part seemed to improve, and until, perhaps, the regiment went down to encamp there. That brought about conditions that were, according to the reports, undesirable.

Q. What regiments were there?

A. The Third Nebraska, the Second New Jersey, and the Second Virginia.

Q. Did you have occasion to observe the care and attention given to the men of the Second New Jersey?

A. No, sir. I knew one of the doctors—I think the chief surgeon of the regiment—very well, and I regarded him as a very capable and very earnest man, a man who had the interest of the men at heart. I don't know anything about the practical working of his system.

Q. Nothing about his executive ability? As an individual you judged him, then, and not as a surgeon?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. Were there any conditions, as far as you could observe, that made that regiment likely to be more unhealthy than others?

A. I think it is possible the camp was the poorest—one of the poorest. I think the ground was, perhaps, as unfavorable as any in the whole camp. It is level and a little lower. The North Carolina regiment occupies a very similar piece of ground right alongside of it. I don't know that the conditions were any worse for the New Jersey regiment than the North Carolina regiment.

Q. In the various troops, did they solicit your contributions, or were they offered by you to these commands?

A. They solicited them; they came to my storeroom.

Q. In your judgment is the usefulness of the society with which you are acting as great now as a few months ago?

A. No, sir.

Q. In other words, the organization and management of the hospital have improved so much that there is not so much demand for the things that you directly furnish?

A. No, sir; since the allowance of 60 cents a patient, the surgeon said, we will soon be able to buy our own milk, ice, and provisions. I will say that up to September 1, from June 1, the Red Cross furnished all the milk and all the ice that was used by all the hospitals. I am not sure that the first division, after coming from Miami, did not have a little milk of its own, but I know that I paid for all the others up to the 1st of September. We furnished 600 pounds a day to these regiments for drinking water, and the second division regiments 1½ tons a day of ice.

Q. Did you furnish at any time in the wards of the hospital such things as bed pans, ice bags, thermometers, and all that sort of thing?

A. Yes, sir; we supplied a good many bed pans, but not a great many ice bags, but quite a number of hot-water bags and air cushions, and things of that sort, and a great number of rubber sheets and thermometers. Now, to show some little things—it was called to my attention—it seems there is not a single hypodermic syringe with a good point. They had broken points, and it hurt the men when they used them. We furnished quite a number of syringes and quite a number of points.

Q. Did you hear at any one time there were no catheters?

A. I heard that, but I did not know whether that was true.

Q. No applications were made to you for any?

A. No, sir; not that I recall.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF W. W. KIRKSEY.

W. W. KIRKSEY, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Do you know anything about the case of one Charles Beraud, of Company M, Second Louisiana?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you kindly tell us what you know about it?

A. The first time he came under my observation was some time—when, I don't know exactly. I was at that time a nurse at Miami. I was head nurse at one of the wards and he was in my ward. He had a case of dysentery. His case was diagnosed as dysentery. He was in a comatose condition and he slept most of the time: he was under treatment, but didn't seem to be conscious. At the end of

two weeks his mind got all right, so he could walk around the ward. After he had been with me about three weeks we were transferred to Jacksonville; he was left at Miami, and after about two weeks, or possibly later, he was sent to Jacksonville, and I had charge of the First Illinois and the Second Texas sick, and he was at once transferred to my ward, the First Louisiana ward. That was on the 13th or 14th of August; he was very weak, and he seemed to be emaciated; he was put under treatment at once. I watched him daily. I watched him especially because he was known to me. If anything was to be done in the absence of the physician, I did it myself; I did not rely on any of the other nurses; I did the work myself. He was sick in my ward for about two weeks before his father came. His father was notified of his condition and he came to the hospital. I made arrangements for him to sleep right in the ward with the boy; he was there day and night except when in the city, where he would buy delicacies. A number of the things that he bought we would not allow him to have; but as far as his father was concerned, I never had any trouble. He always consulted me and the doctor, and we done all we could. After the old gentleman had been there about three weeks he insisted that Major Fellows allow the boy to go home. I would not allow the boy to go to the depot without going with him, and I got permission to go. I took him in an ambulance, and put him on a cot and carried him to the train and stayed there with him until the train left, and bid him and his father good-bye.

Q. Now, so far as you know, did he or not receive all the necessary care and attention from the surgeon having charge of the case?

A. He did, sir.

Q. Was he seen more than once a day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he seen every day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. His condition was carefully studied?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was prescribed for regularly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. His prescriptions were filled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. His diet was as directed by the surgeon?

A. Yes, sir, except in instances where we could not get the diet.

Q. What was it that you could not get?

A. Occasionally we did not have a supply of good, sound eggs; and if not sound and fresh, I would not allow them to be used.

Q. During this time you had an abundance of good milk?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What else?

A. Occasionally broth and chopped beef, and at one time I think he was allowed milk toast.

Q. Did you notice at any time after eating that he was worse than before?

A. After he had the toast he was.

Q. Did the man have any bedsores at the time he was in the hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were those bedsores allowed to go without attention?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were there any maggots in them at any time?

A. No, sir.

Q. If there were you would have known it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were they treated? Do you remember?

A. The only treatment that I remember was the use of alcohol to prevent other sores and the use of vaseline to heal those sores.

Q. Did he have other sores than on the hips at the time he left?

A. I am under the impression that he did.

Q. Where were the bedsores?

A. On the hips.

Q. Was he provided with air cushions, or rings, or things of that sort to provide against these sores?

A. No, sir; he just had soft pillows.

Q. So far as you know, did either the father or son make any complaint of the care he received?

A. Never, except in one instance he did.

Q. What was that?

A. In one instance the doctor in charge had prescribed hypodermic every three hours of strychnia and morphia. The man was in a very weak condition; it was my duty to get it, and I prepared it and went to him to give it and he refused to take it.

Q. Was your syringe in good order?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was your needle sharp?

A. No, sir; it was not sharp, but it was not broken.

Q. Have you ever given this man a hypodermic with a broken needle?

A. No, sir.

Q. So far as you know had anyone in the hospital used a broken needle with him?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the result of his refusing to take the hypodermic?

A. He refused and I insisted kindly, but he flatly refused, and I visited the doctor in person and asked him what I should do; he said to go ahead and try again; he still flatly refused. His father went to see the doctor then, and the doctor came and gave the first hypodermic himself to show him that it would not hurt him, and then he agreed that I should do it after that.

Q. Do you know of his father drawing a pistol to prevent the administration of a hypodermic?

A. No, sir.

Q. Would you have known it if he had?

A. I think I would.

Q. Was this man in any way different from many another man suffering with typhoid fever?

A. He never had any typhoid fever at the time I had him.

Q. So far as you know, he received every care and attention

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was his bedclothing changed as often as necessary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often was that?

A. At least four times a week, and sometimes four a day.

Q. According to the diarrhea condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often was his clothing changed?

A. As often as necessary to keep him clean.

Q. How often was that?

A. My rule was three times a week in bad cases, and oftener if we could get the clothing.

Q. What was it he wore in bed?

A. A nightgown.

Q. Was this easily changed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he on a mattress or on straw?

A. On a mattress.

Q. Was that on a cot?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. One of those mattresses with woven-wire top or a stretcher.

A. At first a stretcher, but as soon as we got iron cots we put him on that.

Q. How soon after he came under your care was that?

A. About two weeks.

Q. How long had he been sick?

A. Ever since he entered Miami.

Q. What is that date?

A. I think the 31st day of June, if I am not mistaken, we left Mobile for Miami; he was sick in the hospital in June and then went back to his regiment.

Q. It is said here that the surgeon prescribed condensed milk and hard-tack. Was that furnished to these men at any time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was the milk poor?

A. No, sir.

Q. It also says the milk was a cheap brand of condensed milk mixed with water; how is that?

A. No, sir; it was cow's milk.

Q. Did you have condensed milk either at Miami or Jacksonville?

A. Possibly we might have gotten some at Miami, but not here.

Q. The bed clothes and clothing were only changed once a month?

A. No, sir.

Q. And that for a month or more, insects crawled over him. Was he lousy or maggoty at any time?

A. No, sir.

Q. And he had two bedsores, and that ate away the flesh and caused fearful suffering. Is that true?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know that he had any sores?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever administer morphia except under the doctor's direction?

A. No, sir.

Q. To anybody?

A. No, sir.

Q. The hospital referred to is in Jacksonville?

A. Yes, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. What State are you from?

A. From Texas.

Q. Did you know these men before you went into the Army?

A. No, sir.

Q. You got acquainted with him there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From what part of Texas are you?

A. Henly, Tex. Shall I state what the father said to me?

Q. Yes.



A. The morning the father left I went into the ward to see his boy, and he called me to the bedside of the boy, where he was sitting, and said, "Steward, I want to thank you very kindly for the attention you have paid to my boy during his illness," and he says, "I want to give you a present." I said, "I don't want any, the Government is paying me for my services; I don't care to receive it, because I love to do my work;" but he kept on, and I said, "If you want to send me anything, send whatever you like," and he said, "I will buy you a watch and send it to you." When I left him on the train he thanked me dozens and dozens of times.

Q. Do you know whether or not any attention was paid to this article in the New Orleans paper?

A. No, sir; I do not.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL C. THOMPSON.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. What is your full name, company, and regiment?

A. Samuel C. Thompson; Company B; Third Nebraska Volunteers.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the United States?

A. I was mustered in the 8th of July.

Q. How long have you been at Jacksonville at camp?

A. From the 8th to the 22d of September, I believe.

Q. Where did you go on the 22d of September?

A. To Pablo Beach.

Q. How long were you there?

A. It was the 4th of October we left, I believe.

Q. You returned to Jacksonville?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you have for breakfast this morning?

A. Well, sir, we had coffee, bread, and sweet potatoes.

Q. And meat?

A. Yes, sir; bacon.

Q. What did you have for dinner?

A. Tomatoes and slices of bread and coffee.

Q. Any meat?

A. Yes, sir; we had beef.

Q. How was your beef cooked—boiled, roasted, or fried?

A. Boiled.

Q. What kind of rations have you been receiving in your company heretofore; did you get enough?

A. No, sir; I didn't from the time we were in Jacksonville before. That is the only time ever since I have had enough.

Q. How were your rations cooked before—good?

A. Good. We didn't get any meat; it spoiled.

Q. Didn't the sergeant draw meat in place of what was spoiled?

A. I could not tell you.

Q. All you know is that you could not get it?

A. I didn't get it.

Q. How are you getting on now as to ration; do you get enough?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is it as to quality?

A. Everything is good but the coffee; that is not very good.

Q. How is that; does your cook roast his own coffee?

A. Sometimes he does, but lately I don't think he does.

Q. Does he draw it brown?

A. Yes, sir; I think I saw him unloading a barrel.

Q. You won't get as good coffee as if you got the green coffee and roasted it. Do you know whether the commissary of your regiment draws the coffee of the sort that is roasted and ground?

A. I was detailed to help carry the articles, and I packed over some brown coffee.

Q. Was it in packages or bulk?

A. Just in barrels.

Q. How did you come to have sweet potatoes this morning, do you know?

A. I guess they were left over from yesterday; I do not know. I didn't see the other boys have any.

Q. Do they issue sweet potatoes to you?

A. Yes, sir; I guess so. We get them.

Q. You don't know how the commissary-sergeant gets them, but you get them? How often do you have them?

A. We have had them about three meals within the last two days.

Q. Did you draw that suit from the Government that you have on?

A. Yes, sir. These leggings I didn't draw.

Q. Where did you get the leggings?

A. That is a borrowed pair; mine is all tore out.

Q. Did you get those you had from the Government?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had your captain make a requisition for a new pair?

A. Yes, sir; I got new leggings, but they are of poor quality.

Q. What is your underclothing like?

A. The same as was issued to me.

Q. Is it good?

A. Yes, sir; the shirts are pretty good.

Q. Have you any special complaint to make as to your treatment as a soldier, as to food and clothing?

A. Oh, no; oh, no.

Q. Have you been sick at all?

A. I was when I first came to Jacksonville. I had what the doctors called lung fever; it was over in five days; it had been working on me for over a month.

Q. Did you go to the hospital?

A. The regimental hospital.

Q. You got over it in five days?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you well cared for there?

A. So far as the medical aid is concerned, I was; but it seemed to me I was neglected about my food.

Q. The nursing was not quite up to the standard?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ask to be taken to the division hospital at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have been on duty and all right ever since you came out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The doctors were attentive to you, were they?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

- Q. Don't you think your trip down to Jacksonville cured you of your lung fever?  
A. I don't know.  
Q. Didn't it help you?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. It had been working on you before?  
A. About three weeks before I started.  
Q. Don't you think, then, that the trip helped you?  
A. Yes, sir; I have gained 10 pounds since I came here, too.
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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. ANSON G. FREEMAN.

Lieut. ANSON G. FREEMAN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

- Q. Give us your full name, rank, regiment, and what special duty assigned to you.  
A. Anson G. Freeman: second lieutenant, Company M: One hundred and sixty-first Indiana; commissary.  
Q. How long have you been acting as commissary?  
A. Only since the 5th of September.  
Q. What has been the character of the rations issued to your regiment as to quality and quantity?  
A. Good.  
Q. Good in quality?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. Sufficient in quantity?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. What complaints have you had from the men in your company in regard to rations?  
A. I have not had any.  
Q. Have you any complaints to make in regard to the way you have been served in your brigade commissary?  
A. No, sir.  
Q. Is the ration sufficient, in your judgment, for the particular circumstances of the men?  
A. There is only one thing we have run short of sometimes—sugar.  
Q. To what extent is there a shortage in that?  
A. All the quartermasters speak about it; they say they could use more sugar if they had it.  
Q. What kind of sugar do you get, A sugar?  
A. It is brown sugar.  
Q. What is on the barrels?  
A. We get it in sacks, about like C sugar.  
Q. What effect does the climate have on sugar: does it take up moisture to any extent, or is it dry?  
A. It takes moisture.  
Q. That is, I expect, likely the reason it don't hold out. Any other suggestions that you have to make in regard to the rations, lieutenant?  
A. No, sir.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF ABRAHAM T. MARKS.**

ABRAHAM T. MARKS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Give us your full name, company, and regiment.

A. Abraham T. Marks; Company F; One hundred and sixty-first Indiana.

Q. Are you the company quartermaster?

A. I am.

Q. And acting commissary-sergeant?

A. Yes, sir; ever since we were organized.

Q. What kind of rations do you get?

A. Very fair rations.

Q. Do you have enough for your men to eat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you got company cooks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are your men satisfied with the rations?

A. They seem to be.

Q. Do they make any complaints of lack of quantity?

A. There was a little complaint of meat made once to me, and that was on account of running over two days before we got it—didn't get shipped in here.

Q. Had you something to eat during those two days?

A. We had something, of course, but not as common.

Q. Then you had saved enough during the previous ten days to run over?

A. Yes; by stinting a little.

Q. Have you made any savings of your company in rations which you were enabled to exchange?

A. We have been exchanging, buying, and selling; that is, in side meat, and such as that; selling it and buying vegetables.

Q. What was your breakfast this morning?

A. We had ham, and we had bacon, and we had gravy, potatoes, bread, and coffee.

Q. What did you have for dinner?

A. Boiled cabbage, boiled potatoes, and we had ham.

Q. You boiled the ham in with the cabbage and potatoes?

A. Yes, sir. I believe we had gravy, bread, and coffee.

Q. How does the cook make the gravy?

A. He takes the grease out of the meat, and takes flour and mixes it up.

Q. That makes a sort of substitute for butter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You think, on the whole, that Uncle Sam has been fair?

A. Of course. It ain't as much as some of us would be used to at home, but we don't expect that.

Q. You would get a greater variety at home?

A. Yes, sir.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

**TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. JAMES R. PAURIE.**

Lieut. JAMES R. PAURIE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then



asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Your name, rank, company, and regiment, please.

A. James R. Paurie; first lieutenant, Company G, Sixth Missouri.

Q. Are you on any special detail of duty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is it?

A. I am acting commissary.

Q. Of your regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been acting commissary?

A. Since the 6th of September.

Q. State whether or not rations drawn by you from your brigade commissary have been of good quality and sufficient in quantity for your command.

A. They have, sir.

Q. Have you any complaints to make as to the quality or quantity or mode of service or issue in any way?

A. I don't think I have. We have been getting along very well. There have been a few minor complaints of the management, such as you would naturally expect, but as a whole we fare well and men have had plenty.

Q. Are there good cooks, as a rule, in your regiment?

A. Some of them are very good cooks; others are not so good.

Q. Does that make any difference?

A. If they are not good cooks there is naturally a waste. The better the cooks the better the men fare, as a rule.

Q. Have you had any complaints of your men as to lack of anything of which the ration is composed?

A. Well, on about three occasions we have had complaints on account of meat. On one occasion I brought meat back into town.

Q. What did you do on the other occasions?

A. A board of survey was appointed. It acted to-day, and I suppose we will get good meat for it.

Q. Are you running a regimental bakery?

A. We are.

Q. At a profit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you do with the proceeds?

A. Turn them over to be distributed among the companies.

Q. You have made no distribution yet?

A. No, sir.

Q. Will they be able to supplement their ration with variety?

A. Yes, sir; I think the proceeds will enable them to do that.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF JAMES T. JAMES.

JAMES T. JAMES, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please name your company and regiment.

A. James T. James; Company B, Sixth Missouri.

Q. How long have you been in the United States service?

A. I joined the regiment when at St. Louis, Mo.

- Q. How long have you been in camp at Jacksonville?
- A. About two months.
- Q. Have you been sick any part of that time?
- A. Yes, sir; I have been once or twice, just for a day or so.
- Q. You have not been in the hospital?
- A. No, sir—yes, I was taken with the cramps one evening and carried to the regimental hospital and remained there that night.
- Q. What gave you the cramps?
- A. I don't know, sir.
- Q. Had you eaten anything unauthorized?
- A. Well, I had eaten so much fat food and then drank ice water, I suppose that did it.
- Q. How is your company fed?
- A. Very well; our sick report is getting less every morning.
- Q. How is your food, is it good or otherwise?
- A. It is good. We have as good as any other company or regiment around us.
- Q. Do you get as much as you need to eat?
- A. Yes, sir, we have been getting plenty; we were short once a little, but it was remedied.
- Q. What kind of a cook have you?
- A. One of the boys that came with the regiment; oh, he is a very good cook.
- Q. What did you have for breakfast this morning?
- A. Potatoes and onions cooked together, and meat. I think we generally have bacon.
- Q. And coffee?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Coffee with every meal?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What did you have for dinner?
- A. Ham. We had some coffee cake, also, for breakfast.
- Q. Bread always?
- A. Yes, sir; light bread.
- Q. Where do you get your bread; from the regimental bakery?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Is it good as to quality?
- A. Very good; sometimes the crust is a little hard, but it is always wholesome bread.
- Q. Did you get that suit from the Government?
- A. Yes, sir, everything has been supplied so far; everything we need.
- Q. What were you doing when you entered the service?
- A. I was bookkeeper part of the time; I was mining right at the time I entered the service.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. VICTOR VIFQUAIN.

Lieut. Col. VICTOR VIFQUAIN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

- Q. Will you kindly give us your name, rank, and regiment?
- A. Victor Vifquain; lieutenant-colonel Third Nebraska.

Q. You were in the service of the United States prior to this war?

A. Yes, sir; in 1861 and 1865.

Q. Have you seen service elsewhere?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where?

A. In Belgium. I graduated in the military school at Brussels and remained a second lieutenant of cavalry about one year.

Q. How long have you been in camp at Jacksonville?

A. On the 18th of July we reached here.

Q. Your regiment, I understand, was down at Pablo Beach?

A. Yes, sir; we stayed just exactly four weeks.

Q. With that exception you have been in camp at Jacksonville all the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you kindly state, Colonel, how your regiment was supplied as to commissary, quartermaster, medical, and ordnance stores. So far as you know, have the supplies been sufficient in quantity and good in quality?

A. The regiment, sir, has been magnificently well equipped. The only trouble is that when we came here they took the hospital away from us.

Q. That is the policy of the Government?

A. They took our friends away that we brought from Nebraska, and took them to the Third Division hospital. The canvas, I should say, was poor. A captain came to me to-day (you know we had a very heavy rain) and said that out of 20 tents is leaked. We have a promise of new tents; the inspector is to come around to take away the tents, but as he has not come yet, I suppose he has a great deal to do.

Q. How long will tents last in this climate?

A. We brought them from Nebraska.

Q. Were they in that condition when you brought them?

A. We have not had much rain. At Pablo it rained terribly; I think it would pierce anything—a board; but the rain this afternoon was not strong enough to go through a good tent.

Q. Is not that the general character of all the canvas throughout the camp, as far as you know?

A. I believe it is in my regiment.

Q. One of our most intelligent quartermasters says that the life of a tent here is about four months. What has been the character of the uniforms received by your men?

A. Jacket, shirt, pants, and hat.

Q. What is the quality?

A. So far as the pantaloons go, they are not good; the jackets are good: sometimes you find good shirts.

Q. Is that due to the fact that they have more men to clothe than contemplated, rather than to any lack on the part of the officers in inspecting?

A. I don't think it is the fault of the officers. They receive so many men and have so many supplies to give out. They could not possibly do justice to everyone.

Q. So far as you know, the quality has improved?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I don't know as I asked you specifically as to the commissary stores. Please state whether the ration has been sufficient in quantity and good in quality.

A. Largely sufficient in quantity, but as to quality sometimes deficient.

Q. In what respect?

A. The meat was wormy; the pork I mean. The fresh meat sometimes smelled bad.

Q. It was replaced?

A. Of course it was replaced. But no attention was paid to it at first, and I went to the doctor and had the stuff condemned.

Q. Is the army of to-day as well provisioned, clothed, and attended to as it was when you were in the service in 1861 and 1865?

A. That is a hard question to answer. For in 1861 we were fighting and marching; sometimes we had no clothes. I remember for eleven months going without pay, and we used to forage in the country through which we went. I think that we are better supplied now than in 1865, first of all because not so many men, and next because we are better prepared; we are 35 years older.

Q. Is it a fact that you are better provided for now than you were in the civil war?

A. In the matter of clothing, I think we are.

Q. How about provisions?

A. I think the quality was better in 1865; I think the coffee and shoes were better; I think the hard-tack and sow-belly was better. Please excuse the expression: we have been eating lots of sand here.

Q. What would you suggest in the way of improvement in regard to the rations for service in this locality, or farther south?

A. I think the commissary ought to be allowed to issue dried apples and dried peaches, and vegetables: the regulations prescribe for changing them: they ought to be bought by the company's fund.

Q. Could that be done by care?

A. Instead of using potatoes, let him give us dried apples. It must have the meat.

Q. You don't receive too much meat, then, in your judgment?

A. No, sir: we receive too much bread. I saw lots of bread thrown away.

Q. Have you any other suggestions to make with regard to the care of the men that would be available to us?

A. We have been treated very kindly by General Lee and his staff. The only thing I could complain of is, the camps are too small: instead of a company front we have only a platoon front, and there are so many troops here for the ground covered.

Q. Doesn't the front of your regimental camp allow you to form a regiment on it?

A. No, sir.

Colonel SEXTON:

Q. His regiment is crowded more than the others. There is room outside, isn't there, colonel?

A. Outside of the camp, yes, sir.

Q. I understand you are likely to move soon?

A. Yes, sir: in 1861 we used to draw a line of battle and that was our camp. I was going to do that here and I was called to time right away.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF MRS. E. E. MARSHALL.

Mrs. E. E. MARSHALL, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Madam, will you kindly give us your full name and your home residence?

A. Mrs. E. E. Marshall; Jacksonville, Fla., Carleton Hotel.



Q. Have you been in Jacksonville continually during the encampment of the Seventh Corps here?

A. I have; yes.

Q. Have you visited the hospitals of the corps, the division hospitals?

A. Only the Second.

Q. How frequently have you visited it?

A. Well, I was there about 9 o'clock every day without any break; just about 9.

Q. How long were your visits; how long did you stay at each visit?

A. I used to get there about 9 o'clock in the morning, and left at 8 o'clock at night.

Q. What time did you begin your visits to the hospital? Don't the ladies call that a visitation?

A. I think about the 15th of July, perhaps the 18th.

Q. How many sick did you find in the hospital at that time?

A. I think there were about 300.

Q. What was the character of the diseases from which they were suffering—the general character?

A. Well, I am not a physician, you know.

Q. Fever patients?

A. I suppose so; they all have fever cases.

Q. What were the facilities for caring for them, as you found them?

A. Very poor, indeed.

Q. What did they have—tents?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they have beds—that is, bedsteads?

A. They had all canvas cots, nothing else.

Q. Blankets?

A. Yes; all had their own blankets; I think all the soldiers brought their own blankets with them.

Q. That is the rule. What was the character of the nursing, and by whom was it done; was it done by men detailed for that purpose?

A. Yes; there were not any nurses.

Q. No trained nurses?

A. No; I think there were one or two, possibly; men only; only two, I think, in the camp, that I know of.

Q. Do you know how many sick they had in the hospital at that time?

A. I think about 300, about the 15th of June; I believe there were about 300 sick.

Q. How many in a tent?

A. They had two tents together. There were two tents put together in the form of a room. The two tents were built that way.

Q. That would be 8 in each hospital tent, and 16 in the two combined?

A. I think it was 32 in the two combined. We were very much crowded at the first.

Q. That is impossible.

A. No, I guess not. We had two rows put together in the center and two on each side. I think we had a great many times 16 in each one of these tents—8 on a side.

Q. You call a tent the two tents put together?

A. No.

By General WILSON:

Q. How wide were the cots?

A. I think about that wide—[indicating]. I have seen it many a time 16. That seems very close.

Q. What is the normal capacity of a hospital tent—that is, the regulation number in a tent?

A. It just depends upon what the physician allows them to put in. We used to have them when I first went out there. There was great trouble getting tents, and we used to have one line through the middle. They were just as close as we could get them. I think a great many will tell you there were 16 in each one of these tents.

Q. Is not the normal capacity of a tent 6?

A. I think it is 8.

Q. How many cots can you put in a tent, foot to foot?

A. You can put two this way [indicating sideways].

Q. Suppose you have three rows alongside in a hospital tent, how many can you put in a row?

A. You could put 9 in each tent; that would leave 3 rows; that would be 12, you know, 6 in the center and 3 on either side. That would be 9 to each tent. They changed them around and put 3 on a side.

Q. Do you know what the size of a hospital tent is in feet and inches?

A. I do not know; I never measured it.

Q. What did you find the character of the food furnished to the patients to be when you went there first?

A. Of course they had no way of preparing the food—no diet kitchen. The rice and the hominy and the food, I think, was pretty good. The way of preparing it was very crude; they had one vapor oil stove.

Q. Did they have a kitchen connected with the hospital and a competent cook detailed to prepare the food?

A. Yes; I think if he had had the proper supplies he would have prepared the food very well.

Q. Who was the physician in charge of this hospital?

A. I suppose Colonel Maus has charge of it; or do you mean the main division?

Q. Yes.

A. Major Kean.

Q. Was Major Kean the administering officer, or did he look after the sick individually?

A. No; he looked after all the others.

Q. How many physicians were there on duty for these 300 sick at that time?

A. I do not know; that I can not answer. I knew several of them, but I do not know just how many. There seemed to be very few for the number of sick.

Q. How many attendants were there—how many in each tent?

A. They were supposed to have two nurses—so-called nurses—and two orderlies, but they have very often failed pretty much on that.

Q. Do you know whether they took turns—whether the nurses came on in turns?

A. Yes.

Q. What were the shifts?

A. Twelve hours.

Q. Twelve on and twelve off?

A. Twelve on and twelve off—from 1 o'clock to 1. They were changed at night, I believe, from 7 to 7.

Q. Was there any bed linen, sheets, pillowcases?

A. Very few.

Q. Had the Red Cross established its depot here at that time?

A. It had here, yes.

Q. Did they supply, or try to supply, the needs of the hospital?

A. They certainly did.

Q. Were the supplies furnished by them accepted by the doctors, as far as you know, and those in charge?

A. Yes; I think, as near as I can say.

Q. So far as the facilities of the medical department of the Red Cross went at that time, these men were supplied with what they had to give, were they?

A. Yes, sir. I was in a peculiar place, perhaps—used to being acquainted, in a measure, with Dr. Kean. I went to him a great many times for supplies; he always, with permission of the doctors—either the doctors or Major Kean allowed them. All orders, at least, were signed by Major Kean.

Q. As to medical supplies, do you know whether or not the hospital was supplied with these?

A. Yes; some; but there were a great many things I know they lacked—peptonoids and pepsin and hypodermic syringes and other equipments.

Q. Yes.

A. Well, the Red Cross supplied all of that for a number of weeks; all of these things and some others. There were some other medicines that the Government supplied.

Q. Do you know whether or not requisition was made upon the Government—upon the Medical Department—for the supplies that were needed in the hospital?

A. I do not know. I had nothing to do with that.

Q. Did the Red Cross go to the rescue because these things could not be had from the Government or because it was easier to get them from the Red Cross than to make requisition and get them through the regular channels?

A. I can not tell. I could not tell whether they had tried or not, but I know they were asked for a great many times, and I know that requisition for a good many things were signed by Major Kean; so I presume it was not convenient to get them.

Q. Major Kean, as I understand it, is in the Regular Army?

A. I think he is.

Q. From whence did the assistants—those who looked after the patients direct—come? Were they detailed from the regiments to serve in the hospital?

A. I can not tell before I came. I know that I asked General Burt. Of course one who does not know anything about medical tactics is apt to do things not just right. One time we were short of attendants; and I met General Burt, and one day I asked him if I could have—if there was any way we could get—more, and explained to him that there was not anywhere near enough, and he went off, I think, to Colonel Maus and asked for them, who says, "My command, from myself down, sends all there are." I know he made that remark, and we got 30 more.

Q. When did the trained nurses come, Mrs. Marshall? Do you remember the first one?

A. The first three stopped at my hotel. I met them after we got to the ground. Mr. Green sent them down. There was a feeling in the army against lady nurses.

Q. I think that was so at first, particularly against having them at the front.

A. I have lived here twenty years, and one of the surgeons asked me if I could get a nurse for a sick man, and he said a lady nurse would not be allowed.

Q. About what time did they come, if you can fix it?

A. I think there were 6 here about two months.

Q. Had the condition of the hospital improved to any appreciable extent before the trained nurses came?

A. Very little, only in numbers.

Q. Do you mean in the number of patients or attendants?

A. Of patients, that improved rapidly, I am sorry to say.

Q. Was there any improvement, so far as you could see, in the attendance upon the sick?

A. No; I can not think now that there was.

Q. Did the supply of bed linen and personal clothing improve during that time?

A. About the time they came, they began to give us more. The orders were filled there. At last they got to giving us 50 sheets. It took 2,000 or 3,000 sheets to change the beds.

Q. Did the character of the beds improve?

A. I think the wire cots were a great improvement, and then they supplied mattresses. The beds were very much better.

Q. Then the hospital supplies had materially improved before the female nurses came?

A. Yes; about that time.

Q. Had either hospital been established in the meantime?

A. Yes; the First and Third divisions; I imagine the Second was about the first. It was the middle of July when I first went there.

Q. Had the diet improved any?

A. No.

Q. Were they receiving fresh milk?

A. Yes; all they could get. The Red Cross, I think the Red Cross, supplied the milk and ice, for I do not know how long.

Q. Who was the agent of the Red Cross here?

A. Dr. Kent.

Q. While you acted then—while you were there as a sort of volunteer nurse?

A. Well, yes, I suppose I did what nursing I could. That is what I did do in a measure. I tried to help them all.

Q. Gave general directions?

A. Major Kean said I had been his orderly. When I would say there was something needed very much he would try to get it.

Q. Do you know what the mortality among the patients was?

A. The percentage?

Q. Yes.

A. No, I do not think I do. I could have seen the books at any time, but I really do not know. I heard, of course, more or less of it. I know at one time there was eleven days that we did not lose a patient.

Q. With 300 sick, or had they increased at that time?

A. Between 300 and 400. I think it was just eleven days we did not have a death in the hospital.

Q. What was the mortality per day after that, or before it?

A. I have heard it averaged between two and three a day, but I would not like to say about that.

Q. Are you familiar with hospital statistics?

A. Not at all.

Q. You do not know whether the mortality was greater or less than it was under similar conditions in hospital life?

A. No; I never was in any hospital before. My going was purely accidental, and I seemed to find something to do and stayed, that was all.

Q. Have you been out lately?

A. I have been feeling unwell for a few days. I have been only once or twice in the last few days.

Q. How are the conditions now compared with what they were at the time of which you speak?

A. Very much improved indeed.

Q. In what respect?



A. In the cleanliness, the things to do with, the meals, the conveniences, and ice boxes, and so many things that it would be hard to tell. I suppose there is plenty to do yet.

Q. The supply of bed linen is sufficient, in your judgment?

A. Of course, it is so in every family that you can always use more. This army is large; it takes a great many things. Our laundries and ice machines have been sorely taxed, and it was very hard to get things promptly done, even when it was paid for. I have a hotel, and I know I have had trouble at my hotel to have things done.

Q. These things are estimated with reference to normal conditions, and when you have this rush?

A. They are not equal to meeting the requirements; that has been the trouble here.

Q. What is your judgment based on as to the efficiency of the trained nurses who came here?

A. With very few exceptions, I have found them very efficient.

Q. Devoted to their duties?

A. Yes; I have found them so. I have not been there, of course, in the night, because I was going home at 6, 7, or 8 o'clock, and I knew nothing of what they were doing in the night, but in the daytime they have seemed to be very faithful.

Q. Do they continue to have the hospital attendants, or orderlies detailed from the regiments, on duty at the hospital?

A. I do not know, they were all the time getting men from the regiments.

Q. With the hospitals conducted as they are now, under trained physicians and trained nurses, state whether or not, in your judgment, the men were well cared for, the men who are there.

A. By the trained nurses?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, I think they are doing the best they could under the circumstances. I will make you the same answer that I did Major Kean. I said, "God has not made a man or woman who can stand up twelve hours and take care of twelve sick men." We have all been sick at home, and we know that one can not do justice if they have too many patients. The hours are too long. That is my opinion, you know.

Q. Is that the rule in the hospitals, to work twelve hours?

A. Yes; I think that has been the rule since the first time I have been here. I do not believe they have shortened the hours, and they have too many men to take care of.

Q. Where there have been specially sick men, a specially sick case, have they, so far as you know, detailed a special nurse?

A. I think they have whenever they could. Of course there have been a good many days when there has been no special sick nurse. They can not, because they do not have them.

Q. Where the nurse has 12 men to take care of at one time, have those been critical cases or convalescents, or what was the character of the ills?

A. Sometimes there would be two or three who would be very sick, and then they would try to put a special nurse in that one ward, but I have known three or four that were out of their heads—that were wandering—that were apt to get up, without nurses.

Q. How many orderlies or attendants would a nurse have under these conditions?

A. I think they were only allowed one orderly, possibly two, but I think very seldom two.

Q. Have you any hospital experience at all?

A. None at all.

Q. You do not know whether or not the men are cared for as well as in the ordinary hospitals?

A. I do not. I have never been in a hospital.

Q. How are the diet kitchens conducted now?

A. I have not been in—I do not think I am competent to say anything about that.

Q. How is the supply of milk?

A. I think they are getting a fair supply. I think the milk is very much better than it was. It was very light, indeed, for a long time.

Q. Has the lack of implements in care of the sick, such as bedpans and water bottles and things of that kind—has the supply been improved as far as you know?

A. Yes; it has improved slowly. The Red Cross, I think, sent us two or three hundred, I guess—water bottles.

Q. What suggestions have you to make, if any, toward the hospital service as it is conducted now?

A. I will tell you. Of course, I understand, I am under oath. If I would say anything, and I would dislike to—they have been very nice to me—Major Kean is a perfect gentleman, and some of the doctors, too—but I did object to such very young physicians. I feel that so many of them are from a different climate from this, and if I could have been allowed to suggest, I would have suggested people that had had experience, more elderly men. We realize that all young people must get experience some time, but it is very hard when they are experimenting with us.

Q. Is it not a fact that the younger men are better educated than the older ones, and that typhoid fever is being better cared for by young physicians?

A. I do not know.

Q. Has not the education of physicians improved very largely within the last four or five years?

A. Well, possibly. It is very hard for people as they get along in years to realize that they are being set back. I am not saying anything against the young men. We feel here in the South that we have not a true typhoid. It is a mixture which possibly the true typhoid treatment is not best for. We have found a little complication of typhoid and pneumonia in a great many cases.

Q. The Government simply takes the men that offer in the volunteer service?

A. I suppose they can not do a great deal of picking.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you go to the hospital, Mrs. Marshall, as a representative of any ladies here or any society?

A. No; not at all.

Q. Did you have the privilege of going into the hospital at all times?

A. Well, almost all the time.

Q. I do not know as I quite understand what work you do.

A. I do not know as anybody probably could. I went out to see the Wisconsin boys because I was asked to, and I found the boys, a great many of them, needed night shirts, sheets, etc., and I went back to my hotel and said that anybody who had two night shirts should give up one, and I gathered up about 100 in donations, and whenever I could find anything to do I would do it, whatever it was—if it was to soak a boy's feet, or put on a clean shirt, or go down to the railroad and get supplies, peptonoids, or anything of that kind. I did everything I thought would help the sick boys. Nobody employed me. I was not working for any society.

Q. You were there most every day?

A. I was there every day. I did not miss one. Major Kean I found a perfect gentleman in every way.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Did you see any patients there with the flies on them—on their faces or in their mouths—during the time before the Red Cross came?

A. Well, that was all the time.

Q. You saw that?

A. I did; I certainly did. Anybody could see that who went in there, because we had nobody to keep them off. No attendant could stay by everyone, and the flies were abominable.

Q. How long did that condition last?

A. I asked the ladies in the city, in a little notice, to donate any nets they could. They sent us hundreds and hundreds of nets. Then the Red Cross supplied other little nets.

Q. Did it last as much as a month?

A. More than that, I think.

Q. This condition of flies?

A. Yes, I think, more than that.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 20, 1898.*

# STATEMENT OF DR. ELLEN LAWSON BABB.

(Not sworn.)

I would say in reference to the diet kitchen, the diet kitchen is not adequate to the demand that is made upon it—that is existing in the Second Division and the First Division when I was there. I do not know how it is now, for I have not been there for something over four weeks.

By General DODGE:

Q. Is there anything else?

A. I feel as Mrs. Marshall does, that I do not think that the assistant surgeons in hospitals should be so young.

Q. The contract surgeons?

A. Yes; these contract surgeons, I found a great many of them utterly ignorant of our Southern diseases or their treatment. Of course, being a Southern woman—I practiced for something over eight years in Texas, and I have had a good general practice for the last eight years—and I got pretty well acquainted with the assistants.

By General McCook:

Q. What college did you graduate from?

A. The College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa.

Q. Have you seen dengue fever here?

A. I have; dengue fever or breakbone fever.

Q. Have you seen any in these hospitals here?

A. Yes; the first case I saw out there I called the attention of the surgeon to it, and he said he had never seen it, and I told him he had a pretty good case before him.

Q. Did you have dengue fever at Fort Worth?

A. Quite a good deal; there was a little epidemic over the State. A great many people confused it with yellow fever.

Q. Do you think the dengue fever is an acclimating fever for yellow fever? Do you think if you have a bad case of dengue fever you will escape yellow fever?

A. Cause an immunity from it?

Q. Yes.

A. No, I do not think so. It is very hard sometimes to distinguish between a very hard case of dengue fever and a light case of yellow fever.

FORT MCPHERSON, GA., *October 21, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF MAJ. BLAIR D. TAYLOR.**

Maj. BLAIR D. TAYLOR then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Major, will you kindly give us your full name and rank?

A. Blair D. Taylor; major and surgeon, United States Army.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the Army?

A. Twenty-three years last June.

Q. How long have you been on duty at Fort McPherson?

A. Three years this month, sir.

Q. What is your present position in reference to the medical department?

A. I am commanding officer of the general hospital here.

Q. When did you receive your first patients since the declaration of the war with Spain?

A. I consider that the general hospital commenced here on the 14th day of last May. That was the day upon which I received the first train load from Tampa. I was ordered to establish the hospital previous to that time, but I consider it began from that date.

Q. How long previously had you been ordered to establish the hospital?

A. In the latter part of April, I don't remember the day.

Q. What had you on hand at the time of the arrival of the first train load in the way of medical supplies and hospital stores?

A. I had sufficient for the emergency at that time, I think; I only had seventy-five men.

Q. What has been the maximum number of patients under your care at any one time since the establishment of the hospital?

A. I do not remember. I could not tell you that without consulting my books, but a little over 900. I will state in this connection, General, that the capacity of this hospital was 1,123 beds; that is, I did have when the tents were up. Two hundred of these were occupied by nurses and hospital attendants. The capacity of this hospital was 922 for sick people.

Q. Was that filled at any one time?

A. Only once; that was in July.

Q. How many patients had you in tents?

A. I had tents erected which would hold over 600 patients, but I never had them filled at any time.

Q. Do you know how many were in the tents?

A. I could not tell you that without looking at my morning reports.

Q. What I want to know is the number of tents you had unoccupied; that is, how many more you could have received?

A. I could put in the tents 620 men, but those tents were never filled with men. There were some vacant.

Q. Has the pressure upon your hospital increased? State whether or not you were able to supply all who came with the necessary hospital comforts.

A. I had some trouble in June and July, not with regard to having requisitions proved but getting them filled.

Q. Well, as to what particular supplies had you difficulty?

A. Well, I have the list out there. If you will call my hospital steward there I



will give you the date. There were two requisitions a long time being filled, one on the 17th of May and the other the latter part of June. I also wrote to the Surgeon-General on the 24th of June, stating the fact that it was very hard to get these requisitions filled as early as was necessary, and asking for authority to purchase those things in Atlanta and he declined to do so at that time. Subsequently, however, he gave me the authority.

Q. Did these deficiencies relate to medical supplies or both medical supplies and sheets, pillow cases, and things of that kind?

A. (Referring to papers.) The steward can testify that the whole of these requisitions have not been filled up to the present time. I will state in this connection that these are the only two requisitions I have had trouble with; that one and a subsequent one on the 24th of June.

Q. Are these articles which have not been supplied staple, or are they unusual?

A. No; not unusual, sir.

Q. Such as ought to have been supplied promptly?

A. Yes, sir. I telegraphed a good deal about it. I will also state in this connection that these requisitions which have not been supplied were sent to the New York supply depot. The other requisitions, which have been sent to the St. Louis depot, have been promptly filled. Why that was so I do not know. I know the Surgeon-General approved them promptly, and many of them were ordered to be filled by telegraphic orders, but there was some delay for some reason, I do not know what.

Q. Why were those particular ones sent to the New York depot to be filled?

A. I have nothing to do with that; the Surgeon-General attends to that.

Q. You have no knowledge as to the reasons which move him?

A. I have no knowledge as to that—as to why he sent them to one depot in preference to another—but I do know it was a long time before both of these requisitions were filled.

Q. When did you get authority to purchase necessary supplies?

A. The latter part of August.

Q. That was nearly three months after your first requisition was made?

A. Yes, sir; after the 17th of May.

Q. Had the information as to the failure to honor these requisitions been communicated, or might the requisitions be repeated to the Surgeon-General?

A. Yes, sir. If you will look over the stubs of my telegraph book, you will see several telegrams to hurry up that requisition. He said he would, but I do not know who is responsible for it. Here are three telegrams in connection with that matter. [Telegrams handed to General Beaver.]

General Beaver read to the stenographer the telegrams, viz:

“AUGUST 3.

“You have authority to purchase chairs, thermometers, glassware, etc., required for immediate use, and to hire scrubwomen.

“STERNBERG,  
“*Surgeon-General.*”

“AUGUST 5.

“Cobb's telegram received. We authorize for immediate needs the expenditure of \$500. Will send check or telegraph money, as you desire.”

Q. That is from New York. It is not signed.

A. I have an official copy of it somewhere.

Q. Was that from the surgeon, or supply depot?

A. The supply depot, I think.

Q. Who was at the head of that?

A. Col. J. Morris Brown.

General Beaver also read the following telegram to the stenographer:

"AUGUST 1.

"Purchase everything necessary for the sick. Supplies will be sent at once.

"STERNBERG,

"*Surgeon-General.*"

The WITNESS. That's the telegram I referred to.

Q. That was practically a *carte blanche*?

A. Yes, sir. That's the letter of the 25th of June, in which I asked to purchase supplies [producing letter].

(Copy of letter): "Referring to so much of your letter of June 25, 1898, as refers to medical supplies, the Surgeon-General directs me to say that the officer in charge of the medical supply depot in New York City has been called upon to complete the articles called for on your requisition of May 17 as soon as possible. The Surgeon-General does not deem it advisable to purchase medical supplies in Atlanta. You can at all times communicate with this office by telegram and the supplies will be ordered from New York by telegraph and sent you from that depot by express.

"C. H. ALDEN,

"*United States Army.*"

Q. The ordering from the New York depot by telegraph or otherwise did not seem to accomplish the necessary result. Then more than a month after that you got authority to purchase supplies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the men in the hospital under your care suffer—I mean by suffering not mere discomfort, but was their health endangered by the failure to get these supplies, or could you, in the emergency, substitute other things in their place?

A. I managed to get along some way.

Q. The men did not suffer?

A. No, sir.

Q. But the administration of the hospital would have been better had your requisitions been supplied as you made them?

A. Yes, sir; that is the only complaint I have to make. Since that time I have had *carte blanche*—have had power to purchase everything. I have not spent all since this 60-cent arrangement from the commissary came in—it is impossible to spend all that. I can get anything I want. I have about \$4,000 in bank ahead on that that I have not spent at all. I can get some more if I want it.

Q. Is it possible, Major, judging from your experience, for any hospital—any general hospital—receiving patients of all grades, in all stages of disease, to expend that 60 cents a day per man for their comfort and sustenance?

A. I don't think it is possible. Now, our commissary account, which I made at the end of this last month, shows it costs 38½ cents per man for their sustenance. Of course that does not include sheets, pillowcases, and all that sort of thing—dishes that are broken, etc. Of course I have a want list, and I send down to get it if I think it is proper; but I am speaking simply of food. In large bodies of men they can be fed cheaply. My milk bill for last month was \$1,868; my wash bill was \$668, and other things in proportion.

Q. When you speak of this expenditure of 38 and a fraction cents, state whether that purchased everything desirable for the men to have.

A. Yes, sir; I think so. I can certainly say 40 cents a day and feed these men as well as they can possibly be fed. I could not feed them any more without throwing it away. In fact, I asked the departments once to let me draw 30 cents a day and spend it any way I wanted to. .

Q. When was that?

A. The first time I drew that it was the 23d or 25th of August. The first money I drew was for the last five days of August. Since then we have been drawing it

right along. I think—I understand that the order was issued before that, but I did not receive it until after the 20th. The order stated you could draw back to the 10th, but we did not need it at that time.

Q. Then you would make a saving per man per day of 21 and a fraction cents?

A. Yes, sir. I did not feel I could spend any more.

Q. You have already said that that was simply for food?

A. Oh, yes; we expended it for food, ice, and milk—for ice for the sick.

Q. How does "sheets" come in?

A. We can not expend any of that money for sheets.

Q. You had your authority under this telegram?

A. Yes, sir; I bought as many as a thousand sheets at one time.

Q. How many sick men could you take care of now?

A. At this present time—before these new hospitals are built—I could take care of 600.

Q. You are building additional hospitals?

A. Yes, sir; for 400 beds.

Q. So when completed you will have a capacity for 800 beds?

A. Yes, sir. The hospitals now do very well, but they were intended simply for company quarters, and of course they are not as well adapted for hospital comforts as the building built for that purpose. These have not any water-closets, but the new buildings will have water-closets.

Q. They are on the lower floor of the present hospital?

A. Yes, sir; the men might go to the water-closet in these others if they are out of bed. If they are downstairs they would not be allowed to go out.

Q. When did you receive your first trained nurses?

A. I don't remember; I think it was sometime about the 1st of June—somewhere along there. I got five at first, and I found they were so good I asked for more, and I kept on getting more until I got 80. I have 60 now.

Q. Were you the pioneer in that?

A. I don't know. I would not take a great deal for them.

Q. They did not go to Jacksonville until the 26th of August?

A. I suppose I had them as soon as anyone else then. I gave Dr. Conner the statistics, and up to the 19th of last month I treated 2,225 cases here. Since then I have treated 300 more. I asked them to return that. It gives the percentage of deaths, etc.

Q. Is that a report to the Surgeon-General?

A. Made to the Secretary of War when he was here. It includes the 19th of last month.

Q. Are you willing to have that included in this report?

A. Yes, sir; I would be very willing to have it done.

Q. What has been your experience with the trained nurses, Major?

A. I find them excellent.

Q. Was there any difficulty in caring for them, in lodging and feeding them?

A. I expect to get them much more comfortable for the winter. I have three or four buildings in which they are, and feed them in the general mess.

Q. What is their pay, Major?

A. Thirty dollars a month and one ration. That is not enough for the work they do.

Q. Isn't that less than one-third of what they would get in private practice?

A. Some of them get much more than that. Of course, the better class would be able to earn probably \$15 or \$20 a week. Of course, out of 80 or 90 nurses you will find some who are not particularly good, but I have had a lot of exceptionally good nurses here.

Q. How are your diet kitchens supervised?

A. Each one by a trained nurse, and over all the diet kitchens and the mess hall



is a man officer, Captain Flagg. Captain Flagg was over that. He was ordered away the other day and I put another one in his place, and he has been ordered away.

Q. How many medical officers appointed from civil life have you had under your charge?

A. All except two—Captain Purviance and Captain Flagg. We have had four brigade surgeons here—Major MacDonald, Major Robinson, Major Fry, and Major Neff, who is sick in bed with appendicitis.

Q. Has the medical attendance been satisfactory to you?

A. I think so. I had only one acting assistant. I had authority from the Surgeon-General to annul any contracts and report my action to him. I do not think there is any trouble about the medical attendance. I have an emergency officer every day, who goes on for that duty and inspects every ward and sees that the night nurses are on duty. I think the only difficulty with the men from civil life is that they do not appreciate the value of property and they lack administrative ability. As far as the sick is concerned, I have no complaint to make.

Q. That is a branch of the service that comes only by experience?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you regard this location for a winter hospital?

A. I think it is excellent. I will tell you why. In the first place, it is about 1,200 feet above the sea. The winter climate is mild and yet cool enough to prevent any infection of yellow fever or anything of that kind, and then our water is fine. Our wells are 585 feet deep, and it is a good place for a hospital. It is convenient to get everything you want.

Q. Then it is easily reached by the wounded from the seacoast ports around?

A. Yes, sir. You can get men from almost any seaport in fourteen or fifteen hours—from Savannah, etc.

Q. To what extent could this hospital be increased so as to remain under the administration of one man; how large a hospital could you administer, in other words?

A. I think 1,000 or 1,200 beds would be enough for any one man. There is one thing which would militate against increasing this hospital. We would have to have more water. Our water is good, but we would have to have more storage capacity. We have only a 3,000-gallon supply, and we would need this for fire purposes.

Q. Is your storage capacity less than your well capacity?

A. It would take more than the wells can supply.

Q. What is the distance to the city?

A. Four miles.

Q. What is the character of the city water?

A. The water comes from the Chattahoochee River, but it is not as good as this. The trouble with Atlanta is, there are so many shallow surface wells, and that is one way the soldiers get typhoid infection.

Q. Have you had many cases of typhoid which originated here?

A. A good many in the Fifth Infantry. There are 500 men in that regiment, and there have been a good many developed here in the last month. I have had thorough sanitary measures carried out and it has about let up. I think it is from infection of the flies, and the men are at the age when they are liable to take it. We had nothing like an epidemic, but I was afraid they would have. They had several thousand troops here this summer, and kept them here until the latter part of August.

Q. When you say it militated against the hospital, do you mean against its record?

A. No; I mean the men were in the way of the hospital and the hospital in the



way of the men. That is, they were liable to be a detriment to the general hospital. They had no sewer system. The whole country was honeycombed with sinks.

Q. How far was the camp from your hospital?

A. All those shacks near my hospital were about 200 yards.

Q. What is the size of your reservation?

A. Two hundred and sixty-four acres. I protested against that—that you can not have a general recruiting station here and have a general hospital at the same time. It ought to be one thing or the other, but fortunately we got out of it much better than I expected. These men had to be vaccinated. I vaccinated five or six thousand men. It took two or three medical officers to do that.

Q. What has been the prevailing type of disease treated in your hospital?

A. Well, nearly all the cases that we treated from the outside have been fevers of one kind or another, either malarial or typhoid.

Q. Have you received troops other than from the Seventh Corps and the troops which you had here?

A. No; the majority of the men I received came from Tampa, one train load from Chickamauga, two train loads from Fernandina, and two from Jacksonville, and a great many after we removed these troops away. We got a good many in from the outside. I think we got as many as 18 at one time. When a hospital train came along we got 150 to 185 patients at once.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If I understand you rightly, it was about the middle of May when you were called upon to fit up this hospital?

A. The first train load we had was on the 14th of May, but I was ordered by the Surgeon-General to fit up a general hospital in the latter part of April.

Q. How many beds?

A. One thousand beds. He sent 1,000 mattresses and bunks, but I did not get the bunks until long after.

Q. When?

A. I bought some in town. There were 116 bunks I got the other day out of that lot that were originally supposed to be here. He did not order 1,000. I used all in the barracks that the men had.

Q. The intention evidently was to establish a permanent hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make requisitions for a thousand-bed hospital at once?

A. The first thing I had to do was to go to work and get the building. Then as soon as I got the men out of the building I made demands for what I wanted as the emergency arose—not for the whole thing at once—I could not get the building.

Q. This requisition you submitted here—of the 16th of May—was that requisition the first one you made for any considerable amount of supplies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that was one that was never filled?

A. I have a letter from the Surgeon-General. He said he requested at least 600 beds. He sent me a letter, not an order.

Q. Is it not intended for a permanent hospital in service at the present time, and in the middle of May was it not the intention to have hospitals supplied with sheets, blankets, and things of that kind?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But the sheets and pillowcases—

A. They were slow in coming. The nightshirts, I think we had plenty of those.

Q. How was your hospital organized? How did you manage to organize in default of the supplies required for it? You said you received authority to purchase supplies; how did you arrange it?

A. The men came in slowly. I had 75 men at first. Then a few more came, and we did not get this requisition that I put in; we did not get that. There were some people who sent things from the outside.

Q. How soon did you call upon the Red Cross or other associations for assistance?

A. I did not call upon them particularly, but they came here and offered their assistance, and I accepted it.

Q. When?

A. That was in June. They sent things here. There is a little list to show you the amount of money I got from them. That was received in August.

Q. At that time your hospital was supplied?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did any considerable part of your earlier supplies come from the Red Cross or other charitable organizations?

A. Very few. We did the best we could.

Q. You were speaking of the 60 cents a day allowance, which was available in the latter part of August. Was there not a previous order in existence at the time the war broke out permitting hospital patients to draw 30 cents a day?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. How much assistance, proportionately speaking, have you received from outside sources, excepting the Medical Department?

A. An infinitesimal amount.

Q. Ten per cent?

A. Not so much.

Q. Do you think you can safely say that 90 per cent of all supplies you received came from the Government?

A. Yes, sir. The Surgeon-General sent me \$500, and another time \$1,000, for an emergency fund. I have some of it left now.

Q. Has your attention been officially called at any time, or have you seen at any time, any evidence of neglect, incompetency, improper habits on the part of any medical officer of volunteers, or of any nurse, hospital corps men, or female nurses, etc.?

A. I had one acting assistant surgeon.

Q. That was the only case that came to your knowledge?

A. Yes, sir; that I know myself.

Q. How is it as respects your hospital nurses?

A. As far as the hospital men are concerned, out of twenty or thirty, there are some who are not what they should be. There have been several charges of drunkenness, etc., but as far as neglecting patients is concerned I have never had any complaints made to me.

Q. You received your female nurses in August?

A. No; the first five I got the latter part of May or the first part of June. Some of those are here now. There are two or three here now, Miss Fisher and Miss Gotschalk and another.

Q. The first week the hospital was opened, did you have a sufficient nursing force?

A. I did not have as many female nurses as I would have liked.

Q. Did you have as many male?

A. I had as many as I wanted, but they were not as good as I wanted.

Q. What is the character of the hospital-corps men that have been under your observation?

A. Take the majority of them, they have been very good men. There has been possibly 10 per cent that have not been what they should have been.

Q. What has been your custom, to dismiss them or try them again?

A. I have tried to discipline them, and if that did not work I got rid of them. I got rid of two or three yesterday.

Q. As regards the contract doctors, have they been satisfactory to you?

A. As far as the treatment of the patients is concerned.

Q. Would you say that 50 per cent, or anything like that, were not fit to take care of the ordinary sick patients?

A. Do you mean that half of them were no account?

Doctor CONNER. Yes.

The WITNESS. No, I would not say that. I would put it at 25 per cent.

Q. You regard them as inefficient?

A. To some extent. They are not of the highest standard.

Q. I mean merely for their ability to take care of the sick?

A. I should not say any more so than anyone else. I think they had brains enough to look after the sick.

Q. Are you aware of the complaints that have been made in regard to the sick at your hospital?

A. There were two complaints. I investigated the complaints and found them to be without foundation. One was Barnes from Nebraska. His brother was a doctor himself, and was here with him, and had been here with him for nearly six weeks, and this letter of complaint came from his father and it was referred to the commander, and he sent it to Major Davis and he examined into it—and I saw this man Barnes, and I used to see this man every two or three days, and I say he had no complaint.

Q. What was the special charge made by the father?

A. He said his son was dying and "rotting"—I believe that is the word he used. He wanted to get him out. He did not make any special complaint as to what was done. His brother was here all the time and he ought to have known.

Q. What was the other case?

A. It was a man who was an opium eater. He had been confined upstairs to keep him from eating opium, and he wrote a letter to Governor Atkinson, who wrote a letter to me, thanking me for my kindness.

Q. What was his name?

A. Peyr. He was discharged from service for opium eating. Major Davis can give you the history of all these cases. These are the only two I know.

Q. Your ward capacity, speaking generally, is what?

A. Eighteen beds, except two small wards in the middle of "C" building.

Q. And you have how many nurses and attendants to each ward?

A. That depends upon the character of the cases.

Q. What is the maximum number of nurses?

A. One female nurse, two hospital attendants, and one scrub woman to each ward.

Q. No female nurse during the day?

A. Yes, sir; one, day and night. She is generally in charge of the ward and two men under her.

Q. At night?

A. The same at night, the same attendants and scrub woman at night.

Q. Then, practically—

The WITNESS (interrupting). We have scrub men sometimes instead of women.

Q. Practically, each ward of 18 beds had three who were supposed to look after the sick?

A. After the sick, with the waiting on them which they had from laborers outside.

Q. You know of no complaints other than you spoke of?

A. No, sir; I made a thorough inspection of the hospitals every day.

Q. Is it possible for you—as things are now in the service—as surgeon in charge of the hospital to have anything other than the general oversight of patients?

A. I can not look into each case. It is impossible to do that.

Q. Is it impossible to see any other cases than those you are specially directed to look after?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It takes practically all your time?

A. Yes, sir. The correspondence alone, and the signing of my name so often, keeps me busy all the time.

Q. You have been twenty-three years in the Army?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As the result of that experience, do you or do you not think it practicable to have all this executive work transacted by a line officer instead of the medical officer—under the control of the medical officer?

A. I don't see why it could not be done.

Q. Do you think it would be better for the Government?

A. Yes, sir; decidedly.

Q. You spoke of having taken at one time thorough sanitary measures. What were these measures, in brief?

A. In the first place, to have the sinks removed as far as possible from the kitchen; have sinks dug 8 or 10 feet deep; have dry earth thrown on them; to have the sinks covered up when they get near the top; to see that all slop was thoroughly thrown off, and to see that food was kept from the flies, and to see that the men did not defecate in the woods, which was almost impossible to do—I had men detailed to do that service, who reported to me every day, and I laid this before the commanding officer.

Q. Did you ever make a report to the chief medical officer of the department which was not attended to?

A. No, sir.

Q. In every case attention was given to it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you receive any considerable number of patients from regimental hospitals or from division hospitals?

A. Yes, division hospitals.

Q. Did you receive patients from division hospitals who were not in condition to be sent away from the hospital when they reached here?

A. Yes, sir; I received a good many of them that I did not think ought to be moved in the third week of typhoid fever.

Q. Do you think any deaths resulted?

A. There was certainly a good many died after they got here.

Q. Is it not important to keep patients in the latter stages very quiet?

A. Yes, sir; of the utmost importance.

Q. If these men were sent away from the division hospital at any point, and were unfit to travel, and who were in the condition you spoke of, a fault existed in sending them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Upon whom rests the responsibility for sending such men away?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Suppose you were in charge of a division hospital, where would the responsibility rest?

A. On me.

Q. Then the responsibility rests on the individuals who are in charge of the hospital?

A. Yes, sir. When the Michigan train came here to take away the men, I had



35 men who wanted to go to Michigan, and I only let 15 of them go. I said, "I am responsible for their lives, and will not let them go."

Q. Did the so-called Ohio train come here?

A. Yes, sir; the Ohio train did come here. The surgeon-general of the State came here.

Q. Did you meet him?

A. Yes, sir; Dr. Lowe.

Q. The question I wanted to ask—and I think it is pertinent to the investigation—is whether or not he was importuned by the medical and other authorities of the State of Ohio to send men away who were not fit to travel?

A. They did let some men come I was not glad to get.

Q. If you sent one man away who was not fit to travel, would that or would it not have been wrong?

A. It would be a criminal neglect on my part, so I would consider. I would be held responsible for it.

Q. The responsibility would rest upon you, would it not?

A. Yes, sir; I think so. I remember these Michigan men importuned me to let the men go, but I would not let them go.

By General WILSON:

Q. I hold in my hand here a requisition made by you and dated May 16. You stated that your first patients came, as I understood you, on the 14th?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is five months ago. I also understood you to say that part of this requisition has not yet been filled?

A. I really have not gotten any invoices, and I think there are some things that have never been sent. The steward can tell you more about it. I do not know; I can not state positively.

Q. Then everything has been, as far as you are aware?

A. As far as I am aware; yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You have never received the invoices of these shipments?

A. No, sir; not of the 17th of May. The other one—I did not think of that other.

By General WILSON:

Q. Who is responsible for the neglect on that part?

A. I do not know, unless the medical purveyor in New York.

Q. From whom did these articles come to you?

A. From the medical purveyor in New York.

Q. Wouldn't he be the responsible person?

A. I think so. I don't know whether he had this stock on hand, but I did not get them.

Q. You got them since?

A. Later; I know he was ordered to send them.

Q. What is—if you can recall it—the date of the last requisition? Who is responsible for this delay? About when was the last portion of this sent you—of the 16th of May?

A. I could not tell you without looking at my books.

Q. Was it as much as two months?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. What is the name of the medical purveyor?

A. J. Morris Brown.

Q. Did this delay result in anything serious?

A. No, sir; he had this special fund

Q. Whence did he get this special fund?

A. I do not know.

Q. He probably got this from the fifty million national defense fund.

A. Probably so. The last time I asked for some he said it was about out.

Q. You had general authority when he sent you there to use it as you deemed best?

A. Yes, sir. That's the trouble with the 60 cents allowance. You can only spend that for certain things—that is, food and things of that kind. I have spent it for ice. I don't know whether it will be approved in the Surgeon-General's Office, though.

By Dr. CONNER :

Q. I notice this requisition of the 16th of May is partly in ink and partly in pencil. Why is that?

A. That's simply a retained copy. The original copy is all in ink.

FORT MCPHERSON, GA., *October 21, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF CHAPLAIN ORVILLE J. NAVE.

Chaplain ORVILLE J. NAVE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER :

Q. Chaplain, will you please give us your name and rank?

A. Orville J. Nave; captain and chaplain, U. S. Army.

Q. Are you on duty at Fort McPherson?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been on duty at this place?

A. A year and one or two days; I arrived on the 19th of October, last year.

Q. Your rank is captain and chaplain?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you on duty here at the time the first patients arrived at the hospital since the war with Spain?

A. I was.

Q. Have you been continuously since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From your observation of the knowledge and conduct of the hospitals, state whether or not men have been provided for in a satisfactory way as to medical attendance, diet, nursing, and everything necessary for sick men in the condition in which they were; and if not, specify in what particulars there has been any lack, in your opinion.

A. Well, this is a general question which covers a whole period of the hospital.

Q. Yes, sir.

A. There are stages in an institution like this hospital. In the earliest stages the situation was novel, and the care that was given was not equal to that given in the latter part of the history of the hospital. I have not been impressed at any time that there had been any privations which jeopardized life. Many conveniences and comforts were not had at first, but latterly it has become a thoroughly equipped hospital; but at the first I was not impressed that there was any real privation. I had an impression at the first that the hospital was administered

economically. I think that that economical administration is one in which army officers are very thoroughly drilled and schooled, and we can very often see it in the care that is taken—the provisions that are made. I think they had to be very considerate at the beginning. For instance, ice was not furnished as well and (to my mind) as satisfactorily at the first as it has been since; perhaps in July and August and since that time. I used to think if the patients could have ice it would be much to their comfort and relief, but at that time I think matters were run rather economically. I think an economical administration is characteristic of army officers.

Q. Well, that arises from the fact that they are personally responsible for what comes into their hands and goes out of them?

A. Largely so, and then this Government impresses the officers that they must manage things economically, I think.

Q. Well, is it not a fact, Chaplain, that the Army, from your experience, is administered economically, wisely, and conscientiously?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been chaplain?

A. Sixteen years.

Q. Were you in the civil war?

A. I was; yes, sir.

Q. For how long?

A. Three years.

Q. Had you any experience in hospital life during the civil war?

A. I was a private soldier, but I had committed to me largely the functions, by the colonel of our regiment, to visit the hospitals frequently, and I was at the hospital frequently during the battle when the wounded were first taken care of in the field hospitals.

Q. What would you say are the comparative merits of the hospital as administered in the civil war and in this war?

A. Oh, there could hardly be any comparison at all.

Q. Why not: just give the difference—whether the hospitals during the civil war were better than those now, or the reverse?

A. Perhaps I ought hardly to have made this reply without a qualification. My experience in the hospitals in the civil war was at the front. My experience in this war was in a general hospital, and comparing the field accommodations and the care that would have been afforded here, at that point, I would say there is no comparison.

Q. If you will kindly specify the particulars in which the hospital, as you have seen it administered at this post, differs from the hospitals at the front, as you saw them administered during the civil war, I think it would be very helpful in many ways.

A. In the first place, these men have had thoroughly good shelter. In the second place, they have had good, strong mattresses, good spring beds, and often had good hair mattresses. For a time there was something of a shortage at this post of sheets and pillowcases, but I don't feel that at the time any of the men's chances to recover depended on whether he had a change of sheets every day, and I really count that as an insignificant circumstance. There was some considerable comment made on the absence of these, rather luxuries perhaps, but I felt that these men really had all the comforts, as far as their shelter and beds were concerned. In the civil war, at the front, we had none of these things in our field hospitals; men's beds were made on the ground, and what we could gather on the farms of leaves and limbs of trees, especially cedar and pine, was all we could afford them to soften the bed on which they lay, and their blanket was all they had under them. While here they had good beds and good shelter.

Q. Now, as to the matter of diet?

A. The matter of economy entered into that in the beginning of the history of this hospital. The cooks were not experienced and accomplished cooks, so the cooking at first was not as perfect as it is now. It is now in a very high stage of development. They had to employ rather too cheap a class of cooks. That was rectified, but we had a good deal of trouble. I will tell you, generally, it takes time to do anything. I do not know that that should enter into this reply on my part, but, for instance, men are brought here in large numbers, and the milk supply was a great problem. It was because the currents of milk supply had not been directed toward the new station, and a great deal of trouble was experienced at first in supplying milk of good quality. There was a good deal of inconvenience. The milk would be hauled from the country here and would turn sour almost as soon as delivered, and a good deal was experienced in privation with the patients at first because of the lack of the milk system. That could hardly be anticipated. I do not think we could charge upon the authorities of this post and expect that they should have had the arteries of milk turned toward Fort McPherson.

Q. It has been remedied, has it?

A. Thoroughly so, and in quite an early history of the post. Now, as to fresh eggs, Georgia did not appreciate that the hens of Georgia did not lay enough eggs at that time.

Q. How did the diet of this hospital, at its least satisfactory period—how did it compare with what you saw as to the diet furnished in the hospital in the civil war?

A. I was in the hospital during the civil war only at the front, and we had none of these things.

Q. Men were fed there such portions of the army rations as could be turned into food suitable for the sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, now, as to personal garments, clothes, bedclothing of the men in the hospital. Were they comfortably and cleanly clothed?

A. There is really no ground for complaint as to carelessness of the administration of this hospital in that period. It has certainly been at a high-water mark. I have never seen a single bedbug on a bed, and I have seen that in the post hospitals. In the ordinary post hospital I have seen bedbugs on patients' beds, but I have never seen one on the beds of this hospital. I have never seen anything of that kind that would disturb the contentment and peace of mind of the patient. For a time they suffered a great deal from flies. I felt at the opening of the hospital the hospital ought to have its windows shielded by screens, but this was regarded as too expensive. I suggested that to the surgeon, but he said it would cost a couple of thousand dollars and did not think he could get it. The flies infested the hospitals in swarms. This hospital was quickly created in this equipment, and the hospital corps men and nurses had to develop. The coming patients developed more rapidly at first than the development of its organization. For a considerable period of time Dr. Taylor was handicapped by not having executive officers about him so as to look after the minor details, but I think no one who took a reasonable view of it could say but that was a necessary incident in a war brought quickly upon us, so there could not be provided a nurse for every patient or two to keep flies out of the patients' faces. They did annoy them, no doubt.

Q. You have, of course, come into personal contact with a great many men in the hospital?

A. Yes, sir; I came into contact with all of them.

Q. Every man?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. What was the feeling of the men in regard to the care they had received. Have you had serious complaints at anytime from anyone?

A. No, sir; not at all. I think I could say, to the best of my recollection, I have had no complaints of treatment, but a great many expressed their appreciation of the treatment and fidelity of all concerned.

Q. In passing through the hospital to-day I came across a man who had typhoid fever, who had been denied the food he had requested—the kind he craved when the fever was on him—and this fact was the thing that saved him. Was there much complaint of supplies not being furnished under those conditions?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Would that account for a great many reports which became general through the country that men were being starved in the hospitals?

A. I do not think there has been anything of that kind from the patients in this hospital. What I felt was one of my duties was to give these men instructions as to what was to their best interests, and I emphasized constantly with them the fact that, "You can not be fed now as much as you want; if you are indulged it will bring on a relapse, and you will suffer more during your recovery than during your sickness." Typhoid fever affects the judgment of the mind, and they wanted things that they should not have had. I have not heard of any complaints from these men after they reached the period of convalescence, when their judgment came back to them, and they appreciated their treatment. Their united testimony is that they have been skillfully cared for. I almost regret to have to make such flowery statements as this, because to the public, I think, perhaps, it will look as if I wanted to give a sunny view of this hospital.

By General McCook:

Q. It is the truth we are after.

A. "Tell the truth and shame the devil." I would like to say at this point, I have close relations to these men. I make it my business to be approachable under all circumstances, at any time, and with any complaints, and I never receive a man with closed countenance if I can possibly know myself. First, my heart is open toward them, and I give them to understand that if there is anything that goes wrong anywhere they can always come to me, and if there is anything they want, and do not see exactly how to get it, they can come to me. I have cultivated this. With this attitude of mine toward them, and theirs toward me, I stand on what I have stated as to the care they have received.

Q. Have you had any experience in other hospitals that have been established here in the neighborhood since this war?

A. No, sir.

Q. You visited none except this one?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make that would, in your judgment, increase the administration of the hospital or the comfort of the men that are now in the hospital, or to those that come later?

A. I think I have none. There is one place in which the harness has been broken, and that has to do a great deal with the peace of mind of these patients; that is, their property has not been as properly taken care of as it seems to me they are entitled to have their property cared for during their illness. I do not in this reflect upon the management: but this is a point on which I think there has not been given as much thought as it is entitled to. When a man goes to the hospital and is found sick he is stripped of his clothing, and ordinarily it is put under his bunk, and in a short time he is shifted from one hospital to another and his clothing is lost sight of. I have no doubt there are a hundred men who have come to this post who have lost a part or all their clothing, and many have lost money, watches,

rings, and other articles of value. They frequently told me that they gave up their money to some functionary, probably a steward or nurse, and had no receipt given them, and they lost track of the person who had it, and I have written men letters trying to recover these valuables, and could find no one who knew about them. The friends of a number of men who have died have tried to recover these personal effects, which were very dear to them, and have not been able to recover them. This has been one of the sad aspects of the war, so far as it has come under my observation. They frequently lose their clothing, and I have clothed, in part, more than 100 soldiers, and I have fully clothed from head to foot, including every stitch they had on them, more than 50, with clothing which I have solicited from benevolent citizens. This has been remedied, but only recently. An order was received from the Secretary of War authorizing the issuing of clothing to men who had no descriptive lists. I think the administrator of this hospital has shown great generosity indeed. He was very liberal, under his instructions, in issuing clothing to men who had no descriptive lists, and, possibly, that may appear to account against him. In this respect I think there is room for a great improvement.

Q. And that ought to be easily remedied?

A. It is not very easily remedied. At least I do not think it easily remedied.

Q. Well, instead of putting clothes under the men's bunks, a wardroom could be provided for receiving such clothing and effects, and a drawer.

A. This probably starts in the field hospital. I believe it starts there; but we had little trouble in this particular with patients who came here to this hospital at first. The fever coming on has been a sad thing in the war. The amount of peculation on all hands has been very strong. I mean the amount of peculation which has been prevalent.

Q. Of petty peculation of one comrade from another?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. Is that what you meant to convey?

A. Yes—comrade. I mean this petty peculation by which a man has lost a dollar or a few cents, his watch, or his own clothes when taken off. It would seem to me that it was about this way—that many of the fellows all draw their clothes, and they are entitled to so much. Here is a fellow who has lost his clothes—he lost that—and he has a suit he can appropriate to himself, and he seems to think he is not doing any great harm in appropriating that when every fellow is entitled to his suit as well as he.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. At first you spoke about the loss of clothing being so general after being done up in packages and put under the bunks. Then you said something afterwards that led me to infer that your criticism applied to other hospitals than the division hospital.

A. I do not know, only that many men reached here without any clothing except the nightshirt they had on.

Q. This large loss you spoke of refers to this hospital here, or before they came here?

A. Evidently to the condition in which the patient was brought here. It applies almost exclusively to the men who have been brought here by trains.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you think it possible to wrap and label and put away watches, clothing, etc., with the force here now if a train load of 50 or 500 men came in here?

A. No, sir; I do not. That possibly being emphasized, an attempt being made to correct the evil, it might be; but I appreciate when men are taken from one

place to another it is done in a hurry, without knowing anything about it beforehand, and the people do not think of anything. Loading men on trains is a thing that requires care. The care and safety of the men is more important than the saving of these small articles, but they are important to a man after he has recovered.

Q. You spoke of the economical administration of the officers at the beginning of the war, and spoke also of this being characteristic with the army officers in general. Is not such administration in strict accordance with the rules of the service?

A. It is those rules and regulations that bring this about.

Q. Then it is not the fault of the individual, but the fault of the system?

A. I really have not felt that, in any of the things that were not up to the best standard, it was the fault of anyone. The hospitals, like all other departments of the army, were administered with economy—excessive economy, it may be said.

Q. But it was in accordance with the rules and regulations, was it not?

A. I believe so.

Q. Therefore it was impossible for anyone to go beyond this and administer lavishly without subjecting himself to paying back the money, if not losing his position?

A. I think so.

Q. Now, in the last sixty days, has that expenditure been needed, or has it been absolutely lavished, in some degree wasteful?

A. I think the liberality laid open the door for wastefulness rather than otherwise.

Q. Do you know any reason why, in the time between the middle of May and the 1st of July, all needed amounts of milk and ice were not secured for this hospital? Of course, that would only come indirectly under your observation.

A. I think the supply that was finally hit upon could have been discovered sooner. I hesitate to discuss this. I would rather go around it and criticize it at somewhat of a distance. The final supply hit upon was well organized and working in Atlanta, and after it was harnessed to this hospital there was no further trouble.

Q. What was that system?

A. A milk-supply house in the city.

Q. Through what channels did the money come that was expended for milk and ice that was in store at Atlanta?

A. From the War Department.

Q. Do you know whether any considerable amount of expenditure has been made at this post by the Red Cross or the National Relief Association or any other charitable organization?

A. Yes, sir; I am the field agent myself for the Red Cross.

Q. Have the expenditures been very large?

A. I have paid twenty-two hundred and some dollars, which includes about \$300 paid the nurses.

Q. Did your association—was it looked to for the supply of milk and ice?

A. There were a few emergencies in which it was.

Q. Is that all?

A. Yes, sir; an emergency occurred when the traffickers provided the milk. Some of them furnished good milk.

Q. The army was able to supply milk and ice under all ordinary circumstances, and did supply the milk and ice?

A. Yes, sir. As I stated at first, the ice was economically furnished.

Q. You spoke of your acquaintance with field hospitals in our late war. You must have known of the reports?



A. I have no recollection of them.

Q. The question I was going to ask was whether this hospital, at the beginning, was as good as the old hospitals were at the end of the civil war? In other words, was the Medical Department starting from the point of the end of our last military experience?

A. I could not speak of that.

Q. I understood you to say that shelter and mattresses have been furnished from the beginning?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There have been numerous complaints about this hospital. So far as your own observation has gone, has there been any good ground for this complaint?

A. There was a time here when many little comforts were lacking.

Q. These were what?

A. Towels and lights in the wards. I will have to have a little time to recall the facts. I suppose we would call sheets comforts. We were short sheets and pillowcases. I tell you I am an old soldier, and having passed through the civil war and endured what we did without supposing there was anything better that could be had for a soldier, I have looked upon this general criticism of these luxuries not being supplied as really uncalled for, and as chaplain of this post I am in sympathy with the benevolent public who came out here and furnished supplies, pillowcases and sheets, lemons, oranges, etc.

Q. You have been in the Army. Is there any reason why the Medical Department of the Army should not have furnished on the 1st of May what it found itself able to furnish on the 1st of September?

A. We had to grow.

Q. Was the cooking as good here as at the ordinary army posts in the beginning?

A. I do not think that it was. There was much more that had to be done than the Government was prepared to handle, by the influx of the large number of patients in train loads; that the organization was not equal to the necessities thrown upon it, and probably at that time it was not up to the standard of the regular post hospitals.

Q. You have been so frequently in the wards that I want to ask you whether you have observed very frequent changes of patients from ward to ward and from bed to bed?

A. The changes have been very rare.

Q. It has been charged at certain hospitals, and in a general way, that numerous shifts of patients were made from ward to ward, which was not regarded as beneficial to the patients?

A. That is not true as to this post.

Q. Have the nurses remained on duty in the ward to which they were at first assigned?

A. Yes, sir; on day duty and then on night duty.

Q. So far as you have observed, is there, in your judgment as a clergyman as well as an officer of the Army, any good reason for believing that the sick soldiers in this hospital have not received such treatment as they are entitled to as soldiers of the United States?

A. I have not thought so.

Q. Have you ever observed the care of the sick in this hospital—was it as good as they would have gotten in their own home?

A. I think it has been a great deal better.

Q. Take it all in all, have they been cared for better than if they were not here?

A. I have no doubt of it, unless they had been in the city hospitals; and in the latter part I think it was as good as any hospital in this country.



By General WILSON:

Q. Have you ever during your experience seen any surgeon, nurse, hospital attendant, or any one connected with this hospital, under the influence of liquor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his name?

A. I can not recall his name.

Q. Was he a regular surgeon or a contract surgeon, commonly so called?

A. What do you mean by "under the influence of liquor"?

Q. A man that has been drinking, and is in such a condition as not to be able to attend to the duties assigned him, or who would be the slightest off in any way.

A. I have seen Dr. Taylor under the influence of liquor, and I have seen a contract surgeon—I can not recall his name—who was kept here not very long. He drank a great deal. His contract was canceled and he returned to civil life. I am not able to remember his name. I noticed Dr. Taylor in this condition.

Q. Was Dr. Taylor's condition more than once noticed by you?

A. I have noticed him a number of times under the influence of liquor, but I never saw him intoxicated.

Q. Was that reported to headquarters?

A. Not that I know of. I did not regard it as my function as chaplain to watch these things and report them.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was he at this time or these times incapacitated from attending properly to his duties as surgeon in charge of this hospital?

A. I would say so. I wished at the time that he would not drink.

Q. This is so serious a matter, as we look at it—I want to ask you a question. That Dr. Taylor might drink is one thing; that Dr. Taylor drank so much as to be unfit to take care of his duties is another thing. Was he unfit to care for his duties at any time you saw him?

A. I regard a man under the influence of liquor until his face is red and his eyes are bleared as not as clear in his judgment and his powers are not at their best as when he is sober; and taking that as a mode of reaching his ability to transact his business, I would say that he was not at his best; I don't think he would be at his best when in that condition.

Q. Well, it depends largely upon the individual whether liquor disturbs him or does not—a moderate use of it; but if the surgeon in charge of a large hospital uses liquor to such an extent as to be unfit for duty he certainly should not be allowed to remain in charge of the hospital, I don't care who he is.

A. I think Dr. Taylor's management of this hospital has been quite expert. The general administration of it has been very good indeed, although sometimes he imbibed.

Q. Well, would you say he was drunk on duty?

A. No, sir.

Q. He had been drinking, you thought?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. No more serious charge could be made against a medical officer than that he was drunk on duty; that he takes his drink is a different matter. What we want to find out is whether any man was drunk?

A. I would not say that he was not fit to transact his business.

Q. At the times you refer to?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. Was the effect of the liquor on him such as to be noticeable?

A. Noticeable to me. I think that surgeons should not drink when in charge of the sick.

By General DODGE:

Q. Doctor, you spoke about the inability to have netting for the purpose of keeping out the flies. Do you think there would have been much difficulty in the attendants here putting it up on the outside of the windows—the regular mosquito netting? They could have done it as well as in private houses.

A. I do not think there would be any great expense or trouble, but I was not running the hospital.

Q. Did you suggest that to them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They thought that was too expensive to put up?

A. The expense at that time—I don't know whether that was suggested. I suggested at the opening of the hospital, and a number of times afterwards I incidentally mentioned it, "If we could only put mosquito netting over these windows it would be inexpensive and could be quickly done."

Q. It is the general custom in this country to put nets up to keep out flies?

A. Yes, sir. I put it in my house to keep away infection from flies. I protected my house by putting up a double set of screens.

Q. Is there anything that you would like to suggest?

A. First, the matter of sinks. It seems to me that is not managed to the very best. The sinks are in too close proximity to the men. That has been the case in this post all the summer. There has been a considerable infection of typhoid fever here, and I believe this came, first, from the hospital, and, second, from the hospital and sinks. Men who were sick with the fever stood on their feet as long as possible, and before they came to the hospital they used these sinks, and they are so near to the camps themselves that the flies fly back and forth from the sinks to the messes when cooking, and from the messes back to the sinks after the cooking has ceased, and they have been there on the food of the men, crawling over the food and the hands of the men, and the sinks of the army ought to be removed to a considerable distance, even if it imposes a considerable inconvenience on the men. In the second place, I think the association, in a corps hospital like this, with a great body of troops near by has been the source of many sick men, and even deaths. Even these men on guard at this time are too near the hospital. During the time of the year when flies are not passing to the culinary of the hospital and back again I suppose the danger is less, but I expressed myself all summer repeatedly that the close proximity of these troops (we had 18,000 troops here this summer)—the close proximity of this hospital has imperiled human life. That has been one of the emergencies, I think, that could not be avoided.

Q. Do you refer to the sinks of the camp or the hospital?

A. No; the hospital has no sinks. It relates to the sinks of the camp.

Q. Was there much suffering on account of inexperienced cooks?

A. With reference to that, the surgeon in charge of the hospital here had no authority whatsoever. I think there has been suffering; all recruits are fed by inexperienced cooks. If the Government could furnish competent cooks for these recruits until they have been educated to take care of themselves it would save human life. That has been a clear case to my mind this summer. If you take a fellow from a farm who has never cooked a meal and make him a cook the rest have to stand his cooking. I think that has been the cause of many men suffering much inconvenience, and some loss of health. There is another point I wish to suggest, which I think is useful. I was a soldier myself, and I know this from my experience as a soldier, that when a man enters the Army at first he must change the habits of his constitution from the care of a home to the rather rough life of a soldier, not only as to his habits of endurance in other particulars, but also as to his stomach and bowels, regulating himself to the coarser food he must expect. There are two experiences which come to the recruit. He gets diarrhea and other forms of

stomach and bowel trouble, but there is no provision for him in the ordinary customs of the Army. He is not put into the hospital when he takes diarrhea and other stomach troubles, but he must subsist on the ration of the soldier. Having had the experience of this myself, as soon as this body of recruits came here this spring I looked at many of them who got into the condition in which I was in the civil war. Where they had persistent camp diarrhea, I went to the surgeon (and he cooperated with me). I furnished the surgeons in the morning call with tickets to give to the men who had bowel trouble and tell them to come to my quarters to have three meals, which we served to him at our kitchen. We gave him what a man in that condition ordinarily wanted and needed—scalded milk and toast and milk. After the second or third day we gave him a poached egg and a little toast. We carried them along that way with the tickets given out by the surgeons. As long as the men were in that condition we took care of them at our house. When they recovered they were no longer furnished these morning tickets. In this way we furnished at our home a number of men, and I have no doubt but what we saved many graver diseases by taking care of them for the first few days in that way. When their stomachs rebelled we saved them from graver diseases.

Q. Who do you mean by that, Doctor?

A. My wife, myself, and my daughter. I feel that the Army ought to provide for the soldier in that situation as well as the soldier who is sick enough to be put to bed. He is put in the morning report and is sick in quarters, while he is suffering from this. He is not regarded as a "sick man," but most of them are sick in that condition. He is kept on his regular food. That was the general custom of the Army during the war, and I think is still to an extent even in time of peace; but in time of war, where we have large bodies of troops, the hospital ought to provide for these men in the incipient stages as well as when they have grown graver. At our summer quarters we have served meals to almost a thousand men. My wife kept a record of it. It was upward of 20,000 meals to men in that condition—certain convalescents who could be taken care of by us better than they were in the system of the Army. This I say without reflecting upon the system we had at this post. This hospital has had many emergencies. It has been limited in the equipment of it—that is, they only had those four buildings and certain tents. When a train load of 150 or 250 men were brought in it was necessary, in order to take care of these sick men, to take the convalescents up and put them into the tents. When they were in quarters they were out of the immediate discipline of the nurses, and they ate anything they could eat and were expected to come to the mess. We kept our kitchen going, and we carried them along for the first few days at the Red Cross until they were more completely confirmed in their convalescence, and then sent to the general mess. Including these general convalescents, and the 18,000 troops that passed through here, we fed almost a thousand men, and I think there is a little improvement to be made in the general system of the hospital corps, especially with recruits, until they are thoroughly seasoned and are able to stand the harder life of the soldier.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 22, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF BRIG. GEN. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Brig. Gen. ROYAL T. FRANK then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.



By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name and rank in the volunteer service, also in the Regular Army; the date of appointment, and where you have served since the war with Spain?

A. Royal T. Frank. I am brigadier-general of volunteers, colonel of the First Artillery. Since the beginning of the war with Spain I have served at Fort Monroe, Va., in command of the Department of the East, from the latter part of May until the first part of July, and afterwards in the Army, commanding the First Division of the Third Army Corps, at Chickamauga Park, which I left about the 1st of September, coming here.

Q. How many troops were at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, when you arrived there?

A. Well, I don't know exactly; I am speaking from my impression—

Q. Just approximately.

A. I think about 50,000 when I first went there.

Q. Who was in command of the Third Corps?

A. General Wade was in command of the Third Corps at first.

Q. How many corps were encamped there?

A. There were the First and Third corps.

Q. Were there any other troops there, or were they all assigned to those two corps?

A. I think all were assigned to those two corps.

Q. Who commanded the First?

A. General Brooke.

Q. Who commanded the entire camp?

A. General Brooke at first, and afterwards General Wade, and for a short time General Breckinridge.

Q. Give us an idea of the camp as to location, water supply, soil, facilities for drainage and putting down sinks for putting in the refuse and for the men, and as to the general features of the camping ground.

A. The park is a rolling country, and a large portion of it is wooded. There are good roads through the park. It is a limestone formation, and the stones are covered, for the most part, with a rather thin, clayey soil.

Q. Give us the character of the clay, if you please. Was it light or heavy?

A. It was a fine clay, with, I think, some mixture of sand. In some parts of the park the rock cropped out, and there was hardly any soil; in other parts the rock was very near the surface, and in some portions there was a considerable depth of clay, etc. The drainage was good, and I think it was a good site for a short time, but not, I think, for a large camp for any considerable period. In a great portion of it we were not able to dig the sinks more than 2 or 3 feet, and some places not at all. There was quite a good many streams and springs about there, from which the men drank and which were generally believed to be impregnated with diseases, as it was all surface water in those springs that sunk down through the seams in the rock and came out as springs.

Q. What were the main sources of supply for the camp for water?

A. Chickamauga Creek and what was known as Blue Springs. I think the water was chiefly drawn.

Q. Was any of it from wells?

A. Yes, sir; there were some wells about there.

Q. Do you know what the character of the wells were as to depth and capacity?

A. No; I do not remember. The chief supply was from Chickamauga Creek and Blue Springs.

Q. How was the water from Chickamauga Creek conveyed to the camps?

A. In pipes.



Q. Was it supplied by gravity or forced up from the creek?

A. Pumped up from the creek into a reservoir and distributed through the camp from there.

Q. How many brigades had you in your division, do you know?

A. Two—I had three, in fact.

Q. Who commanded them?

A. Colonel Barker, of the First Missouri, commanded the First Brigade; the Second by Colonel Peel, of the Second Nebraska, and the Third Brigade was General Colby.

Q. Was there a division hospital established for your division at the time you reached camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was in charge of it?

A. Dr. Hoyt was the chief surgeon of the division; Dr. Drake had immediate charge of the hospital most of the time; Dr. Hoff was chief surgeon of the corps.

Q. Were Dr. Hoyt and Dr. Drake volunteer officers?

A. Yes, sir; both of them.

Q. Were they detailed from regiments, or appointed by the President as surgeons of volunteers?

A. They were appointed by the President.

Q. Do you know where from?

A. Dr. Hoyt was from Minnesota. I am not sure where Dr. Drake was from.

Q. What was the condition of the command as to health when you assumed command of it?

A. I think it was in a normal condition; about the usual percentage of sick, I think; about 4 or 5 per cent, as I remember.

Q. Did that increase; and if so, to what extent and how rapidly?

A. I took command of the division about the 6th or 7th of July, and they continued in that condition for two or three weeks, but about the latter part of July it began to increase from day to day; it was noticeable; and about the middle of August I think it increased very rapidly. About that time we had very heavy rains, which I think may have had something to do with it, but about the 10th of August it commenced to increase very rapidly—doubled right up from day to day.

Q. What was the maximum number of sick in your division, if you can recall it?

A. I don't know that I could recollect that. I had the report before me every day.

Q. Can you recall the largest percentage?

A. It finally was up to 300 or 400 in the division.

Q. What was the strength of your command at that time?

A. About 8,000 or 9,000.

Q. Do you mean by that 300 sick in the hospital?

A. Yes, sir. I think the number of sick in quarters varied with so many real cases that I never paid much attention to that.

Q. What was the general character of the sickness?

A. It was malarial fever and typhoid.

Q. Was typhoid prominent, or prevalent?

A. It was at the last the prevailing disease.

Q. You speak of the rains about the 10th of August. Will you state, General, if you please, if you think that occasioned the overflow of your sinks?

A. Yes, sir; I think it did. As I say, it was a rolling country, and rains generally washed the camps pretty clean and washed the sinks and everything else down into the valley and then down into the streams here and there, which the soldiers drank from, though cautioned not to do it; but on a hot day they would do it, and I think they drank a good deal.

Q. Did the clay, thin as it was, absorb the water readily, or did the water rise in the sink, so as to carry the fecal matter outside?

A. The water was retained in the sink a great deal. The sinks, some of them, were very shallow, and where not more than 2 or 3 feet deep would be filled up in the course of a few days, there were so many men using them. Some would be filled up even with the surface, and that of course would wash away with the rain.

Q. How were your camps pitched: close together, or was there an abundance of room?

A. I think there was sufficient room. Some of the regiments were in close proximity, but I think there was ample room.

Q. How were the troops of your division encamped, in a grove or in the open?

A. Mostly in the grove, under trees. The latter part of August I moved them out, a part of them.

Q. What, in your judgment, based upon your experience, is the better ground for troops, under the trees, such as you had at first, or out in the open ground where the sunlight could reach?

A. In very hot, dry weather, I think that under the trees affords very excellent care and protection from the sun; but, altogether, I think the open is much the best place, especially in rainy weather.

Q. Encountering the average weather, which is the best, the open or the wooded?

A. I prefer the open.

Q. Did your canvas suffer under the trees, as far as you could see?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did it mildew?

A. No, sir, it was mostly open; the sun shone in most places some time during the day; it was not a dense forest.

Q. Was Chickamauga Park, in your judgment, a suitable place for a camp of 60,000 men?

A. I think it would have been for a short time, but not for a great length of time.

Q. Did they stay there too long, in your judgment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When should the camp have been moved, in your judgment?

A. I think in July.

Q. Do you know whether representations in regard to the moving of that camp had been made to superior authorities?

A. No, sir; I do not know.

Q. Has the food and clothing of the men at Chickamauga generally been sufficient or not?

A. I heard no complaint whatever of the food. I don't remember to have heard a single complaint in regard to the sufficiency or character of the food or rations furnished. There were several regiments that could not get the clothing that they needed, as about that time, I remember, they were fitting out the First Corps for foreign service, and the reason assigned was that everything would go to the First Corps until they were fitted out; there was one or two regiments in my division that needed clothing and did not get it for a considerable time.

Q. Was that because the quartermaster's depot was not furnished with the clothing, or because they were rushed to such an extent to get the First Corps ready that they could not issue the clothing?

A. Well, the assignment was that everything was going to the First Corps until that was ready to move.

Q. Then was it a lack of clothing on hand?

A. I think so.

Q. Who was the depot quartermaster there at the time, do you know?

A. Colonel Lee.

Q. Who was the depot commissary?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Was Colonel Lee in charge of the depot or chief quartermaster?

A. He was chief quartermaster. They had two or three quartermasters in the depot. I think Captain Zalinski was one.

Q. Colonel Lee had charge of the depot?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was on General Brooke's staff?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not any difficulty was experienced in procuring medical supplies for your division, so far as you know?

A. I think when the sick report increased so rapidly that there was a difficulty both in procuring tents and cots sufficient to provide for all the sick, but that was soon remedied. I know that at about that time there were men in the regiments that should have been in the hospitals, but there was no room. I think that continued for only a short time; there soon got to be tents enough to take care of them all.

Q. Did you visit your division hospital, General?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the deficiency or lack of efficiency of the hospital attendants?

A. Well, so far as I could judge, I should think they were efficient. I heard very little complaint, and I think that the medical officers, especially those that I knew very well, were very zealous in their work, and very much interested in it.

Q. Were the hospital attendants detailed from the several regiments or enlisted as hospital corps?

A. Generally transferred from the several regiments.

Q. Just transferred, or enlisted there?

A. Just transferred. They were actually transferred, so that they became permanently identified with the hospital corps, but many had training.

Q. Did you have a sufficient supply of bed linen, pillows and pillowcases, and supplies of that kind?

A. Perhaps at first, when the sick became so numerous, we did not, but in a very short time I think they became ample.

Q. How was it about conveniences about the hospitals, such as bedpans for the very seriously sick, and things of that kind, hot-water bottles, feeding cups, etc., that are necessary for very sick men?

A. I don't remember that that was brought to my notice particularly.

Q. Did you observe the diet for the sick in hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your opinion in regard to that? Was it such as they needed?

A. In the latter part of the season it was ample; everything that they could desire.

Q. Where did they get the supply of milk, do you know?

A. I don't know where it came from, but they had an ample supply.

Q. Was there a lack in the beginning, or the early part?

A. I think at the early part they had the usual ration, and they didn't have an abundant supply of milk and other delicacies; but very soon they had an abundance of everything.

Q. Was the supply sufficiently abundant after the issue of General Order No. 116, relative to the commutation of 60 cents a day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how soon that became available for use in your hospital?

A. About the 1st of August—the first part of August.

Q. What was the character of the medical attendance in your division hospital?

Were the surgeons efficient professionally and from the standpoint of administration in your division?

A. I think they were. We have the most of them here now. Dr. Drake is considered very efficient, and the chief surgeon is a very efficient surgeon. I think all the other doctors whom we have had here since are regarded as very efficient surgeons.

Q. Did you have at any time in your command, and have you now, trained female nurses?

A. There are a few; we had quite a good many there.

Q. Do you know what time they came?

A. About the first part of August. There were none there at first.

Q. Has the condition of things improved under their administration, in your judgment?

A. Yes, sir; I think they have very much.

Q. The employment, then, of female nurses, in your judgment, is a very wise precaution for the sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the percentage of deaths among your typhoid-fever patients, General?

A. I do not.

Q. When did you move the camp of your division to its present location?

A. We arrived on the 3d of September.

Q. What has been the result of that change?

A. There has been a very great improvement in regard to the health, a very great improvement; it has been a constant improvement. The sick report is constantly being reduced.

Q. How soon was that improvement apparent?

A. Well, after we had been here for two or three weeks.

Q. Do you regard the improvement, then, as due to the removal of the camp from Chickamauga to its present location?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would the same conditions have continued, in your judgment, if you had remained at Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir; I think they would have grown worse. I think the camp had been occupied for such a long time that it grew worse very rapidly and would have continued to as long as large bodies of troops remained there.

Q. Would the improved condition of your troops have taken place if you had removed from there a month or six weeks earlier, in your judgment?

A. I think so.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. May I ask you at what time you went to Chickamauga?

A. I went there about the 6th or 7th of July.

Q. You were there practically in July and August?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your division was—what?

A. The First Division of the Third Corps.

Q. Did you have occasion to visit the hospitals at other times than when you were inspecting them?

A. No, sir; I did not, except when either inspecting it myself or accompanying other inspectors.

Q. Did you make visits at times other than when they knew you were coming?

A. Yes, sir; I don't think they had an intimation at any time that I was coming.

Q. How long after taking command before you visited it?

A. Very soon after taking command.



Q. What was the condition and character of the policing of the hospital and hospital grounds?

A. In the first place, they didn't have any floors for the tents at that time and they didn't have a corral; the grounds were not very well ditched, but they were working on them at the time and the most of it was progressing.

Q. How long had the division hospital been organized at the time of your first visit, do you think?

A. I don't know exactly; it was organized when I went there. There were not very many tents there.

Q. Had it been organized long enough, think you, so it should have been provided with floors?

A. Yes, sir; I think so. I think the whole camp—I think when they went in there all should have been floored.

Q. Did you yourself observe appearances when you went there that would indicate a lack of attention on the part of nurses?

A. No, sir; I thought all were striving to improve the condition.

Q. The ordinary preparations for sick men in the way of hospital furnishings they had?

A. I think it was rather ordinary at first. What struck me was that they were improving the condition. Some of them, I think, were floored with private funds at first that regiments contributed. They were working all the time, and details were sent over to improve the grounds, to perfect the drainage, and they were pitching more tents to extend the hospital camp.

Q. Was any inquiry made of you as to a want of supplies, tents, etc., at the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir. At about the time the fever was developed to such an extent I think considerable alarm was felt; several chaplains came to me in regard to the matters there, and one or two colonels.

Q. Did your chief medical officer make a formal complaint in regard to the division hospital?

A. I don't think he did in the way of a complaint; he asked for details of men and such things.

Q. Were any recommendations or suggestions made to you sent up to higher authorities by you?

A. I think I sent up recommendations that the men's tents ought to be floored, and that if they could not be floored straw be used; but the straw was not looked upon favorably.

Q. What I want to get at particularly is whether any application was made by division medical officers to the chief surgeon of the division for things that they were in need of, and by you sent up, and not granted by the authorities above you.

A. I can not now recall any that was not attended to, except in regard to the straw for the tents; there may have been instances that I do not recall just now.

Q. Did you ever refuse to approve a recommendation of anything asked by your chief medical officer?

A. No, sir; I don't remember of any instance.

Q. In the earlier days in July, before the coming of the women nurses as I understand, the hospital corps had entire charge of the detail of nurses; they were detailed from regiments. Had your chief surgeon the right to refuse such men if he did not like their appearance?

A. I think not.

Q. He was compelled to receive them whether he wanted to or not?

A. Yes sir; they were transferred to the Hospital Corps and became as the other men, and had to be utilized. I don't remember of any complaint.

Q. Then the medical officers had not the right to select the men, but were compelled to take what the colonels of regiments sent them?

A. I think they usually obtained the consent of the men to be transferred through the medical officers of the regiment.

Q. But if the regimental officers transferred two, four, or six absolutely worthless and incompetent men to the Hospital Corps the surgeon in chief was compelled to receive them whether or not?

A. But if he found them good for nothing he had the right to have them transferred; he could recommend it, and I think it would have been done in every case.

Q. Do you recall any such case?

A. No, sir.

Q. Of course, you don't recall any case in which you refused to send them back?

A. No, sir; I could not transfer them back in the first place.

Q. You simply approved the papers and passed them on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, as I understand, your chief surgeon in no instance was so displeased with a hospital man as to insist upon his being sent back to the regiment?

A. I don't recollect any; there may have been two or three cases, but I don't recall any.

Q. Where, then, would the responsibility for the incompetency of these men rest?

A. I think it would be with the surgeon, because the corps commander has the power to transfer them to the Hospital Corps and back again.

Q. Was it not common talk that many men were in the Hospital Corps that were unfitted for the service?

A. They were unskilled; yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. What is the character of the arms used in your division?

A. The volunteers were armed with the Springfield rifle. I had no others.

Q. What condition were they in?

A. They were fairly good; the most of them had been in use before.

Q. Could you give a ratio of the number that was unfit for use? Were 10 per cent unfit for use?

A. No; I think all were fit for use.

Q. Was the ammunition sufficient and good, so that you could move at a moment's notice.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could you tell us about the 60 cents a man per day and 30 cents a man per day order?

A. The 60 cents was to be allowed for milk and other delicacies.

Q. Was there previous to that a 30 cents a day per man allowance?

A. No, sir; I do not recall it.

Q. I knew you would know, if anybody, and you don't recall it.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You speak of sheets and pillowcases in the hospital. As a military man do you think it a necessary essential?

A. Well, the soldiers do not use them anywhere else. I do not know but a very sick person would be more comfortable with sheets and pillowcases.

Q. Do you think they would suffer unnecessarily without them?

A. No, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If they were sick with typhoid fever?

A. I think not. In typhoid cases I think it would be very desirable.

Colonel SEXTON. It is not really necessary.

By General DODGE:

Q. When you took command of your division at Chickamauga, I understood you to say that you thought the camp should be moved then, and that you did move portions of your division?

A. I did move portions of my division later.

Q. How long before you left?

A. Not very long before we left there. They were camping on low ground, in a growth of trees, where the rock was near the surface, and they ought to have been moved sooner, but we had an idea that we were to be moved out at any time.

Q. Was there any reason why you could not have been moved to other ground in that camp if it was thought necessary? Was there plenty of room?

A. There was ground that had not been occupied, but a great deal of the ground had been occupied by previous camps, and that was not desirable.

Q. That is what I want to know—if there was plenty of room?

A. There was ground in the open.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. General Boynton testified that there was room for 20,000 more troops on ground where no troops had been. State if your surgeons advised you that it was necessary to move to new camps.

A. When the sickness first broke out they did.

Q. Did you make recommendations to your superior officers that they should move from Chickamauga?

A. There was no formal recommendation by me. I knew that others had done it.

Q. Was any action taken upon that?

A. Ultimately they were sent to inspect other sites. One of the divisions of the corps was sent to Kentucky and Tennessee.

Q. What time was that division moved, do you know?

A. Probably about the 23d of September—about the 15th or 20th. It was rather the impression that the camp should be moved, and I think the idea was that these applications that had been made in regard to the Second Division would accomplish it; or rather the First Corps, as there was more sickness there than in any other part of the camp.

Q. But you say you made no application for removal?

A. No, sir. The movement of the Third Corps had been decided on and I was sent down to Huntsville to examine that ground.

Q. I would like to ask your opinion, with the large experience you have had, as to how large a hospital corps you consider necessary for a division of three brigades of three regiments each for permanent service—I mean a hospital corps that is regularly organized or enlisted, or transferred, as you say?

A. I should think a corps of 100 men would be ample for one division, under ordinary conditions.

Q. Now, you have had under you a good many officers in the staff department and a good many appointed from civil life. Have you any complaints to make of them?

A. No, sir; I have none. I think my own staff have been remarkably efficient. I speak of my own staff. My inspector is a regular officer.

Q. Then, so far as your observation goes, they have been efficient.

A. Very efficient. I speak of my own division.

By General McCook:

Q. Did your corps commander come down and take an interest in your camp? Did he ever ride your lines and make inspections with you in regard to the cooking of the men or policing of the camp?

A. No, sir.

Q. He never did?

A. No, sir; not at the time I was at Chickamauga.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. It is reported that one of your regiments here has a large amount of sickness; at least there are indications to that effect. Do you or do you not think it desirable that special measures should be taken to prevent the spread of the typhoid?

A. Yes, sir. I have directed the chief surgeon to have that examined into; but they think it is an unnecessary alarm. In the first place, it is not absolutely certain that those cases are typhoid. In the second place, the reasons they have assigned for a removal are not well founded. If they have typhoid I think it came from different sources. I have given great attention to that matter myself since it arose, and while it is possible that those men have typhoid, it is known here, as at Chickamauga, that the wells and running streams are not wholesome, and I have given orders not to drink from them. It is believed that it comes from that cause here; that the men have been drinking from wells, and the matter is being thoroughly examined into until we are satisfied; but I do not think there is at present any cause for alarm.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. The Fourth Wisconsin desire to move from their present location across the stream. That is the regiment where it is reported there are fifteen cases developed?

A. I have not heard of so many. I have only heard of five or six cases, and they are not developed.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. That regiment had some cases before they camped here. They came from Camp Douglas.

A. I think they are very much alarmed over there. The health of that regiment is very good. They have 8 sick in the hospital out of 800 now. If they have more than five or six cases, it has developed within twenty-four hours.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. The truth of it is, the men who spoke did not know. I know they are very much alarmed.

A. The doctor told me this morning that he walked along with one of the men and asked him if he hadn't been drinking from wells (the men had said before that they had not), and he told the surgeon he had been in town and drank at wells quite frequently. They have all been cautioned not to drink any water except from the pipe.

By General McCook:

Q. You have ground in this immediate vicinity, where your water is brought, where you could move that regiment?

A. I could find ground, if it is necessary to move them.

Q. Is there any possibility of the drainage of the Second Infantry coming down on to them?

A. I don't think so. The sinks are all ordered to be 8 feet deep, and to put in an abundance of lime every day, and they are ordered to bank up around the sinks and ditch around it, and the lime is pronounced by medical men as killing off these germs; so, if they are careful about it and carry out that order, it makes no difference how much seeps out of the sinks or how it smells, it don't carry these germs. That is the theory of the doctors.

By General DODGE:

Q. With your experience in the service and in this war, have you any recommendations to make that you think would be of benefit to the commission?



A. I don't know that I would like to offer any suggestions without thorough consideration. I don't know that I have any.

Q. If you have any we would like to hear them.

A. I do not think of any suggestions, without thinking more about it at all events.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What kind of tents had you at Chickamauga?

A. We had the A tents, with a few of all other varieties.

Q. Were any of the men compelled to sleep in shelter tents?

A. No, sir; I think not. I do not know of any. They all had shelter tents.

Q. And if men slept in shelter tents it was because they preferred it?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Would there have been any suffering caused by sleeping in shelter tents during the time you were there?

A. No, sir; I do not know that there would.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Was there a condition of things existing when every man in your command was suffering from intestinal troubles of some sort?

A. No, sir; I don't think so. There was a great deal of that trouble there, more or less.

Q. Some of the most hysterical men in this war have been preachers, and they discourse about these things, and one of them said when he went home, "No proper food or medicine was served to the men at Camp Thomas, and the conditions were such that every man of the 45,000 had intestinal trouble; the men were compelled to sleep in dog tents." Was there any such condition of affairs that you know of?

A. No, sir. If they slept under those tents it was because they preferred to.

Q. In good weather it is rather pleasanter than the other tents?

A. Yes, sir.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 22, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. H. F. HOYT.

Maj. H. F. HOYT then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name, rank, and residence?

A. Henry Franklin Hoyt, major and chief surgeon, St. Paul, Minn.

Q. When were you assigned to duty?

A. At Camp George H. Thomas about the 1st of June, 1898. I arrived there on the 6th of June and was assigned to duty on that date.

Q. With what division?

A. I was assigned as chief surgeon of the First Division, Third Corps.

Q. Have you remained on duty as chief surgeon with the troops of that division at Camp Thomas as long as it remained there and after the removal to the camp at which they are now?

A. Yes, sir. That is, I remained in that same position. There are not the same troops here, of course, that were at Chickamauga.

Q. What was the condition of the camp of the division at the time you joined it from a sanitary standpoint?

A. Well, when I first joined the command, the sanitary condition seemed to be good.

Q. What was the condition of the health of the troops at that time?

A. They seemed to be in good condition. The sick rate was what we call normal for that amount of men.

Q. That was about what percentage?

A. I have the records, of course, but I do not burden my mind with the details. I believe that the sick in hospital, as we usually call it, ran from about 45 to 75.

Q. Out of how many men?

A. (Consults memorandum.) Seven regiments.

Q. That would be 8,400, with three battalions each. Then you would have somewhere between 8,000 and 9,000 men?

A. We had somewhere between 45 to 65 and 75, I will say.

Q. About 1 per cent?

A. Yes, sir; what I consider a very healthful condition.

Q. Did that condition continue?

A. Yes, sir; for some little time.

Q. For about how long?

A. I think our sick list commenced to increase, if I remember, about the middle of July.

Q. Was the division hospital of your division established at the time you came?

A. Yes, sir; it was established.

Q. How long had it been established?

A. Not very long; I could not give you the exact date.

Q. Who was in charge?

A. At the time I came Major Hoover was regimental surgeon of the Second Nebraska.

Q. How long did he remain in charge?

A. He remained until about July 25.

Q. Who followed him in charge of it?

A. Major Drake.

Q. How long did he continue in charge?

A. He is still in charge.

Q. Has he been continuously in charge from that time to this?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you in private practice in St. Paul, Doctor, when you went into the service?

A. I was.

Q. Did you belong to the National Guard organization?

A. No, sir.

Q. Had you any previous military experience.

A. No, sir; no military experience. I made a specialty of railway surgery for quite a good many years. I was surgeon for two of our most extensive railway lines. I was also chief surgeon of our board of health in St. Paul. I am a member of the surgical staff of our largest hospital, and a member, also, of the governing board. I have also had charge of our quarantine hospitals as commissioner of health for nine years.

Q. Please turn to your book and tell us, if you can, when the condition changed from normal at Chickamauga, and how rapidly it changed.

A. Well, it commenced about the middle of July. July 16 there were 119 remaining in the hospital; July 17, 126; July 18, 125; 19, 130; 20, 144; 21, 150; 22, 155; 23, 160; 24, 160; 25, 175; 26, 180; 27, 179; 28, 189; 29, 203. I will state the maximum capacity of the division hospital according to the military organization is 200

patients. July 30 we had 184; 31, 208; August 1, 198; August 2, 215; August 3, 238; August 4, 243; 5, 226; 6, 255; 7, 267; 8, 251.

Q. Did you ship any away in hospital trains that account for that discrepancy?

A. Not at this time; but there were a few sent away. I have a list of them. That did not amount to very much. We only had one general hospital and that was the Leiter. August 9, 250; 10, 277; 11, 271; 12, 278; 13, 286; 14, 271; 15, 297; 16, 333; 17, 332; 18, 350; 19, 310; 20, 330; 21, 338; 22, 237.

Q. Why was that sudden dropping off on the 22d.

A. We commenced to grant furloughs under General Order No. 114.

Q. Gave convalescents furloughs?

A. Yes, sir; that day we furloughed out from the hospital 55; that was the first day we commenced, and that accounts for the falling off. August 23, 244; 24, 265; 25, 283; 26, 293; 27, 242.

By General DODGE:

Q. Were they furloughed?

A. Yes, sir; 32 were furloughed on that day. On the 28th, 232; 29th, 183. There were 16 furloughs granted on that day; August 30, 184; 31, 187.

By General BEAVER:

Q. When did you leave Chickamauga?

A. The command left there, I believe, about the 1st of September. I was sent down in advance to prepare the camp in connection with the chief engineer; they arrived, I think, on the 3d of September.

Q. State whether or not the health conditions of the command improved after leaving Chickamauga.

A. After they arrived here?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Yes, sir; they have steadily improved.

Q. What became of your division hospital and the men in it when you left there?

A. The division hospital was transferred—that is, the equipage, quartermaster's supplies, etc—to this camp; the patients, those that were able to travel, were furloughed under General Order 114. Those not able to travel were transferred to the Sternberg Hospital.

Q. What, in your opinion, led to the alarming increase in sickness during the latter part of July and the month of August?

A. It commenced with the rainy season.

Q. When was that?

A. Just about that time—about the middle of July. After a careful investigation I became satisfied—that at least was my opinion—that a great deal of that increase in sickness was due to the men being allowed to sleep on the ground. Of course that would not affect the typhoid, but I am simply speaking of the increase. At that time it was something like malarial fever; it seemed to me that had more to do with it than anything else. I found some of the companies had supplied themselves with cots and some had floors, and in those cases there was not so much increase, and I made a recommendation at that time for the men to have something to sleep on, especially in the rainy season.

Q. Were the tents ditched to turn the water?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the nature of the soil such that the ground would absorb the water?

A. It would absorb some, of course; it is bound to. That soil was clay, of a clayey nature and would not absorb much, but it is bound to absorb some. The majority of the water would run off.

Q. Did the men have rubber blankets?

A. A good many were not supplied; I mentioned that in my report also.

Q. What was the quality of the rubber blankets, do you know?

A. So far as I know, a good quality.

Q. Just continue and give us the causes, if there were others, in your judgment.

A. Of course there are a great many causes that, no doubt, all had influence. I am speaking of this sudden increase of malarial fever. The bowel troubles were, of course, confined to the men's imprudence. We worked to get them to take care of themselves in the way of things to eat.

Q. What was the extent of the typhoid prevailing at the camp?

A. It had commenced to increase.

Q. At about what time?

A. At pretty near the same time.

Q. To what do you attribute the increase in typhoid?

A. Well, sir, I have two causes. I think after the rainy season commenced that the water supply at Chickamauga was affected, and I also think that the conditions of the sinks, together with the tremendous amount of flies that we had at Chickamauga, also had its influence in spreading typhoid.

Q. When you speak of the condition of the sinks, please state what their condition was.

A. Well, the nature of the country there made it almost impossible to dig sinks deep; we would rarely find them over 3 or 4 feet deep. There was a layer of rock under the entire camp, and the sinks were open sinks, according to the order there. Of course the order was to put a certain amount of earth on them every day, and when the sinks became filled up new ones were ordered. But with the number of cases of walking typhoid—men might have it and walk sometimes one, two, and three weeks before they would report at the sick call, and of course their excrement would go into this open sink; it might be covered up at once and it might lay there for hours exposed to the flies. Of course there was no regularity about covering it up, and then, of course, there were thousands who would not go to the sinks, and that caused deposits of excrement through the woods.

Q. Is that a condition existing with new troops always?

A. I have had experience with railroad laborers and that sort of thing, and it is the same way with them as with the Army, I suppose, or any large organization. Q. The excrement deposited in that way would only be discovered accidentally?

A. Yes, sir; but the flies would soon discover it, and we had myriads and myriads of them. It was almost impossible sometimes to eat. I never saw anything like it; it was something terrific. Now, of course, my theory in regard to typhoid is the flies and the water supply. When it rained every day it rained just as hard as it could, and the result would be that where it was perfectly dry in an hour there would be a torrent, and the entire surface would be washed into these little gullies and congregated, and it finally resulted in quite a stream which emptied into the Chickamauga Creek just a little below the intake. I do not know, of course, because I did not see it put in, but I have been told that it was about 40 feet above where this drainage entered, from the hospitals, and all. That would form in eddies from this quick rise of the water and some of the drainage would gradually work around into the intake pipe. There is no doubt but that some of it was infected, or we would not have had the amount of typhoid we had.

Q. What was the nearest stream coming into Chickamauga Creek above the intake pipe?

A. I do not know.

Q. Did you go often to the hospital?

A. I did not have time. I was at the general hospital only twice in my entire experience at Chickamauga. There is another feature about typhoid, that is, during the rainy season the water supplied from Chickamauga Park from this creek became saturated with translations of clay; it was necessary to pass it through and through filters, and then boil it and let it cool. Now, before the men would go through all of that process they would skip off and get it somewhere else. There



were wells all through the park and the water was bad; that is another feature that helped to produce typhoid. And during the rainy season the water from Chickamauga Creek was something abominable.

Q. Did the sinks ever overflow to your knowledge?

A. Not to my own; but no doubt they did after these sudden rains.

Q. Can you give any other reason for this increase of typhoid? We would like to be as exhaustive as possible.

A. I have given you all the reasons that have occurred to me after very careful investigation regarding the typhoid, malarial, and bowel troubles. Those were the principal diseases.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Will you state about the purity of the wells?

A. I have stated that they were impure.

Q. How about the artesian wells?

A. I do not know; we had none of those. Our supply was from Chickamauga Creek.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly state what the condition of the division hospital was when you joined the command?

A. It was being occupied and was in fairly good condition.

Q. What was its capacity?

A. The capacity of a division hospital is 200 patients.

Q. Did it have that capacity at that time?

A. I believe it did, with the exception of the cots.

Q. There was tentage enough for 200 patients, was there?

A. Yes, I think so; I will not be positive.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How many were in a tent?

A. Six for a tent is the allowance. If we have plenty of tents we sometimes only have four.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Doctor, what is the most beds that you can under any circumstances put in a tent?

A. You mean the regulation cot?

Q. That you can get into a regular hospital tent.

A. By crowding them you might get, I think, ten; but I have never tried that.

Q. The normal practice is six beds, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir; that is the regulation.

Q. Do you put two on each side?

A. No, sir; all on a side; they suit themselves, but that is the most common arrangement.

Q. In the most crowded condition of your hospital what was the maximum number that you had in a tent?

A. For a time during the increase we had eight in a tent.

Q. Did that continue for any great length of time?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did you proceed after that—by increasing the tents or sending out the patients?

A. Well, a little of each; but we aimed to provide for them and we sent for more tents.

Q. Did you have any trouble in getting tents from the quartermaster?

A. I think not. There were times, perhaps, when we wanted them and could not have them right there, but they would send for them. Perhaps there would

be a sudden influx of patients sometimes. This sudden increase that I called attention to, when the usual number was duplicated, was the same in every division in the camp, and they were all supplied as we were, so everybody was rushed; for this tremendous and sudden increase was something no one could foresee and prepare for in advance.

Q. Was there ever a time in the history of the camp when a requisition for hospital tents was delayed for an unreasonable length of time?

A. Not in my division that I know of.

Q. What would you call a reasonable time?

A. In case of an emergency we would go right straight to headquarters, and if they had the tents or what we wanted, we would get them. The only time there was a delay that I know of, with one or two exceptions, was when there was an order issued to equip the First Corps for Cuba, and pending their equipment no supplies were issued to any of the troops, but I do not know of any particular suffering on that account; we had none, I know.

By General McCook:

Q. Do you know who issued that order?

A. I do not, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. State whether at any time of the crowded condition you were able to furnish shelter for all that came.

A. No, sir; there was no time when the sick were out in the open, but at one time I issued orders to the medical department of the division not to send any more to the hospital until further orders; that lasted twenty-four hours. Every cot was filled and, I believe, one night a number of patients were put on what we call litters, which are not quite as comfortable as the cot, but it is not lying on the ground.

Q. If anybody was sick during that twenty-four hours that should go to the hospital, where would you have them sheltered?

A. In the regimental dispensary.

Q. What accommodations had the regiments?

A. Some had two hospital tents and some had three or four; there was no particular regulation. Some regiments had quite a little equipment; I remember one had quite a complete equipment.

Q. Were there any complaints of men suffering by exposure during that twenty-four hours?

A. I do not recollect of any now.

Q. How often did you visit the division hospital?

A. At Chickamauga Park, daily; sometimes several times a day, and sometimes in the night. It was not my duty to stay there. Near about the time of the increase I took a great deal of interest in it and visited it a great deal.

Q. What was the character of the medical attendance, both as to the character of the men who rendered it, and the number of men called upon to render it, during the time of that hospital; were there enough to attend to the patients who were gathered there?

A. Yes, sir; I think there were. As good a way to answer that question would be simply to say that from June 1 to September 1 we treated in the division hospital there 1,542 patients, and you will understand that they are sick patients, not just trifling affairs; a man is not sent there unless he is supposed to be sick for a week, and generally a man is sick for several weeks instead of one; the total number of deaths during the same period was 27.

Q. Less than 2 per cent?

A. One and seven-tenths per cent. That is the best answer I can give as to the surgeons in charge.

Q. In your experience, is that result greater or less than would have occurred in an ordinary hospital practice?

A. Well, I don't believe it is any greater.

Q. Is it greater or less than would have occurred in an average private practice among the same number of men as sick as those men were?

A. That is a pretty difficult question to answer. Of course, I would expect to get better results in my private practice. I mean in civil life in the average hospital in the city.

Q. Take the average doctor in an average community, if there were as many sick men as you had at that park, would you have expected a smaller or larger average?

A. Well, I believe I would be pretty well satisfied in private practice with a percentage not greater than this.

Q. The same answer, I suppose you would think, would apply to the nursing, Doctor, if I were to ask you. State whether in your judgment the hospital attendants at that time were competent for the discharge of their duties?

A. I think they were as faithful as they could be, but I have seen lots of more competent people as far as the nursing was concerned. You will readily understand that it is an impossibility to take those kind of men selected from each regiment to be transferred into the hospital corps, that have never had much experience in a sick room; there are very few men who have had experience as nurses. I think they did the best they could, and they were faithful. There were, of course, some instances where we had to discipline them, but I am speaking of the large majority. They were hard workers and faithful.

Q. Were you allowed to go through the regiments and select the best men, or were they selected by the colonels, or did the captains select them with reference to the men they wanted to get rid of?

A. The men at Chickamauga practically were selected in this way—that is, there were 30 men selected in each regiment by the surgeons, and they paid attention to their moral and physical qualifications. In some regiments that was faithfully carried out. In some others there was a misapprehension. It was a new thing to them, and they took the opportunity to get rid of what we called scabs. As soon as we found out what they were, we would get rid of them, of course, by exchanging them.

Q. At the time you became chief surgeon what was the character of the food furnished to the patients and what were the facilities for cooking: was there a good diet kitchen connected with the hospital and properly administered?

A. Yes, sir; all the time; and in addition to the diet kitchens we furnished to the regular hospital corps, there was an extra kitchen furnished by some society in Chattanooga; I don't remember the name of it. The ladies there put up a little kitchen and furnished, of course, according to the surgeon's order, any little diet that they wanted.

Q. Did you have difficulty, and if so, of what character, in supplying milk to the patients?

A. We never had any serious trouble at all on the milk question, except during the heated season. Before we were able to draw the proper refrigerations sometimes it would be an hour in the morning, and you see we could not get milk there like in the city. Most of it had to be shipped quite a distance and sometimes it would sour, but that was only temporarily. I don't know of any time in our hospital when there was any suffering for food of a suitable character for the patient.

Q. Did you have any assistance in that direction from volunteer societies; and, if so, to what extent outside of what you have spoken of?

A. Yes, sir; a large percentage of our milk was furnished by the Red Cross, and I think it furnished us with ice. We have a complete record in the department, and, of course, I didn't burden my mind to remember it.



Q. What time did you receive information of General Order No. 116; the 60-cent order?

A. I don't remember, but we got it shortly after it was issued. I don't remember the date of that order; I don't think we found that necessary in Chickamauga Park, and we have not here until just a few days ago, when we commenced to take advantage of that order. Major Drake handled the affairs so economically in Chickamauga that we had quite a fund remaining when we came here—\$200 or \$300—from the commutation of rations, and, having this \$200 or \$300, he has only taken advantage of the 60-cent order recently.

Q. Is it because he receives less from the societies or because there are additional sick?

A. Of course, we are not receiving so much here. We are not supposed to ask for those things unless actually needing them, and have not since we came here.

Q. What was the character of the bed linen, personal clothing, etc., of the hospital when you came to it? State whether or not there was any deficiency; and if so, how it improved and how rapidly.

A. We never had any special deficiency in anything. We have always had plenty of linen and blankets, and a good many of these have been donated, by the way.

Q. Did you have mattresses?

A. We never had any donated to us; we procured them; we never needed any in Chickamauga; it was not necessary until the cold weather. The bedding has always been taken care of, and we have practiced cleanliness; if you were to examine our linen bills you would think so. The Surgeon-General directed us to take our laundry to the local laundries, and it is our own fault if it was not done.

Q. Have you had any complaints along that line in any way, Doctor, that, upon investigation, amounted to deprivation or discomfort to your patients?

A. No, sir; I have never known of any.

Q. Did you have all the linen and sheets and pillowcases when you came?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And towels and nightshirts and pajamas for the men?

A. No, sir; we did not have nightshirts at first, but it was only a short time before we had some contributions from Chattanooga.

Q. How did you make up the bed—with blankets on a woven-wire mattress?

A. We did not have those, just the canvas. You would be compelled to have a mattress with those.

Q. Now, as to the conveniences about your hospital, Doctor—bed pans, hot-water bottles, cups, etc.—did you have them in abundance?

A. Yes, sir; all we needed.

Q. Thermometers for taking temperature?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been any lack at any time?

A. No, sir; there was a time, I remember now, as I speak of it, about the thermometers; they were at the medical supply depot. I had our regular allowance, and they were all smashed. I don't know who did it, but those things will happen sometimes; this was due as much to the carelessness of the attendants as anything, but there was no time when we were without.

Q. Was there ever any unreasonable delay in supplying the requisitions?

A. No, sir; no trouble at all in that regard.

Q. I have almost taken it for granted that your supply of medicines has always been plentiful; has that been so, or not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever lack for medical supplies from the time you went to Camp Thomas until now?



A. No, sir; only occasionally some little item would give out, and the attendants would neglect to make a memorandum sometimes. Sometimes a large unexpected call would come for some particular item, but there was always enough so that we could substitute something for the particular thing.

Q. Has there been any suffering in the hospital for lack of proper supplies?

A. Not to my knowledge in the First Division, Third Corps.

Q. Now, Doctor, if you will kindly answer the question as to the improvement in the condition of the health of the men after moving to the present camp.

A. When we arrived here the troops were in a very dilapidated condition; that is, those that came here from Chickamauga; also the two regiments that came from Cuba, and we naturally had developed considerable sickness after they arrived—for instance, September 5, 23; 6, 24; 7, 40; 8, 45; 9, 47; 10, 85; 11, 94; 12, 99; 13, 100; 14, 108; 15, 80; 16, 87; 17, 99; 18, 101; 19, 126; 20, 136; 21, 142; 22, 138; 23, 128; 24, 157; 25, 153; 26, 187; 27, 195; 28, 203; 29, 209; 30, 224; October 1, 231; 2, 238; 3, 233; 4, 237; 5, 209; 6, 181; 7, 163.

Q. Was there any specific cause for the drop in these two days, or was it simply from sending men back?

A. Mostly from sending them back to duty; there were a few furloughs, but not so very many here. October 8, 167; 9, 159; 10, 162; 11, 163; 12, 156; 13, 148. Then the new order came in changing the Third Corps to the Fourth Corps; then on the 14th, 113; 15th, 108; 16th, 103. The figures I have given you are just from the actual troops in this division; there were several men left here from the Fourteenth New York in the hospital, and those men are not included in these figures; on the 17th, 97; 18th, 96; 19th, 93; 20th, 89; 21st, 117. That is the way they have been gradually coming down, and a large majority of these men that the doctor saw this morning were what we call convalescent, except in the typhoid ward.

Q. How many sick men, making the same calculation you did in Chickamauga Park, have you treated? Can you give us this?

A. Yes, sir; I think I can, to within one or two. The total number in the hospital from September 3, when I came here, to October 19, was 616; the total number of deaths during that period, 20; that is 3.2 per cent. We have had, I regret to say, a large mortality in the typhoid cases that developed here, right after we came from Chickamauga.

Q. To what do you attribute that, Doctor?

A. Now, if it doesn't take too much of your time, I have a report here from the commander of the division hospital of every case of typhoid since we came to this camp, and I have sent for a report of the mortality. (See copy.) This is a copy of the report of the commander of the division hospital, and the report is also incorporated of the officer in charge of the typhoid wards, who is a particularly competent man.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. State whether toward the latter part of the stay at Chickamauga it was more serious, so that this death rate was increased.

A. There is no doubt about that.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Doctor, state whether or not, in your opinion, the health of your men has been improved by the transfer of your command from Chickamauga to this locality.

A. I think it has improved decidedly.

Q. Would the change have taken place sooner if the transfer had taken place six weeks sooner?

A. I would not say that the same change would have taken place, but I am inclined to think it would have been a change; of course, the weather had some-

thing to do with it, but I think most anything would have been an improvement over Chickamauga, because the last six weeks we were there was the crucial time.

Q. Do you know what efforts were made to secure the removal?

A. None, except that I think that every man in the command was using his powers, both individually and collectively, to get to the front; there was a strong effort to get away for that purpose; every man came for the purpose of going to war.

Q. Do you know whether the head of your department ever made a strong recommendation to Washington for a change?

A. I do not, unless very shortly before we moved; because, as I say, every man expected, almost every day for three months, to be ordered away.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. That is the reason that no effort was made to move for sanitary reasons?

A. I don't know. If I had dreamed that we were to stay there, I certainly should have made a strong effort to be moved out for sanitary reasons. Every one of us was given to understand that we were going to go within two or three days, sure.

Q. You have spoken in a particular way of the competency of the medical staff. State whether you knew of any case of incompetency on the part of the staff of the division hospital.

A. No, sir; I can't say that I do. I think I had an exceptionally fine medical corps.

Q. Do you know of any case where officers were incapacitated for duty from drink or otherwise?

A. No, sir; I do not know of a single case in my division. When I took charge, as I stated before, Major Hoover, of the Second Nebraska, was in charge of the hospital. Major Hoover is a fine official and thoroughly capable in his profession, but I do not know whether he ever had experience in handling anything so extensive as a division hospital. While there were only 40 or 50 patients he got along very well, but as soon as these increased rapidly he could not keep up with it. I asked for his release. It was not because he was not competent, but simply because he did not have the administrative ability.

Q. Was your request granted?

A. Yes, sir. Dr. Drake came in his place.

Q. How has the hospital been administered?

A. From a medical standpoint, I think it has been administered in a first-class manner.

Q. You speak of the administrative part. Do you refer to the office work and the work of looking after the hospital supplies, etc.?

A. That part I doubt whether it could be improved upon from the first to the last. The only difficulty we have had was in reports and office work, and there was a reason for that.

Q. The doctor, then, is interested in getting his patients well, and things of that sort?

A. Well, it is the fault of the incompetent clerks. These clerks are of the hospital corps, and that provides only \$50 for one man, and the rest get about \$20. Those men make good clerks elsewhere, but, as a rule, for division hospitals in military service, I do not think they answer. You can not teach them. You can simply get another man, and you have got to teach him all over, and for that reason it has been absolutely impossible to properly take care of the records and tabulate the work of the hospital as it should be. No man living could do it as it should be, I believe.

Q. Has there been any effort in your corps to instruct the medical officers in the details of medical administration?

A. Oh, yes, sir: not a regular school, but, for instance, the brigade surgeons report daily at the division headquarters for instructions, making reports and getting their orders; and they, of course, not only get instructions from the division surgeon, but from Washington through the division surgeon, and they, in turn, spread that instruction down the line. They give it to regimental surgeons, and they to the officers of the line, and from them down to the private. That is the way the knowledge is disseminated in camp life.

Q. When did you have the first female nurse come to you there?

A. When here at Camp Shipp.

Q. How many do you employ now in your division?

A. I have had some difficulty in getting them; I have asked for more than I have received. They finally sent us six, and they did very fine work, until one developed typhoid, and I had to send her home, and another to take care of her, as we had no place here, and we only have four now. We have sent for others.

Q. There were 300 at Jacksonville. That is a pretty large drain upon the nursing force of the country, with the low price paid in the Army.

A. I think hardly any of them would accept it except to show their patriotism. I was in Minnesota for a short time, and interviewed some of them. They said nurses could get three or four times as much as in the Army, and that they just went in on account of their patriotism. I don't think they are more than half paid.

Q. What was their pay?

A. Thirty dollars a month.

Q. And rations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Transportation?

A. Yes, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. And laundry bills?

A. Yes, sir. I think that was just recently granted.

Q. For all their clothing, or only their aprons?

A. I think just for their aprons. I can get the order in the office; I have just received that.

Q. How long has that been?

A. They washed their aprons, caps, and everything.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What they want is their whole suits washed or laundered. What is the character of the female nurses who have been with you?

A. Very good.

Q. Is the presence of a trained nurse in your hospitals as important as it is in private practice?

A. Certainly it is; and I believe they can do more good in the field than in private practice.

Q. Doctor, taking the average home as you know it in the country and the city, and taking the attention which the men have received in the hospital as you know it, state whether or not, in your judgment, they could have been better cared for at home than here.

A. I believe—you take the average man we have, I think not. I think they have as good treatment on the average here as at home.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Don't you think they have better?

A. Well, I won't say that, of course, but I think as good. Of course some would have better, but a great deal would not have as good.

By General McCook:

Q. Doctor, when a man leaves the regimental hospital for the division hospital, what clothing does he take with him?

A. There is no rule or regulation; sometimes he takes all he has, sometimes not any.

Q. Suppose he takes all he has, what disposition is made of it in the division hospital?

A. It is rolled up in a bundle, packed and placed on a shelf—we have regular boxes; and when discharged it is given to him. He is given a receipt for it.

Q. Supposing he had a watch, what would be done with that?

A. He is given a receipt for it. Of course valuables would be taken care of by the commander of the hospital.

Q. And his rings, etc.?

A. I don't think we have been troubled with that much.

Q. Have you had any complaints of losses?

A. I don't know of any complaints. I get occasionally a letter from some one in the States that such and such a man died in the hospital, and when he died he had so much money, and once in a while a watch, and we trace them, and of course it is not often anything of that kind is found.

Q. There is no record to show whether that watch was sold before he went in there or not?

A. No, sir. We were very careful in regard to the patients. Major Drake had a very complete system, so he can refer to his records and show exactly what that man had when he came there. Of course it is pretty authentic; and the man is not searched by one man, there are always several around. (Witness reads letter from the Surgeon-General, dated October 15.) This bears my indorsement of October 17.

Q. You deduced from that that they meant their entire laundry?

A. Yes, sir; they certainly can put in what they want.

Q. They complained of that up at Atlanta.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What are the duties of the chief surgeon aside from the paper duties?

A. Well, sir, he is merely, you might say, the superintendent of the medical division. He is intended to supervise everything.

Q. What other duties has he aside from the paper work?

A. He is supposed, in fact compelled, to instruct the brigade surgeons. It is his duty to go through the camp and inspect it and see that his orders have been obeyed. All over the medical department he has a general supervision.

Q. How often is he expected to go through the camp?

A. There are no formal orders that I have seen.

Q. What is the maximum time that should be allowed between visits?

A. A man certainly ought to go once a week; if he can he should do it oftener. There have been times for a week at a time that I have not been able to get out of this office.

Q. The chief surgeon's orders are given to his subordinates. What is his duty?

A. To take the proper steps to see that they are obeyed.

Q. What are those steps?

A. Well, the first step—if I were to issue an order to a surgeon in my division and I found he did not obey it, I would have him make a report at once and explain why the order is not obeyed, and he makes a report, and if his excuse is well founded, that settles it.

Q. If it is not, what then?

A. Then, of course, the man can be court-martialed, or anything else military.



Q. Has it been a rule that no man should be allowed in camp that is seriously ill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long a time can he be kept in camp—what is the maximum time?

A. Well, the general instructions I have given are not to send a man to the division hospital unless he had a decided temperature and his pulse and other symptoms would indicate that the man was going to be sick.

Q. If he had such, they would send him to the hospital at once?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have there been any instances in your experience where a man has been kept in quarters two or three or four weeks?

A. No, sir; I don't know of any such case. The only cases that I know of that my attention has been called to have been from cerebro-spinal meningitis. I don't know of any surgeon that I have come in contact with since I have come to the camp that would deliberately keep a man away from the hospital when instructed to send him there.

Q. As I understand you, the First Division hospital was thoroughly organized?

A. I don't know about thoroughly.

Q. It accommodated 200 patients at the time you had charge?

A. Yes, sir; we had a full complement of men and nurses and medical men.

Q. Was it at that time that this condition was reached? Do you know positively that it was not?

A. No, sir; it never was. It never was during my acquaintance.

Q. The nursing force that you had there, as I understand, was from regiments. Some were experienced and others were not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would it have been possible for the surgeon in charge at that time to discharge any considerable number of them?

A. No, sir; the surgeon in charge could not, but his recommendation would always have been considered and acted upon.

Q. Do you know how large a number of typhoid fever cases have been put in the care of any one nurse?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. During your visits to the hospital, have you ever seen 20 men, say three tents, under the care of one nurse?

A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. Do you think it is possible for one man, no matter how competent a man he is, to take care of 18 cases at once?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Has the detail been sufficiently large to take care of the men—properly take care of the patients?

A. Yes, sir; such as they were; the quality was very poor, but we had quantity always.

Q. Do you know of any case of a review where every medical officer left the hospital?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Would you have known had it been so?

A. Only in case somebody had reported it to me.

Q. Has any report of that sort come to you?

A. The commander of the division hospital, of course, when he is not there, his executive officer is in command, and if the executive officer is away the next man is in command, and the hospital is supposed never to be without an officer.

Q. The question is, is that a fact or not?

A. It has never been reported to me.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How often did the commander of the corps or army visit your hospital?

A. I can not say; sometimes the visits were quite frequent and sometimes not. It depended upon what he had to do, I suppose.

Q. Would he accompany you to the hospital?

A. Yes, sir, sometimes; very often he would go there direct.

Q. If requisitions for medical supplies were delayed, how much suffering was caused by the delay?

A. I can not tell you about that, because at Chickamauga no requisitions came to me.

Q. How was it?

A. They went direct to corps headquarters.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was the Second Nebraska in your command?

A. Yes, sir; at Chickamauga Park.

Q. (Reads letter of governor of Nebraska.) Think you that if your orders were carried out in any regiment there would be 102 sick in quarters?

A. Yes, sir; I think at that time it was right. That was in the midst of the increase.

Q. Do you know anything of the facts stated in this letter?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. The division hospital was not intended for cases of nostalgia?

A. It was not intended for it, but we have them just the same.

Q. Were the nurses employed to clean up the camp?

A. Yes, sir; a part of the time, but not while on duty. The hospital had 99 men, and those men had to do nursing, cooking, and everything. They divided up into details, and during this time of the increase of sickness we also had special details from the regiments. We had, as far as the men were concerned, plenty of men, but as far as the quality goes, I admit it did not fill the bill.

Q. At the time you were at Chickamauga, covering three months, would it have been difficult for the United States to have secured an abundance of trained nurses to care for the sick at Camp Thomas?

A. I don't think it would. I talked with the corps surgeon several times, but was given to understand that female nurses would not be allowed by law.

Q. At the time he says there were 278 in the hospital, and he says the hospitals were crowded and the nurses not sufficient; those conditions he said himself could not be avoided. Let me ask you if on the 12th day of August, when this complaint was made, could the hospital tents be procured to increase the capacity of the hospital?

A. I can not answer that question.

Q. No requisitions came to you?

A. As I say, the requisitions did not come through me, but I know they were made, and made as rapidly as the increase called for.

Q. Was it not one of your duties as chief division surgeon, if you found the hospitals crowded, to take steps to relieve them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you at any time find it so?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you insist that it be remedied?

A. The communication I have in mind now, when this overcrowding occurred in August, I suppose was addressed to the Adjutant-General; I always addressed such to the Adjutant-General.

Q. When your communications were not attended to, did you protest direct to Washington?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it not your privilege to do so under certain circumstances?

A. It would have been under the circumstances you tell of. I do not know of any such contingencies having occurred there. No man could tell that these contingencies were going to happen. When we knew it a week ahead, we would get more supplies.

Q. Did you know that there were tents at Camp Thomas that could have been delivered to you when requisition was made?

A. I do not know of any delay there.

Q. Do you know that hospital tents were at the headquarters of the Army there in the corps?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Do you know that when General Brooke or Wade was in command there were 80 hospital tents in use at headquarters?

A. I do not know, sir. I have been at headquarters, but I never noticed particularly. Let me see. I reported at General Wade's daily for a month—I was never at General Brooke's headquarters—and the tents there, as I remember them, were the regulation tents of the officers of a division, I think 9 by 9. The surgeons, I think, were the same, and they were in a row.

Q. They were not hospital tents?

A. No, sir; they were not hospital tents. Colonel Hoff's was exactly like mine. Now, on the date that you refer to, speaking about the number of sick in quarters August 12, the Fourteenth New York had 43, the First Missouri 53, and the Sixth United States Volunteers 33, and they were the best regiment I had.

Q. Why was that?

A. They were an immune regiment selected from Tennessee, I think.

Q. Who was their colonel?

A. Colonel Tyson; they had the best record of any regiment in the division, and they had a very common surgeon in charge. There was over 300 cases in the hospital, and no doubt some of the tents were crowded. We would get more tents and they would be filled up to their maximum capacity and then we would get more.

Q. Now I want to express myself in a way that you will understand. Many men were in quarters sick with diseases other than those incidental to the duties of camp life, were they not?

A. I guess very few.

Q. How many were sick in consequence of visits to neighboring towns and cities?

A. Of course we had a tremendous amount of venereal disease.

Q. In hospitals or in quarters?

A. A good many in hospitals. So many cases flooded the hospitals for a long time that I issued an order that no man was to be sent to the division hospital for private diseases unless he was bedridden. Out of 50 cases of application for discharge I believe 25 were for private diseases.

By General DODGE:

Q. Doctor, how large a hospital corps do you think there should be for a division of three brigades?

A. I think the hospital organization of the United States Army is very complete, and near about as complete as you can get.

Q. Taking your experience of the last six months—

A. Of course that is something unprecedented; it might never occur again. If

you take that as a precedent, I would say the entire Medical Department ought to be double. The organization is a magnificent one. I have studied the organization for a year; but you have got to have the individuals to make a success of any organization, and where you aggregate a lot of green men to undertake to care for the sick, you are going to have trouble.

Q. From your experience of the last six months, do you think it possible to congregate together so many men as you had there and not have as large a percentage of sickness as you have had in your division?

A. No, sir. I think not, especially at one time—during the rainy season.

Q. Taking your experience with sickness in all the railroad camps, hasn't it been about equal to that?

A. I presume if railroad camps had been at Chickamauga they would have been just as bad off.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. If elsewhere?

A. If these troops had been elsewhere, I think this record would have been less. I mean it would have been if the circumstances had been equal.

Q. What about the water?

A. It is a question whether the water was pure or not: every analysis shows it to be pure. Speaking about analyses, I do not know when this analysis was made, but the great point is the time when you get the water to be analyzed. I think the water is infected right after these big rains, which wash down this stuff. It could get into the intake and infect the water. I do not think it was infected except during the storm. You might get water there all the other times that was all right.

Q. Have you ever seen any large camp where so much attention was paid to the sanitary conditions as this?

A. I don't think I ever did.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you ever see 60,000 men gathered together before?

A. No, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What would be the comparative amount of sickness if the same number of men had been located on sandy soil, or other soil where the sinks could have been dug the regulation depth—say 8 feet—with water as good as they had here and no better policing otherwise than at Chickamauga?

A. I think the conditions could all have been improved—that is, during the rainy season. That is the time the mortality occurred.

By General WILSON:

Q. If you had been here at that time, would the sickness have been as great as at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir: I don't think it would, because the water supply is so much better. Even if the water was good there after going through the various filtering operations, the men would get tired and they would just drink it.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Have you had enough experience so you could say whether it would have been practical to put a filter at that intake so that the mud would have been taken from it, so that it would have been comparatively clear water and free from clay?

A. Oh, yes, sir; that could have been done.



By Dr. CONNER:

Q. I would ask what difference it makes whether there is clay in the water or not, as far as diseases are concerned, except intestinal?

A. None at all.

Q. Could any filter have prevented the typhoid germs from getting in, if they were above the intake?

A. I do not believe they would do it. They claimed that these filters that were furnished would take out the germs.

Q. What were they?

A. The Berkfelter and Manyon.

Q. Consequently you determined to boil the water instead of passing it through them?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Was the Eighth New York in your command?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can't you tell us about their complaints? Did you see Dr. Terry's complaint?

A. Yes, sir; I met the chief surgeon with him; he didn't say anything about having inspected the camp. I had no talk with him there, and he never intimated that he had been through the camp. I learned afterwards that he had been all through the division and made a report.

Q. He made no complaint to you?

A. He did not.

Q. What about the Eighth New York's circumstances?

A. They were under the same circumstances and had about the same kind of a camp that the balance of the men had. They had an enormous sick rate toward the last, and I carefully investigated it to see if there was anything special. There were a great many of their men who had nostalgia and some were sick; there is no doubt of it; the only complaint I ever had about the Eighth New York occurs to me now. It was about transporting a lot of men home. We got them ready, and after getting them to the railroad and the transportation fixed, some arrangements were made changing the route and it threw them all back and raised a good deal of trouble all around. But I do not think the Eighth New York had any serious trouble.

Q. There are very serious charges made by some members of their treatment by General Boynton.

A. They had the same treatment as the rest; some thought better. They were better supplied with tents—that is, had fewer men in a tent.

Q. A great many, you say, were homesick?

A. Oh, yes, sir; but they had just about the same conditions as the rest. Here is a communication under date of August 4. This letter is in response to a personal order, you might say, from General Breckinridge. When he took command he made a personal inspection of each division hospital. He came at just the time when the hospitals were filling up very rapidly, and he went through our hospital with me personally and carefully, and he said, "I wish you would make a report at once as to the conditions prevailing, and if you need anything put it in this report;" and I made it at once. [See copy of letter.] If I remember right another requisition was made a few days after this.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you get those tents?

A. Oh, yes, sir. I got them in a reasonable time. I do not know of any serious delay we have had in that respect.

Q. You never had occasion for another letter like that?

A. We wrote letters, for our regular complement in a tent of four had been increased to six, and just after this they commenced to increase very rapidly.

By General McCook:

Q. I would ask for more information. I understand from your experience at Chickamauga that the malarial and dysentery troubles were caused by the men lying on the ground?

A. Yes, sir; I think more than any other one factor.

Q. And that the typhoid arose from the improper disposition of the excrement, and also from the water?

A. Yes, sir; and from the men drinking out of wells.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How much of the trouble was caused from the men eating fruit and improper food?

A. Oh, I think there was a good number. I reported upon it, and I think a good deal of the trouble was from melons, pies, pastry, etc. There were peach and apple trees in the park, and they would steal around to the peach trees and quince trees. You could find them in them at any time.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Doctor, what recommendations could you make to prevent these serious troubles in an organization? You have been through that now.

A. It seems that the most serious matter in the Volunteer Army is the health question. You could not always prevent it. I do not know of any other way to improve it than to double the hospital corps.

Q. Is there any other way to help the matter?

A. The rations, method of preparing, etc. Of course, up to a short time ago there was nothing but army rations furnished. I think that would be amply sufficient, except for the hospital.

Q. You think it would be more important to train the cooks than to increase the allowance?

A. I think so.

Q. When men have the diarrhea around the camp, shouldn't they have different food, or don't they get in a condition to receive any other diseases?

A. Of course, when they get that, the next thing is to send them to the hospital, where they could get that diet.

Q. You will have to make the Volunteer Army over again, won't you?

A. I don't think, if the food is properly cooked, it will produce bowel troubles.

Q. Bowel troubles don't come from that, do they?

A. Well, then, I don't see how you can prevent it.

By General McCook:

Q. What do you think about assembling any such large number of volunteers at one point, as was done there?

A. I do not think it can be done without trouble. I do not care what the surroundings are or what the rations are.

Q. And that finally was the reason of breaking that camp up and distributing it around through the country?

A. I do not know. I could not state that.

Q. But you know that the health of your division has improved since you left there?

A. Yes, sir; but if 50,000 troops were here, with all the improved surroundings, it would have the same effect; I think we would have trouble.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. The Fourth Wisconsin wanted to move their camp; they claimed that their surroundings were unhealthy.

A. Their reasons sent in were not sufficient, I think; consequently we did not transfer it. I understand they have other reasons which they have not sent in,

which, if true, would be important. One of their reasons was that their excrement permeated the ground and came in contact with the pipe that supplies them with water and seeped through that into the water. Of course that is nonsense.

Q. What is the pressure on the inside of the pipe?

A. One hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

Q. Can a typhoid-fever germ get through an iron pipe?

A. It could not get through. Another reason they give is the percolation of the sink. That is exactly what we wanted at Chickamauga; here they say this material seeps into the ground. The orders were to cover the sinks every day with lime. I do not know of anything better, except to board them up. You can't possibly get any better conditions than that.

Q. If it goes down through the gravel, so much the better?

A. Yes, sir; but this is not gravel.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you use lime at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir; we used some, but not much. The method there was to fill them up with earth.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you have any difficulty there in getting lime?

A. No, sir; not when we needed it.

Q. You got all you wanted?

A. Yes, sir. We never had any trouble.

By General DODGE:

Q. Don't you think if you had used more lime there you would have had less fevers?

A. Possibly; but you would simply have to keep a man there to sprinkle lime all the time.

By General McCook:

Q. Who made that report about the water percolating through the pipe?

A. The colonel of the Fourth Wisconsin. I have been intending to go on and make a report, but I have been simply unable to do it. There are some cases that were possibly typhoid when that regiment came here. When Dr. Conner and I came through there we saw one of these cases, and I asked him if he had been to the city, and if so, if he had taken water from a house, and he said he had drank water in the city a good while. There is the way men get typhoid. I made an order, and General Frank indorsed it, against the use of any water outside when we have such a magnificent supply. Yet they will go right along and do it.

Q. This water comes from a long way up?

A. It is 8 miles, over near the bottom of the hill. Analysis shows it is pure; it has not even a trace of organic matter, and only a trace of magnesia and lime. It is magnificent water, and yet they will go to those wells and drink water and yet wonder why they have typhoid.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Have you found any cases of typhoid in this neighborhood prior to your coming here?

A. We have no way to determine about that. I tried to find the statistics. They report only one case of typhoid here last year. I seriously doubt that.

By General McCook:

Q. How many people are there in this town here?

A. About 12,000, they say. I think they certainly had more sickness than that.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF MAJ. OTTO H. FALK.**

Maj. OTTO H. FALK then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Major, will you kindly give us your full name and rank?

A. Otto H. Falk, major and chief quartermaster.

Q. Your assignment?

A. Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, now. I was chief quartermaster First Division, Third Army Corps, and when we came here chief quartermaster Third Army Corps.

Q. You are major and chief quartermaster of United States Volunteers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you in the regular establishment or appointed from civil life?

A. Appointed from civil life.

Q. Where was your first duty performed?

A. Chickamauga Park.

Q. How long were you there?

A. I was appointed on the 1st of July, and I left there on the 2d of September, I think, and arrived here on the 3d.

Q. Have you been assigned to duty elsewhere, or was Camp Thomas your first?

A. That was my first assignment.

Q. What was your business before entering the Army?

A. Well, I had many different enterprises. I was in the grain business, and I was connected with an electrical construction company, and the Pabst Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, and several other enterprises.

Q. You were a man of affairs before you came into the military service?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you a citizen of Wisconsin?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you serving with practically the same troops, although the designation of the division corps has been changed, that you served with at Chickamauga Park?

A. We have only one organization that we had with us at Chickamauga Park. The Second Arkansas were there, but they did not belong to our division; they belonged to the same corps.

Q. The reorganization means a redistribution of the troops there largely?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that by reason of the mustering out of other troops?

A. We just kept one of our regiments. We brought the Fourteenth New York with us to Anniston.

Q. Who commanded your division when you first reported for duty at Camp Thomas?

A. General Grant.

Q. How long was he in command?

A. I should say about one week.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. General Frank.

Q. Then you have been on duty with General Frank continuously since he was assigned to the division?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. Who was the depot quartermaster at Camp Thomas when you reported for duty?

A. Captain McCarthy, and Captain Zalinski was the other. Captain McCarthy had charge of all the forage and wagon transportation, and Captain Zalinski had charge of all the equipage.

Q. Were they from the regular establishment or volunteers?

A. Both regulars.

Q. How was your division provided with quartermaster supplies when you reported for duty?

A. I should think that we were fairly supplied. There were things missing, but, on the whole, I do not think there was any reason to complain.

Q. After you reported had you any difficulty in having your requisitions filled from the several depots?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the difficulty and where did the hitch seem to be?

A. Colonel Lee at the time told us they were making every effort to fully equip the First Corps, and as soon as they were equipped that we would be thoroughly equipped.

Q. Who was Colonel Lee?

A. The chief quartermaster.

Q. On General Brooke's staff?

A. No, sir: he was practically there, I suppose, from the Quartermaster-General's Office.

Q. How long were you delayed at any one time in filing requisitions for important supplies for your troops?

A. Well, what is meant by important supplies?

Q. Well, clothing that was absolutely needed, tents that people were waiting for, or anything of that kind which contributed to the comfort or the efficiency of the troops or which detracted from their efficiency by the delay.

A. Well, I know of only one serious complaint that we had about clothing, and that was the First Missouri, I think. They claimed that their men were in rags and very much in need of trousers, which they apparently could not get; but, otherwise our troops had clothing and were able to get along with them. They were not equipped as thoroughly as they might be, and we had complaints almost daily, but they were not well founded—just as you will get complaints here now about little things. We make a requisition for a certain number of overcoats, and there is a regular schedule by which we abide, and when this clothing comes here many times the sizes do not come out. The men are very particular. They will want, for instance, an overcoat, No. 5, and if they do not get a No. 5 they do not want any.

Q. How long was that Missouri regiment kept out of its clothing by reason of the Quartermaster's Department failure to respond to these requisitions?

A. Personally, the matter never came to me; I only heard it through the Adjutant-General's Office. The colonel wrote out a communication to General Frank, and said if he could not get the trousers he would telegraph to St. Louis, and he knew the people there were public-spirited enough to supply them. As far as the tentage was concerned, I believed we had all the tentage that was absolutely essential, until the rainy season set in at Camp Thomas. Before that the men would sleep under the trees, but when the rainy season set in they were driven into their tents, and they were crowded, and the men that slept in shelter tents got wet. We were short of tentage.

Q. Was that after the First Army Corps had been equipped and had gone?

A. Only one division of the First Army Corps was left there. The rest had gone.

Q. Had that army corps been equipped fully with its tentage?

A. I suppose so, but I know very little about the First Army Corps.

Q. Why was there any lack, then, of tentage, or any delay in getting it for the men if requisitions had been made?

A. I do not know, except that they did not have it on hand.

Q. Did any of your requisitions fail to be honored for tents?

A. Occasionally; yes, sir.

Q. For what length of time?

A. We never got all the tentage really that we wanted, while I was at Chickamauga Park.

Q. Did you get what you were entitled to under the regulation? They never get all they want, you know.

A. I should say, yes; but, putting these six men in a little walled tent, that is simply out of the question. You can not do it.

By General DODGE:

Q. That was required of you, was it?

A. Yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How was that required; by an order or simply by the stress of circumstances?

A. No; I think that was an order; at least that was the understanding, that we were to put six men in a tent. That was afterwards cut by General Frank, and he ordered me to make requisitions so as to reduce it to four men to a tent.

Q. Four men to a tent. Have you the order or do you know where we could get this order requiring the men to occupy a tent? Was that a formal order or simply an understanding?

A. I can not say as to that, General. If I have the order I will look it up and try to bring it to you.

By General WILSON:

Q. It is a matter of some importance to us, Major, to have that. This is the first time this has come out.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long was it after you joined your division, Major, before you regarded it as being fully equipped with quartermaster's supplies; that is, general camp and garrison equipage, such as you would use in camp—clothing and land transportation?

A. I do not think they were ever equipped until now—thoroughly equipped. We had to reequip our entire command when we came down here.

Q. With what?

A. With everything; their clothing; their sheets had to be replaced, and, as I said, we had to reequip our entire command. As far as the wagon transportation was concerned, we always had that.

Q. How much did you have?

A. At Chickamauga Park we finally received orders to draw up our wagons to 27.

Q. For what?

A. For each regiment. The order was 25, and Colonel Lee increased it to 27. Many of our regiments didn't draw their full amount of transportation, because it was simply an overabundance.

Q. Is it a fact that 27 or 25 wagons for a regiment is an oversupply?

A. No, sir; not when they take the field and have to transport all their baggage and luggage.

Q. What do you mean by all their luggage?

A. If they take the field they certainly should have 25 wagons.

Q. How do you suppose we got along with 3 in the civil war?

A. In the first place, these wagons are small; they are not the large army

wagons by any means, and I suppose in case of necessity troops could get along with very much less transportation; but I find that 25 wagons is not any too much.

Q. What do you put in these wagons? What do you transport in these wagons?

A. In the first place, you have got to transport all your tentage.

By General DODGE:

Q. You do not take this tentage into the field, do you?

A. That is a question. It would simply depend on orders. If we were to take our shelter tents—

Q. That would be eliminated entirely from the problem?

A. Yes, sir; but we were supposed to take all. You take all your headquarter's baggage, your regimental and headquarter's baggage—

Q. What do you mean by regimental headquarters' baggage?

A. I mean, for instance, there would be 15 field desks alone—

Q. For a regimental headquarters?

A. They are entitled to 15 field desks in a regiment.

Q. That means company desks, too?

A. Yes; and headquarters. That is, they have officers' baggage and what extra baggage they want and their supplies.

Q. Is there any limit to the baggage of a colonel, or field or line officers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the limit?

A. The commanding general is supposed to arrange that—from 250 to 300 pounds—but he could cut that down if he likes. This is so in the matter of tentage. That would be done away with entirely if the commanding general thinks best; but I do not think that 25 wagons to a regiment is too much. They have got to carry their forage.

Q. Do you have a brigade train and a division train in addition?

A. We have 3 wagons in a brigade, 4 for a division headquarters, and then we would have to have an extra amount of transportation to carry our ammunition.

Q. That used to be regarded as the most important thing. Do you have a brigade commissary train?

A. No, sir.

Q. The regimental train is supposed to take charge of the ammunition?

A. Yes, sir; not ammunition that the division is to carry.

Q. You had an extra ammunition train?

A. No, sir; we were supposed to have it. We had 4 wagons to take our division baggage and everything else.

Q. Major, if you were to organize a brigade train for the quartermaster and commissary stores, and things of that sort, where would you get it if you took the field?

A. Do you mean for the ammunition?

Q. No. Suppose you were on a campaign for thirty days, and were ordered to take thirty days' rations along, where would you get the transportation for that?

A. The regiment would have to carry that.

Q. You have no reserves?

A. No, sir; those three wagons were simply there for headquarters' use. We had with us 520 rounds of ammunition. That we had with us all the time, and to carry that would take a very large train.

Q. Do you regard this organization, with the entire transportation in the Army, as efficient as if it were managed by yourself, say, as the division quartermaster? Could not you organize a train over which you would have more direct control, and which would be more efficiently managed, if you had the train to transport all the wagons, all the forage, all the ammunition, and all the quartermaster's stores, were it necessary to go on an extended campaign?



A. Well, I doubt that very much, General. I think the way the wagon transportation is arranged is very satisfactory.

Q. You think that, on a campaign, if you had 12 wagon trains and 12 people in charge of different wagon trains that it would be as efficient as if managed by one head?

A. If the division took the field you could consolidate the entire wagon train, and when you have it sent to the different trains, the regimental quartermaster is supposed to take charge of it.

Q. In camp, when the wagon trains are not used for transporting tents and baggage and all that sort of thing, who manages the transportation?

A. The quartermaster.

Q. If you want stores transported any distance, how do you get transportation?

A. For our own transportation, do you mean?

Q. No; for transportation of supplies.

A. I simply make an order on the regimental quartermaster of each regiment to furnish ten apiece, or five, as the case may be.

Q. Suppose they are hauling or doing something with them, how do you get them?

A. That can always be arranged, you know.

Q. It would look to me as if that were a pretty weak sort of way of managing the transportation. You never have had an opportunity to take the field, have you?

A. No, sir; in fact, all this transportation—you know all that we used our transportation for at Camp Thomas was to haul our supplies from the depot up to the camps. We had to haul our forage. We required our tanks for water purposes. We had to haul this water a good many miles.

Q. Suppose you were ordered to take the field, and it became necessary to detach the wagons from the regiments and to consolidate them into a division wagon train, have you such an organization of wagons as would enable you to do that efficiently?

A. Yes, sir; we have a wagon master to each train, and we have a blacksmith for each regiment, and we have two wheelwrights to each headquarters. I think our transportation is very satisfactory. I do not see how it could be improved. Certainly, the wagons were not the very best, you know, but they were very satisfactory.

Q. They were such as could be purchased at the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the other departments of the quartermaster's department as sufficiently well organized now as the wagon train, in your judgment?

A. I think so.

Q. Have you any difficulty in having your requisitions honored at once for anything that you need in your command?

A. The only thing they have turned down recently—I mean a requisition—three or four days ago I made a requisition for a new glove of some sort; the department did not furnish that sort of a glove; they would furnish the heavy glove. Of course the men can buy these just as well as to have the Government furnish them.

Q. It is understood that you are going to a warmer climate, where that sort of gloves would not be needed, anyhow?

A. Yes, sir; in the first place it was my understanding that I was to prepare this camp for one month; and I made my requisitions accordingly. I ordered the standard blouse. They sent them unlined. I called their attention to it, and they said it was their understanding that the command was going to Cuba.

Q. If that were the fact, were they right or wrong about it?

A. They were right about it.



Q. Have you any suggestions to make, then, as to the increased efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department? Any idea of how the department could be increased in efficiency?

A. Yes; if they would do away with some of their red tape.

Q. What, for instance?

A. We are a division all by ourselves down there, and if we want something that we think is absolutely essential, I can see no good reason why we should forward our papers, for instance, to Huntsville, which is the corps headquarters, and from the corps headquarters to Washington. There is too much loss of time.

Q. Is it necessary to have a requisition approved at Washington before you can draw supplies?

A. We make our requisition on the Quartermaster-General at Washington for all our supplies, and they are shipped here to our depot, and then we issue them on requisition to the different regiments.

Q. You have a quartermaster here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What have you done in anticipation of the wants of the troops?

A. I have a very large stock on hand.

Q. You are not limited then in stocking your depot to the requisitions that have been made for the supply of the troops?

A. No; I make my requisitions beforehand.

Q. If you began to unwind the red tape in time, you would have the depot supplied, would you not?

A. Yes, sir; but take our case here. When I left Chickamauga Park, Colonel Wheeler, who was then quartermaster of the Third Army Corps, was supposed to come here. He had a large force and efficient men, classified-service men, and at the last minute his order was changed and he was sent up to Lexington, and I was sent down here, all alone, with this one single clerk, and I didn't have a thing, or a depot; didn't know where the buildings were or anything.

By General McCook:

Q. That is the way they do it?

A. I had to make contracts for my forage. I had to put the tent floors in, etc., and what with the advertising you have to do, and everything else, I tell you for a few days here I was rushed.

Q. Your hands were full?

A. I guess so, but I got things in shape.

Q. Your experience hadn't led you to understand that possibly orders might be countermanded at the last minute, and you didn't arrange for that contingency?

A. I could not. I was only entitled to one clerk, and I could not arrange for these things. I had no authority to do it.

Q. Couldn't you have sent in your requisition for the supplies and have them approved?

A. I had no right to do that.

Q. Were you not supposed to establish a depot here?

A. Yes; but Colonel Wheeler was to come here. He was the chief quartermaster of the Third Army Corps, and he was supposed to come down here, and the entire headquarters were supposed to come, and at the last moment that was countermanded.

Q. After the last minute, when that was countermanded, did you make your requisition upon him?

A. No, sir; I started to transact my business direct with Washington. I do away with this red tape as far as I can.

Q. Then if the red tape has been disregarded, there is no need for anything further, is there? When the necessity arises, it seems that it does not interfere?

A. I do not suppose it does, in many instances; but you want to remember that

many times you would be wanting to do a certain thing and you could not go ahead and do it, because the commanding general might not approve of it. He may want authority from Washington. Many things I would do on my own responsibility, although I know it is a violation of the rules.

Q. What has given rise to these rules and regulations? Is it the experience of many years looking toward economy of administration and efficiency in the service, or is it just somebody's willfulness and cussedness?

A. I can not tell you that, General, except that I think there are a great many regulations that are obsolete and unnecessary, and a business man would not conduct his business the way the Quartermaster-General's Department is conducted to-day. The other day I paid a small bill for \$9.26, and I had to sign my name nine times before I could pay it.

Q. When you come to settle with the Department at Washington, perhaps you will think it is a pretty good thing.

A. I say there is entirely too much red tape. If I tried to conduct my own business affairs in the same way, I would need five times as many clerks.

Q. Would you not become bankrupt?

A. I think I would.

By General BEAVER:

Q. That is because the executive and ordnance departments are under the same hat. So far as your own wants are concerned, they have been reasonable?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And now you have no complaint to make?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has anybody else any reasonable ground for complaint in any way?

A. No, sir. Here recently they all wanted stoves. We made our requisitions for stoves on the 6th day of October, and we have never received them yet, although the clerk telegraphed us that St. Louis had been instructed to ship us from 500 to 1,000 stoves. We were given to understand that it didn't get so cold here as this until December. This weather took us a little unawares.

Q. Are they shipped or not?

A. I do not know. All the information I have is that they were to be shipped from St. Louis.

By General McCook:

Q. What are they, Sibley stoves?

A. I think so.

Q. Are your men supplied with overcoats?

A. Very few that are not; and those few that are not simply happened to have none because we could not furnish them the sizes.

Q. The men of your command are above the average size? Are your men above or under the average size?

A. I think they are above.

Q. The complaint we had at Jacksonville was that everything was too big. They could not get small enough sizes.

A. If you size up our men you will find that they are exceptionally large.

Q. So that when you get an average consignment of clothing it doesn't suit your command, because they are above the average size?

A. No, sir: then they are very particular; they want things that just fit, as though their own tailor made them.

Q. Don't you think that that is a good thing to encourage?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. What is the general character of the clothing issued to you—the shirts, the rousers, blouses, overcoats, and shoes?

A. We had a great deal of complaint about our shoes.

Q. Now?

A. Very recently.

Q. What was it at the start?

A. We had a great many complaints about it.

Q. What was the difficulty; you didn't find proper sizes of overcoats? I went over the other day and I found nearly half a regiment without overcoats.

A. It occurred simply on account of these estimates. We have got enough overcoats. We made our estimates for these additional men.

Q. When do you expect the other overcoats?

A. We expect them to come in daily.

Q. About the transportation. You think, in your opinion, that 25 wagons ought to go with each regiment. That gives 100 mules alone. How many of these wagons does it take to carry the forage?

A. I do not know.

Q. You take that train as it is, 25 wagons, and each one has 4 mules to it, as I understand it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose you were going on a thirty days' campaign; how many of these wagons would it require for forage?

A. It would take the entire transportation. We are supposed to carry 3,000 pounds of forage. Mules get 9 pounds and horses 12, but as there are but few horses, the latter is not of much importance. That would be 9 pounds and 12 pounds of hay, so it is very easy to figure that out.

Q. Was it under your care that the tentage came at Chickamauga Park?

A. No, sir; to the division quartermaster, who has practically nothing to do.

Q. Would not the requisitions for the tentage go through your hands?

A. Yes; but I did not have the power, as I had here, to supply these things.

Q. Do you know that repeated requisitions were made for the division hospitals and these requisitions were not honored?

A. They did not come through me; they went direct to Colonel Hoff. There was always a sort of feeling that we had nothing to do with the hospitals.

Q. Who is the one to get at with reference to the tentage of the hospitals? There are very serious complaints made by your officers that the tentage was not sufficient. Who is the man to get at?

A. You mean who is responsible?

Q. Who is the one to be examined with reference to that responsibility?

A. Major Griggs, the division hospital commander, should have made his requisition, and then, if he did not get the tentage, I think Colonel Lee is responsible.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. I understand you to say that each one of your teams has 4 mules?

A. Yes, sir. In fact, we are not supposed to drive the wagons with less than 4 mules, although it has been done.

By General DODGE:

Q. Would it not get around the red tape quicker if the brigade quartermaster would go to the quartermaster-general?

A. I have not required the quartermaster's papers to go through the regular channels at all. I supposed he would make out the papers, and go right down to the depot and draw his supplies.

Q. Therefore you didn't require them to go through the brigade officer?

A. Not at all. I know the man is entitled to the supplies.

Q. What does the brigade quartermaster do?

A. He has charge of a little train of four teams; but when it gets beyond that, in a command like this, I think they should transact the business direct with the quartermaster-general.

Q. How is the commanding general of the corps to know what is going on in his corps if he does not see the requisitions?

A. You might send him a duplicate. I do not see the necessity of a corps commander anyway.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. CHARLES M. DRAKE.

MAJ. CHARLES M. DRAKE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER :

Q. Will you please give us your full name and rank?

A. Charles M. Drake, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Division, Fourth Corps Hospital.

Q. Were you appointed from civil life?

A. Yes, sir. My commission dates from the 4th of June; civil life.

Q. Where was your first service?

A. Chickamauga, Second Division, Third Corps Hospital.

Q. Did you take charge of the hospital immediately on your reporting to Chickamauga?

A. No, sir; I reported June 22, and was assigned to temporary duty as ward surgeon. I remained there from the 6th or 7th—I think it was the 6th; I remained there until the 24th of July, when I was assigned to temporary duty at the First Division, Third Corps Hospital, and on the 25th I was assigned to the command of the First Division, Third Corps Hospital.

Q. How long did you remain with that hospital?

A. With the First Division Hospital?

Q. Yes.

A. I remained with it until it was merged in the Fourth Corps here on the 14th of October.

Q. Where were you practicing at the time of your appointment?

A. I was practicing at Atlanta.

Q. Atlanta, Ga.?

A. Atlanta, Ga.

Q. How many years have you been in private practice?

A. About twenty-three, I believe.

Q. Had you had any hospital experience?

A. Yes.

Q. And surgical experience?

A. Yes. I have practiced at surgery for the last fifteen years exclusively, and I was connected with hospitals in Philadelphia; with the Jefferson. I established hospitals at Knoxville, and I had extensive connection with hospitals in connection with my railway work. I was chief surgeon for the Southern Railway until a year ago.

Q. When you took charge of the hospital of the First Division of the Third Corps here whom did you succeed?

A. I succeeded Major Kruger.



Q. What was the condition of the hospital? I use that in the comprehensive sense, as to the amount of tentage, the accommodations for the men and for your hospital camp; as to everything connected with it. You know what a good hospital is?

A. I did not consider the condition good. There was insufficient tentage and some of the tents were not good. There was an ample supply of medicines. There were only 160 patients in the hospital at that time and we had an ample supply of linen. I did not approve of the arrangement of the hospital and I rearranged it. I remodeled the hospital. I cleansed the tents, drained it, built sinks. I moved the typhoid-fever wards farther away from the general wards and farther away from the men's quarters, and put in floors in all the tents. I increased the number of tents, added 30 more tents to the equipment, and found 5 tents that were in bad condition and I had them replaced. We discontinued the cellar that they had, moved the kitchen away farther, and made the drainage better; and experimented, as far as my limits would permit, so as to separate the quarters and the hospital. When we left there, I think that General Boynton's report showed as good condition as any hospital could possibly be.

Q. What was the maximum number of men in one tent when you went there?

A. Sometimes there were 9 in one tent and 8 or 9 in the fly. They came in so rapidly at one time that it was impossible to get tentage, there was such a great demand. All the conditions that were found there as to the increase of the patients was found throughout the entire camps, so that it was almost impossible to meet the demand, and it was impossible to anticipate such a flood.

Q. What was the longest delay that you had in having requisitions for tents honored?

A. Not more than two or three days; I followed them right up.

Q. Did any of your sick suffer seriously in consequence of that delay?

A. No, sir; I think that none of them suffered.

Q. How did you accommodate the flood, as you call it, of men coming in while you were waiting for the honoring of your requisitions?

A. I had my requisitions in before they came in on me, and had the tentage there.

Q. So you did anticipate, to some extent, the deluge?

A. Yes; my experience at the other hospital taught me a lesson, and I saw from observation that there was going to be a large increase of sickness.

Q. Did you have your tents pitched in anticipation of the arrival of more patients?

A. As fast as we would pitch our tents we would fill them up.

Q. What was the maximum number of patients in a tent under your administration?

A. Eight was the maximum.

Q. What is the normal?

A. The normal is 6. We tried to make it that way afterwards, but 8 was the largest number at one time. We had 116 patients of the Eighth New York in the hospital tents.

Q. What was the maximum number of patients in your hospital at one time?

A. I shall have to refer to my notes. The minimum was 160 from the time I took charge.

Q. Then there was a steady increase from the time you took charge up to the time of the removal?

A. Up to the time of the 24th or 25th of August.

Q. You reached the maximum about the 25th of August?

A. Yes; I furloughed out a great many.

Q. Was there any diminution in the number of sick men coming in up to the time you left Chickamauga?

A. No, sir; it ran at one figure, or close to it. We dropped from the maximum to about 250, and we remained there.

Q. Was that the result of your furloughing out?

A. Yes, sir. There were a great many cases admitted to the hospital that should not have been admitted there. General Order No. 114, August 9, was intended to deplete the hospital, but it crowded it instead.

Q. What was the number of typhoid-fever patients—the maximum number—in your hospital at any one time?

A. Sixty patients.

Q. What was the number of deaths in your hospital from the time that you took charge of it up to the time of its removal?

A. Forty-seven.

Q. Out of what number of patients?

A. Out of 1,549 patients.

Q. And they represented how many troops?

A. About 10,000, I think; about that. The division part of the time was complete, or nearly complete. Then we moved out several regiments; the First Vermont and one or two others, 7,000 or 8,000 toward the latter part.

Q. At the time you took charge the number of patients was limited. Was there a time in the administration of your hospital that there was a lack of bed linen?

A. No, sir: I had a large supply. I had pillows and sheets, towels, and everything.

Q. How as to conveniences, such as bedpans, drinking cups, and all the paraphernalia of a hospital?

A. I found there were no thermometers there and I bought them. There was a great demand for thermometers. They were given over to untrained hands and they were broken. Sometimes one man would break two a day. We overcame that by having them charged up.

Q. Did you purchase by authority or at your own risk?

A. We did it from the regimental funds. We had a small amount of money turned over to us to be spent, and with that I bought such things as thermometers. I could have bought them without authority, by information slips to the Surgeon-General. It is easy enough to meet these conditions. I can go here now and buy a thermometer if it is necessary. We have authority under such conditions to notify the Surgeon-General on information slips.

Q. What did the Red Cross supply?

A. Some of the linen was supplied to us from the Red Cross, and they sent some thermometers also there.

Q. Just as a matter of personal curiosity, was Dr. Hayes, of the Fifth Pennsylvania, in your hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have already stated that your medical supplies were sufficient?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of your hospital attendants, of the nurses in your hospital, at the time you took charge, and did it improve; and if so, to what extent and when?

A. It was in bad condition, and we had men who had been transferred from their regiments against their wishes, many of them. Almost the entire detailed detachment of the hospital had been transferred from regiments.

Q. When you say transferred, you mean detached from the regiment and assigned to the Hospital Corps?

A. No, sir; transferred to the Hospital Corps, United States Army.

Q. And ceased to be members of their regiments?

A. Yes. They cease, when they are transferred, to be members of their regiments, and this was shown; it is a fact to be shown. Of course, I have got no proof

of the statement, but it is my opinion that in the selection of these men by the commanding officers of the companies, when orders were received that 30 men were to be transferred to the Hospital Corps, they selected the most inferior men they had, and I have had officers tell men that they sent men there to get rid of them. That is the material we had to deal with--unwilling nurses to care for the patients, untrained, absolutely without responsibility. We could inflict no punishment, because he would say he did the best he could. You could not fix any punishment for them.

Q. You could not supply a man with brains if he did not have them?

A. No, sir. They made the very worst nurses. There would be a few men that were medical students: some of them were doctors. We kept the very young men, just graduated, but they were not men of much ability, or they would not have enlisted. I had some of our nurses who were physicians; a few of them. I had one untrained nurse in the detachment, transferred from Fort Sheldon. They enlisted him in the United States Army, in the hospital there, and had him transferred. He was examined and passed upon.

Q. Did you establish a school for your nurses, Doctor?

A. No, sir; we had no time to establish a school. When I took command I think I had about 111 men, all told; possibly 85 of those men were able for duty; some were on furlough, some sick at quarters, others sick in hospital. The maximum number of the hospital detachment at Chickamauga was, on August 16, 111 men. The minimum number of men on duty the day I took command was 83.

Q. Fit for duty?

A. Yes.

Q. How were they divided; into how many reliefs?

A. Into two, but among this number were quite a number sick in quarters. I do not know just how many were on duty.

Q. How many would you say?

A. I could not say.

Q. Sixty?

A. Fifty-six or 57. I asked for a detail and I received a detail of 30 men; they were detailed there; I got about 20 of them.

Q. Then you would have had about 28 men on a relief?

A. I had 35 nurses, all told; we had to divide up, but immediately put on 20 more, making 55 on that relief. I got an average of about 20 additional men; then some of them returned to duty; I had a detachment there of 111 men. In addition I had an average of 20 men, detailed from the regiments, which would make about 131 men.

Q. What was your idea as to the number of patients who should be under the charge of one attendant?

A. It depends upon the wards, upon what the sickness is. We never gave one man more than 12. In the typhoid wards we gave him eight to attend to, with an orderly, of course, and in other wards we gave him 30 or 40 men, such as measles, which he could attend to without very great difficulty. There was somebody to wait on the patient to see if his medicine was taken. In the malaria ward there one man could take charge of 25.

Q. Did your patients suffer by reason of neglect on the part of the attendants?

A. Well, I never had any complaint about the treatment. I have no doubt they did suffer in some instances for a short time--never for any length of time.

Q. Do you mean discomfort?

A. I mean discomfort. I do not think any man has been neglected. We often hear complaints come in from a typhoid patient that he didn't get anything to eat except milk and soup. Well, if he is convalescent, and if his temperature has been even for eight days, we give him solid food; but the man would beg for solid food



before that, for beefsteak, etc. That man, of course, with such complaints as that, had discomfort, and other fever patients, too.

Q. A yielding to his importunities would have simply meant death, in your judgment?

A. Yes. I think we lost a couple of cases because of the fact that men had their comrades bring in food surreptitiously and give it to them, and they had a relapse.

Q. Do you know of any man who died because he was starved to death, and because your requirements as to diet were complied with?

A. Positively not; no man has ever starved to death. I asked the men—I made it a point to ask the men if they were comfortable and taken care of; and I have required my surgeons to live in the wards.

Q. Did you come into personal contact with every man in the hospital during his continuance there, Doctor?

A. Yes, I think so; and I had pinned in the wards a little notice that complaints should be sent at once to the office.

Q. You had a written notice?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were personally known to every man in the hospital, do you think?

A. I should think so.

Q. When did you get your first trained nurse in the hospital, Doctor, outside of the one of whom you have spoken?

A. The first trained nurse I had was here at this place—a female nurse—who reported here, I think, on the 25th of September.

Q. How many have you now?

A. I have 8. I have 12, two on day duty and two on sick furlough.

Q. What is your experience as to the change by reason of the trained nurses coming? Have they improved things?

A. They have improved everything. The comfort of the patients, their condition, and their systematic work has, of course, improved the condition of all things.

Q. What is your judgment as to the expediency of the employment of female nurses in a field hospital, such as yours is?

A. I think it is to be recommended. From my short experience here with it, and from my observation at Sternberg, I think it is advisable—where a command is quartered for any length of time, and especially where there is a considerable amount of sickness.

Q. In your hospital, Doctor, has there been any attendant or any physician who was incapacitated for attention to duty by reason of drunkenness? In a case of that kind what is the remedy?

A. If he is a contract surgeon, to annul his contract. I should report him at once; have his contract annulled; or if he was one of the surgeons detailed from a regiment I should have him returned immediately to his regiment.

Q. As to men detailed from the regiment, how could you remedy that?

A. I would have them returned to their regiments through the chief surgeon.

Q. How in the hospital corps?

A. In the hospital corps they court-martial him. I established, immediately after I took command, a summary court-martial and have tried all these offenses promptly.

Q. So that there is such a thing as discipline in a division hospital?

A. There is in this one. There was no court-martial, and the men did pretty much as they pleased. They didn't have roll call and such things as that. I established roll call. They answered to their names and formed in columns and marched in single file. They were then ordered to their different positions, relieving the watch who falls in behind and completes the list. When they return again the roll is called for a fatigue, and their names are marked, whether they are present or absent.



Q. Then you had practically the same system as would be observed in the relief of guards?

A. Exactly the same thing.

Q. Have you the figures at hand, Doctor, to give us the percentage, the maximum percentage of hospital cases in your command and the percentage of deaths resulting from the whole number of cases, and also the whole number of troops under your charge? Have you a table of that kind?

A. I have this table here, which gives the percentage of deaths out of 1,549 patients.

By General DODGE:

Q. What division?

A. The First Division, Third Corps. This is from June 1, when the hospital was established, to September 1, when it was en route here. We had emptied the hospital and struck it. The per cent is 1.74. The total number of patients admitted, 1,549. Of these 221 had typhoid fever, 60 measles, 29 with mumps, 4 with cerebro-spinal meningitis, and other cases 1,235.

Q. Did you admit venereal cases into your hospital?

A. No, sir; we did not. They would slip in sometimes with other diseases; then there was a complication. The total number of deaths was 27 from June 1 to September 1; that is, 1.74 per cent. Of typhoid fever we had 24 deaths.

Q. Practically 10 per cent?

A. Practically 10 per cent. Of cerebro-spinal meningitis we had 1 death.

Q. Are you familiar with the vital statistics of hospital administration?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How does that compare with general hospital statistics?

A. It is phenomenally low.

Q. Is that due to the fact that you had a better class of patients than you would get in a general hospital? There were no women or children, and all were men who had been sifted out and were supposed to be in good physical condition? Would that account for the phenomenally low death rate? Or do you attribute it to increased attendance and facilities for the care of the sick as compared with the ordinary practice?

A. Well, in the typhoid cases the death rate is low. I think that was because they had excellent care; they were in healthy surroundings.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Is it not a fact that your epidemic was an exceedingly mild one?

A. No; a great many of these cases were exceedingly malignant. I have never seen such a high range of temperature.

Q. But so far as complications were concerned, either from pneumonia or other disturbances, they were conspicuous by their absence?

A. All of them had extensive bowel complications.

Q. Any perforations?

A. No, sir; one or two.

Q. I should think from the mortality you must have had a mild epidemic?

A. Yes, sir; if it was not for the improved surroundings; I did attribute it to the fact that the ventilation was good.

By General DEEVER:

Q. Isn't it a fact, Doctor, that in that season of the year tents were better than closed ventilation or than the wards of a hospital?

A. Yes, sir; I think it is to be preferred. I attribute that to the fact that a great many men were admitted who ought not to have been admitted and had no serious cases. I have no doubt that there were a great many cases diagnosed as typhoid that were not typhoid. I have tried to eliminate those by watching them myself. I have always given more attention to the typhoid fever wards than to the others.

Q. Did you ever practice medicine in the country, or have you been practicing in Atlanta?

A. I practiced medicine in Knoxville, Tenn., as well as in Atlanta.

Q. Was your practice private practice in the average homes in those places?

A. My practice was one of the best classes.

Q. Some physicians, in order to get practice, obey every call, and some are so busy they can not. I do not know whether your practice had ever been among classes that would give you an idea as to what the average attention would be in a case of severe sickness in an ordinary average family.

A. In a severe illness I would say that we would visit the patient three or four times a day, or perhaps send an assistant.

Q. From your knowledge of what constitutes good attention, were those men attended as well as or better or worse than the men would receive in the average home in this country?

A. They had better attention than they would receive in the average home, because our surgeons made three visits a day.

Q. Would the ability of your surgeons to treat cases of that kind be better or not so good as the ability of the average country doctor?

A. I think it was better than the average country doctors.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Was there any time when all or nearly all the members of your hospital corps were obliged to go upon review, leaving you too few to properly nurse your patients?

A. No, sir; my hospital corps never was ordered to attend a review.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. These men that were transferred, 30 from a regiment, to the hospital corps of the Army proper, were those men examined at all by the surgeon of the regiment?

A. I can not speak of that, sir; I do not think they were.

Q. Were they examined by you after you received them?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were they examined by any medical officer that you know of?

A. No, sir.

Q. Therefore, it didn't make any difference what the character of the individual was, he was transferred and dumped upon the hospital corps, to be gotten rid of only by court-martial?

A. Yes, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You do not mean you had a court-martial?

A. Yes.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Suppose you found them inefficient?

A. Our only way was to transfer them to some other work.

Q. They practically stayed after having been transferred to the hospital corps of the Army?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had no means of getting rid of them except by court-martial, for reasons good and sufficient?

A. I could not court-martial them; I had to transfer. I did that in one or two instances.

Q. Are you prepared to state anywhere near an approximate estimate of this

hospital corps that were transferred and were fit for the service that they were put upon?

A. From the regiments transferred in the Third Corps, First Division, Chickamauga, I would say that there was not 10 per cent.

Q. Not 10 per cent fit for the duty to which they were assigned?

A. No, sir.

Q. You did not demand an exchange for what reason; that you would not be any better off if you made an exchange?

A. I had a man transferred back to his regiment and asked for another man, and they would send me one equally as inefficient, and I stopped. It was a long process.

Q. You are familiar with cases in railroad hospitals and in general hospitals and in private contract. Were these men in any considerable proportion fit for the work to which they were assigned?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did they do the best they could to keep flies off individuals, and take charge of the vessels and remove them, and that sort of thing?

A. That was the best they could do; and many of them could not do that with the intelligence demanded in emptying bedpans and urinals.

Q. As respects the feeding—the giving of food to the men by these hospital attendants—were they capable of doing it?

A. Not in a proper way.

Q. Did you dare trust the administration of drugs of any potency to such men?

A. Well, I had to; I was compelled to.

Q. Whether or no?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were on duty, if I understand you rightly, at the Second Division hospital from the 6th of June to the 24th of July?

A. Yes, sir; the 6th of June to the 24th of July.

Q. You didn't know the condition of things early in June?

A. Only from July 6.

Q. So that, whatever conditions may have existed in that hospital prior to the 6th or 7th of July, you would know nothing about it of your own knowledge?

A. No, sir.

Q. And you were transferred, as I understand it, assigned to duty in charge of the First Division Hospital?

A. Of the Third Corps.

Q. On the 4th of August?

A. No; I was assigned to command on the 25th of July.

Q. What time did you assume charge of the hospital?

A. On the 25th.

Q. You were familiar with what was going on in that hospital after the 25th of July?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did your executive duties permit you to make a personal inspection?

A. Yes, sir; in a general way.

Q. Not unless your attention was particularly called to an individual case?

A. Yes; then I gave it particular attention.

Q. Did you inspect all the wards every day?

A. Yes; I do that always.

Q. You were familiar in a general way with the condition of your hospital every day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was your attention ever called to the case of one Keane Ryan, who belonged to the Third Army Signal Corps?

A. Yes, sir; I remember him.

Q. "Taken there with nervous prostration and kidney trouble, and while in the hospital was down one day, up the next, and thus had ample opportunity to investigate the matter. I was confined in the Third Division, under the management of Major Drake. The information that I will lay before your board will consist of the following facts." He says that all the doctors and medical attendants left the hospital and attended review, leaving the patients without attendants. Do you know anything about a review at which all your men were present?

A. Yes; I remember two large reviews. The men were excused in the morning at that time. One was on duty in sick call. Dr. Ellis wanted to see the review and I permitted him to go. He got there too late. There was one other; Dr. Roberts wanted to see it. I let him go. He had charge of the Third Tennessee. He went after he had made his rounds. Major English was then acting as brigade surgeon at headquarters and temporarily acting as chief surgeon, because I was too busy to take it. I wanted to give my attention to the hospital. He, of course, had to go with the staff. He had no other duties except in the office. I was there all day, and three or four other surgeons. We had nine surgeons there at that time. On the second review I left Major English in command. Captain Ellis and Dr. Cox were allowed to witness the review. The rounds were made that morning before I left. I made the rounds before I left, myself. After the staff had gone I was going over with General Frank with his staff, and the staff left before I got away from there. I joined the staff on the field. When I returned I found Major English in command, who reported everything all right.

Q. How was it as respects the hospital stewards, were they on duty or not?

A. No; I found every man at his post; every man on duty.

Q. So far as you know, at no time—or do you know of your hospital having been at any time left in charge of so small a number of medical officers, stewards, and attendants as that the patients could not be properly cared for?

A. Positively, no. Our nurses on duty were never excused.

Q. As regards the supply of quinine and other drugs. Was there any occasion on which you were so short of quinine that your men suffered in consequence of the absence of the drugs?

A. No.

Q. You always had plenty on hand?

A. Yes; always pills and tablets.

Q. Whenever your surgeons thought that quinine was necessary, an attendant was there to administer it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it administered?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. "As regards thermometers and the almost absolute want of the same, at one time there were only two for four wards, and in the constant wrangle and row among the nurses, frequently our temperatures were not taken at all during the day." Was there, at any time, such a want of thermometers that the temperatures could not be taken?

A. No, sir; we took the thermometers and took the temperature of the patients. There was never a day when there was any delay in taking the temperature of these patients. There was a day or two days that I was short of thermometers. I had just supplied 25 of them. We had just issued them out as fast as they demanded them.

Q. During those two days were the typhoid patients' temperatures properly taken?

A. Yes, sir; everyone of them.

Q. Is it not a fact that in a hospital of that sort, having 388 as the maximum—we will say 350 patients—isn't it a fact that one-half of them don't need to have their temperatures taken at all?

A. More than one-half in this hospital did not.



Q. So that if thermometers were wanted in any considerable quantity--will you tell me you had thermometers enough to take the temperatures of the typhoid patients, and after these thermometers were so broken did any harm result to the patients in your hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there ever a time that a man's temperature was not taken when it should have been?

A. No, sir. I always kept in reserve a quantity of thermometers taken from field cases.

Q. Let me ask you as a medical man, is a case of nervous prostration and of chronic kidney trouble one in which temperatures need to be taken very frequently?

A. No, sir.

Q. "As regards the nurses much will be developed which I will defer until I appear before you and testify with respect to the Twelfth New York."

A. We had no such regiment in our command as the Twelfth New York.

Q. So far as you know, is there such an officer as Captain Ellis in your hospital?

A. Yes.

Q. "In my presence Captain Ellis asked a nurse by the name of Murphy if he knew anything about nursing men. Murphy said he didn't, but that he knew how to drive mules." There is no absolute improbability in that, is there?"

A. No, sir.

Q. As respects bedpans and spit cups, and dishes of any kind, were they left around without being emptied?

A. I have no doubt that there were times when these men would leave a bedpan around and somebody would kick it over, but we remedied that by continually watching and reprimanding them.

Q. How often was it expected that the bedpans would be emptied?

A. Sometimes they were crowded so, not enough attendants being there, there was considerable delay.

Q. "Frequently they were left full all day and we were compelled to eat our meals in their disgusting presence;" is that true?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was the amount of inspecting that you did in the hospitals sufficient to warrant you in stating that that it is not true?

A. In one or two instances they might have left a bedpan lying around.

Q. But were they frequently left all day?

A. It is not so.

Q. "There was a continual row among them as to who should empty them and in consequence they were left not emptied."

A. No, sir. I had two men detailed for each commode.

Q. Speaking of the bedpans and urinals—

A. Nothing like that ever occurred.

Q. If the wards had not been examined and inspected as they should have been by those in charge, would not that have been the case? Were the wards inspected in such a way as to enable you to know of your own knowledge that things were well cared for?

A. They were inspected every day.

Q. Did you ever have complaints made of faults of the character indicated?

A. No, sir.

Q. What would you have done in such a case?

A. I would have corrected any errors.

Q. As regards the sinks, they were insufficient in number?

A. The sinks that I took command of were not in good condition. The first

thing I did when I got there was to make new sinks. It was utterly impossible to get a sink deeper than two or three feet. I dug a temporary sink just two feet deep, and then proceeded with the blasting.

Q. Did these sinks rapidly fill with water?

A. No, sir.

Q. "One of the patients fell in and came near drowning." Was there any such case brought to your notice?

A. One case was. A man named Hazel slipped into it. We had no cover for the sinks. He fell partly in, but never came near drowning.

Q. How often was the refuse of the food removed?

A. Twice a day.

Q. Is it not possible that at that season of the year that flies did congregate?

A. It might have occurred.

Q. Is it true that maggots in very considerable quantity might develop?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever see any maggots?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever see a maggot in a wound in your hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. In a bed?

A. No, sir.

Q. In a hospital bed or upon a hospital patient?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were they lousy?

A. They were kept clean. They came in there lousy, but we sponged them off with bichloride.

Q. Was there an insufficiency of nourishment for the typhoid patients?

A. For all the 66 cases of typhoid I had, I had a sufficient quantity of milk. When I first took charge I had 20 gallons a day and finally 40 gallons a day.

Q. How soon was the hospital supplied with bed linen?

A. They had a sufficient supply of bed linen when I took command for the number of beds they then had. I immediately made a requisition for an increased supply of linen because we were short of tentage, when they came so fast, and we stopped receiving them.

Q. Speaking in a general way, how long after you made out the requisition was it before you got your supplies?

A. I got my supplies within about four or five days, and the cots went down. I got 50 cots, and held them back, without requisition. Four or five days was not an unusual time to elapse between the making of the requisition and the receiving of the supplies.

Q. I want to ask you another question in regard to the hospital. On the 4th of August the hospital that you were in charge of was First Division, Third Corps. Why was it that there was need there for proper tentage for patients on hand? Why was it that, needing an additional number of hospital tents, you didn't have them?

A. I wanted to condemn a lot of tents that were leaking. I was told that I had to have them condemned first, and I did have them condemned, and asked them to replace them with others.

Q. You had at this time, and for some time before this you were having, eight men in a tent, when you should have had only six. Why were you not able to get enough tents to let six men be put in a tent instead of eight?

A. The supply ran out owing to the great demand.

Q. At no time during the occupation of Camp Thomas was the quartermaster's department wanting in tentage?

A. My quartermaster was an officer detailed from another regiment and attached to the hospital corps, so that I could never have the records. I know that requisitions were made for these and turned over to the quartermaster, and he reported back that he didn't have them. I have followed up the matter.

Q. Did your duties as surgeon in charge of the hospital take you to the headquarters of the army in the field? I want to get at the headquarters of the commanding general.

A. That is General Brooke.

Q. Did your duties at any time take you there?

A. No, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. I believe you stated that General Wade was in command?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did General Wade ever visit the hospital, to your knowledge?

A. No, sir; General Wade was not at the hospital at any time I was there. Soon after I took command of the Third Division, Third Corps Hospital, General Wade took command of the camp. General Wade took command, and he moved over to the general headquarters.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know that Colonel Colson made a report on the condition of things at Chickamauga?

A. I did not see it.

Q. Did you hear of any report which stated that affairs in Camp Thomas were awful, and due to the great incompetence of the officers?

A. No, sir; Colonel Hoff told me that he had written a very strong letter against the inefficiency of the officers.

Q. Have you seen such conditions there?

A. No, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. What is your opinion in regard to assembling a large company of men at Chickamauga, fifty or sixty thousand, from a sanitary point of view?

A. I think it was unwise.

Q. You were not very old during the Confederacy?

A. No; I was a kid.

Q. Have you any tradition or any knowledge of there having been a Confederate camp established on this Chickamauga Creek up here?

A. No, sir; I never heard of any.

By General WILSON:

Q. Would a man convalescing from nervous prostration and kidney trouble in a hospital be allowed to roam at will through the various wards?

A. No, sir.

Q. Would it have been permitted had he started to do it?

A. No, sir; if an officer had been present he could not have roamed around, or a noncommissioned officer. I remember this case very well.

Q. Please tell us about it.

A. He was brought up for discharge for disability and he set up a claim for injury which was incurred through the line of duty; it came from a sunstroke while exposed when on duty. He was a nervous, neurotic man, too weak to have ever come into the army; was not physically strong enough to stand the exposure. So all there was to do was to dismiss the application for a discharge, because it plainly carried with it future complications as to pensions and all that.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you remember the circumstances in relation to the sending of convalescents of the Eighth Regiment of New York home?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Have you ever seen the statement that "Major Drake, chief surgeon of the division, also surgeon of the Southern Railroad, declared that transportation over the Southern route had already been issued"—Major Drake held the men in camp four days before he consented to let them go?

A. My attention was called to that recently. A clipping was sent to me. I made a statement to him at the time in writing, which I made to the chief surgeon in reference to the shipping of the furloughed soldiers home.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the Eighth Regiment, except those in the hospital?

A. Yes, sir; I had to do with those furloughed under General Order No. 114. They were crowded in—all their men—at one time. They had in the hospital 119, which was nearly half they had. They were sending these men to get them furloughed, and I called on Colonel Hoff about it to know what to do. He wrote me saying if the regimental surgeon would furnish me with a certificate that the hospital was overcrowded that the patients would not be sent to the hospital; that a furlough would aid in his recovery; that he would recommend it, and I was to furlough him. From the Eighth New York we furloughed 288, so that we only had in the hospital a total number of men, admitted from July 24 to September 1, of 242.

Q. These were admitted for the purpose of furloughing?

A. A great many of them were; of the Eighth New York there were 265 furloughed of 288 in the hospital.

Q. Were they properly furloughed?

A. Yes, sir; they all had a proper certificate.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Then if you had 288 of the Eighth New York in there, that made nearly one-fifth of all your patients?

A. Yes, sir; we furloughed that number. From the Eighth New York we had a little less than one-sixth. They were to be sent home from the hospital, furloughed, on Monday morning, I think it was. Saturday night I took down the transportation ticket, about 24 or 25 furloughs for the Fourteenth New York and about 40 furloughs for the Eighth New York. I was to have this on Monday. I went down for them Monday and tried to get the transportation, which was not ready; I didn't touch it. I promised these men to get them off. They made out the transportation. I think it called for 1 officer and 61 men. He said, "I will route these men over the Pennsylvania Railroad." I told him it didn't make any difference which way he routed them; that they wanted to go away as quickly as possible. As I went back I notified them that they were to have a car there that evening, and they did have a car there; but that afternoon I took back a large batch of these furloughs from the recorder. I think there must have been certainly 100 of them. I took them down, and I promised to have them out, and they would all go together. I would send along some man from this regiment who had been in this hospital and who was convalescing; and I went down the next morning and I found that one of the majors had gone down there and had requested them to change the route of the whole thing; that they were going to change it around by way of the Big Four and the New York Central, about five hours out of the way. It was eight or nine hours after that. I believe that there was some patients there. In the meantime, to hurry this up, I turned over the furloughs to the commissary to pay off the commutation of rations, and gave their furloughs to them by mistake. Then I had to hold up again. I went to Colonel Wheeler. I asked him to call up these men. I had to change all these furloughs. They had indorsed upon the back of all these the transportation. So that after I got back with the transportation they said, "Where are the furloughs?" I finally got them. In the meantime the number had increased who were to go with them. There were about 40 of them, and they wanted the men to go by



another route. I went down there myself, and they routed the men over the Southern, and sent others around by the other route. In doing this, we were delayed there three times.

By General DODGE:

Q. Then it was a matter of the regimental officers?

A. Yes, sir; entirely so.

Q. What was the custom in your hospital in furloughing soldiers? How was their transportation and commutation of rations obtained?

A. When we first started on this order we made out a furlough for patients in the hospital. That was simply left in the hands of the commanding officer in the hospital. He made out the furlough and made a request on the Quartermaster's Department for transportation. That was given to the patient and he went down there, and crowds of them waited there. Many of them went down in ambulances, and they sent in a requisition to the general, and he issued an order that the commanding officer would send these furloughs to the Quartermaster's Department and obtain them and deliver them and take them back to the hospital and give them to the patient. Then it was found that a great many of these men—some of them were too sick to travel—got over to Chattanooga. They asked for their transportation, and they accumulated 50 or 60 for the Second Division hospital. Then an order was issued that the commanding officer must put the transportation of these patients in the hands of a commissioned officer. He must see that they got their transportation and put them on the train. After that I did so. That was under these orders. I worked all night there. I did everything I could to get the Eighth New York off. The train was not there. There was not any train to put them in.

Q. Don't you think his commutation should be sent in charge of somebody that would see he got it?

A. Yes, sir; some of these Eighth New York men, in order to facilitate matters, the commissary paid them.

Q. Is that your custom now?

A. Yes; when you furlough a soldier now you obtain his commutation of rations and see that he is properly put aboard a train. I gave it my own attention. As to the Southern Railway, I have not been connected with it in any way since August 31, 1897.

DIVISION FIELD HOSPITAL,  
FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,

*August 26, 1898.*

TO CHIEF SURGEON, FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS:

August 22, 1898, I forwarded to assistant quartermaster's office at Lytle, Ga., 61 furloughs for men in Eighth and Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry; August 23, 39; August 24, 8, and August 26, 164; all from same regiments. Object in forwarding same to quartermaster was for him to provide transportation for men, per G. O. 114. August 9, A. G. O.: 45 of these furloughs have been returned with transportation attached. When I reported this date, 2 p. m., expecting to get transportation for balance, I was informed that route had been changed; that I would have to return transportation already issued to Eighth Regiment, and not used, to be changed, and that I could not get the matter fixed up before August 27, 1898.

Respectfully,

C. M. DRAKE,  
*Major and Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers,  
Commanding Hospital.*

A true copy.

HENRY F. HOYT,

*Major and Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers.*

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF MAJ. JOSEPH H. HEATWOLE.**

Maj. JOSEPH H. HEATWOLE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Major, will you give us your full name and rank and the department in which you served?

A. Joseph H. Heatwole; chief commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Q. Were you appointed from civil life?

A. I was.

Q. What was the day of your commission?

A. June 13, the date of my commission.

Q. Where were you living at the time of your appointment?

A. Goshen, Iowa.

Q. What was your business?

A. Physician and surgeon.

Q. Where were you assigned to duty first?

A. I was assigned to report to General Brooke, Camp Thomas, and from there I was assigned to the First Division, Third Corps.

Q. Have you served on that division since that time?

A. Yes, sir; until the division went out of existence.

Q. I think we have the time that General Frank took command of it. Did you serve under him first?

A. No, sir; I served until the 1st of July. I think General Compton had taken charge of the command on the 6th of the division.

Q. So that your service has been continuously with General Frank?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were the men supplied with food when you came, Major—the men of your command—that is, as to sufficiency?

A. I think they were regularly and sufficiently supplied with good food.

Q. Have you had any difficulty in supplying them since you took charge of the commissary department?

A. No, sir.

Q. What has been the character of the ration as to quality and quantity?

A. I think the quality has generally been first class and the quantity has been all right, to such an extent that a person would have to be a gormandizer in order to eat all the Government allows. There was complaint on the 8th of this month in regard to the character of the bread. That was investigated immediately, and I found that the baker was not entirely responsible for it.

Q. In your experience, has the commander of your division shown an interest in the food of your men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in having the proper quality and quantity issued to them? Isn't that true of all commanders of troops who desire their troops to be efficient?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it to the interest of the commanding officer to look after that?

A. Yes, sir; I suppose it is to the interest of the troops.

Q. Does not his reputation depend on the showing of the troops?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From your knowledge as a physician and your experience as a commissary, would you suggest any change in the ration in this locality or in the locality farther south?

A. Well, I presume there might be some change in the ration that would be more desirable. I do not know that there would be any more beneficial. It depends upon the taste of the soldiers. I think they are having very wholesome food.

Q. In case of any slip as to quality—if spoiled bacon or any other part of the ration that was bad was issued—was there any difficulty in having that replaced immediately with what was good and proper?

A. Not in the least, if the matter was brought up properly and given proper authority. I have not had any trouble in my department in regard to these matters.

Q. Has any regiment, so far as you know, suffered in the decrease of their rations by reason of the bad quality of anything issued?

A. The Third Alabama came here rationed thirty days ahead, and they carried a lot of bacon that became tainted and was not first class, but I believe outside of that there has not been any bad food issued; in fact, they brought that, I think, to one of the brigade commissaries and they reissued it to another commissary, and we immediately discovered where the bacon came from.

Q. They didn't suffer by reason of that?

A. They didn't suffer by reason of that. We issued proper bacon; in fact, our food has been proper.

Q. Have you had complaints of the quality or quantity of the ration issued?

A. Yes, sir. As an illustration, the company commander reported to his assistant adjutant-general about ten days ago that their company had just drawn their rations, and that the rations were not delivered for ten days, and he did not think the company was getting what it was entitled to. He did his business direct with the brigade commissary, and the brigade commissary issued direct to the companies. I desired him to look the matter up, and inquired what was the strength of his company. He said the strength of his company was 95. He gave me a schedule of what he had received for a ten-days' ration. I told him if he did not get what 95 men should have got he had better look at the ration returns. He said he knew the ration returns were right. I said, "You had better look at it." We found he had turned that matter over to his clerk, and put in a ration return for 13 fewer men than the company had. In figuring up the memorandum he had of what he received he found he had got just exactly what he asked for.

Q. On his ration return?

A. On his ration return.

Q. Did he furnish a new return?

A. He felt somewhat humiliated. I think he concluded to do with what he had during the balance of that period.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. What regiment was he in, Major?

A. The Third Tennessee.

Q. So that, as a matter of fact, then, he fed 95 men with the rations that were issued for 82?

A. With the rations issued for 82. There was another misunderstanding that a good many of these company commanders fell into. The meat ration, or ten-days' ration, will allow the issue of bacon for three days, fresh beef for six days, canned salmon for one day. They get the understanding occasionally that they are to have bacon for ten days, fresh beef for ten days, and everything in proportion. That probably came up, and he claimed that he was entitled to 100 pounds of bacon.



Q. He counted the bacon for ten days instead of three?

A. Yes. I just brought that up as an illustration of how matters are often misunderstood.

Q. Have you had any complaint which on investigation was found to be well founded?

A. In regard to the bread that was issued on the 8th or the 9th of this month, I found that the bread was not first class. In fact, the baker reported it before there was any complaint. Aside from that, I think that the material that was furnished—I think the bread was proper as issued from the bakery. If the bread is laid down in the bottom of the wagon it is bound to mash together.

Q. Were any steps taken to remedy the defect in the bread?

A. Oh, yes; immediately.

Q. Did the baker make it good?

A. In the first place the baker could not get quite the grade of flour that he had been having. I have eaten a good deal poorer bread than was issued that day at home. I know we have poor bread occasionally, but I think the complaint was a great deal more than it should have been; the extent of the complaint was greater than it should have been. At that time there were a few of the soldiers taken sick with some bowel trouble, and that was traced to a place that was established where they had sold lemonade that was tainted; that caused a great deal of sickness; but I do not think the bread caused any of the sickness. The baker made good bread. He was willing to issue any amount of good bread.

Q. So far as demand was made upon him he responded in the reissue of good bread to take the place of what was reported as bad?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the only complaint that you had as to rations that was found to be based upon proper grounds?

A. I think there were one or two complaints sent in on account of canned tomatoes, but it was found they were not bad.

Q. You have not established regimental bakeries in your command?

A. We are just getting ready, and the quartermaster has advertised for bids; but we received word from the Commissary-General's Office that the contract so entered into by Colonel Knight was approved, and that contract now continues during the balance of this year, so that there would be no regimental or brigade bakeries established until that contract was established.

Q. A contract for bread with the baker here. What are the terms upon which you get the supply of bread?

A. We get 18 ounces of bread for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Q. You do not furnish the flour; you simply get 18 ounces of bread for 18 ounces of flour to which the soldier would be entitled. If there was any saving the Government would get it?

A. Yes; there was no saving to the troops.

Q. Do you know what the present price of flour per pound is?

A. I can not tell you now.

Q. I understand that 18 ounces of flour is equivalent to 24 ounces of bread.

A. I think they claim that 18 ounces of flour would make 22 ounces of bread. I am not an experienced baker.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Based on 22 ounces of bread to the pound of flour, how much would the flour cost in a loaf of bread, to say nothing about the other ingredients?

A. I could figure it out.

Q. I want to know if the flour in a loaf of bread costs 2 cents or 3?

A. I can not tell you the price of the flour.

Q. Can you bring that in to us before you get away?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. Based on the fact that 1 pound of flour will make 22 ounces of bread, what is the value of the flour? Or, if 18 ounces make 22 ounces of bread, what is the cost of the flour in one loaf of bread?

A. Just the flour?

Q. You can put it all in, if you know what the cost of the other material is

A. I can give you that information inside of an hour, I think.

By General DODGE:

Q. Major, how many brigade commissaries have you had?

A. Two.

Q. Have you had any complaints from anyone with relation to the performance of their duties?

A. No, sir; I think they are making a great effort to perform their duties. Of course, in changing the manner of issue to the troops the brigade commissaries have had a great deal more work to perform than they have had before, and there were some incapable of doing so, on account of not starting with the proper buildings which they are provided with now, and I presume that the service was not as prompt at that time as it is now; but aside from the natural causes that would be excusable, I think there should be no complaint.

Q. Have they performed their duties to your satisfaction?

A. I think they have performed their duties as well as they could, under the circumstances.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Four and one-fifth cents you say you paid for that?

A. Yes, sir.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. DAVID VICKERS.

Maj. DAVID VICKERS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your name and rank?

A. David Vickers; major, United States Volunteers, and inspector-general.

Q. Upon whose staff are you serving at present?

A. Occasionally I have served in this division as inspector. I am not attached to anyone's staff now. Formerly I was attached to the Second Division of the Third Corps at Chickamauga.

Q. How long were you at Chickamauga?

A. I got there about the 20th of June.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. Until the rains came, when we moved here.

Q. Were you on duty in your department at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent did you familiarize yourself with the condition of the camps there?

A. As to health?

Q. Yes; and the conditions that surrounded them, and the character of the camp, and all that.

A. Yes, sir; in the first case, I have always had a thorough inspection in regard

to sickness. I never thought that the camp was properly located to support an army of 52,000 men. You probably could support any army there of 10,000 men without any very serious results outside of the usual sickness attending camps, provided you could get water. You could not get 10,000 men there and have water that you could drink without hauling it for 6 or 8 miles. I hauled our water 6 miles going and 6 returning.

Q. How did you haul it?

A. By wagon.

Q. In what?

A. In hogsheads.

Q. Closed at both ends and filled from the bung?

A. No, sir; filled from the top, the top open.

Q. The top open?

A. Yes, and covered up while it was in transit.

Q. What kind of roads had you for the transportation of that water?

A. Very good roads.

Q. So that you did not lose much by splashing?

A. No, sir; they were always covered when they were filled. Of course, I do not know so much about the other divisions, because I had a raw division, and I was continually in the saddle from 7 or half past 7 in the morning until supper time.

Q. Was your water for cooking hauled in the same way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then the entire water supply of your division was hauled 6 miles?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was your division located—where was its camp?

A. Are you familiar with the camp?

Q. General Dodge is. He will know just in a minute when you speak of the locality.

A. We were encamped to the east of the Vineyard House.

By General DODGE:

Q. How far from Leon Gordon's Mills?

A. The length of the division was about three-quarters of a mile. The division spread over a great deal of ground there and latterly a good deal. We moved our camps three times.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What kind of barrels did you have to carry this water in?

A. We had hogsheads.

Q. What kind of wood were they made out of?

A. I suppose of oak. They were good hogsheads.

Q. Did you have any ice for your drinking water after hauling it that distance?

A. Some of the camps after a while got to buying ice, but generally they did not use it.

Q. There was none furnished by the quartermaster's or commissary departments?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where could you get ice?

A. They got it from the depot there—the ice depot. They had a depot there—the ice company.

Q. Were there any voluntary associations, such as the National Relief, or Young Men's Christian Association people, or Red Cross people, who furnished drinking water or ice to your men?

A. Not in our division. I do not know as they did in any division. I never heard that they furnished any to the division.

Q. What was the result of that way of furnishing your men with drinking water, as to driving them out of camp to get water wherever they could?

A. You mean the men individually?

Q. Yes; the individual man with his individual canteen. Would he take his canteen and go elsewhere?

A. No, sir.

Q. The men depended upon the supply that was hauled to their companies?

A. Entirely.

Q. How did the company keep their supply of drinking water?

A. Each company had three barrels. Some of them got more. Some had as high as five. The barrels were taken off the wagon and other barrels replaced them.

Q. Did you make any careful inspection of the manner in which the barrels were cleansed?

A. Yes, sir. They were, with us, always very carefully kept. That was part of my duty. Of course, General, you understand, in the beginning it was difficult to get the men to do things that they do home. Men possess individuality in their own homes, and when organized into companies they get a company individuality. It is hard to get them to do what they do home.

Q. I guess that is the experience of everybody.

A. It was mine during the war. I served from start to finish.

Q. What was the condition of the camp in general?

A. The company streets were always well kept. The difficulty we had was with the sinks, and that is one of the things that I claim caused the sickness. There is a side stratum of limestone, and we didn't have the shovels and picks necessary to break through this stratum, and the sinks would be 3 feet deep, and some of them 4 and 5 feet. And you take a regiment of 1,300 men, they fill up these sinks, I find, at the rate of about 6 inches a day; sometimes a little more. Then the soil above this stratum is clay; and it rained down there—according to the oldest inhabitant they never had such a rain in a number of years. It came down in perfect showers, with short intervals at times of sunshine, and the water would rush down into these sinks, and it would push out the contents. The camps were located on ridges. That is why I do not think it was a good camp for a large number of men. In between these ridges there are dry ditches in dry weather, and in wet they would fill up with water and become raging torrents. At our first division headquarters it looked as if a great dam had broken out somewhere above us. This excrement would be driven into the ditches or into these gullies and it would be swept through the camp for miles, and then when the rain stopped the current would stop and deposit the stuff.

Q. Did you have any artesian wells in your neighborhood that would supply your camp?

A. We had a few artesian wells there. They would not supply our camp at all. They were not near enough to be of use where we were. There were two or three regiments in between the nearest one and the Rough Riders there. The men used to drink a good deal of that in passing by.

Q. Did the regiments in the neighborhood of these artesian wells exhaust their capacity, so that you could not have gotten your supply from there?

A. Yes, sir; they run dry a good deal. There had been very little water in them and they would dry out and fill up again. There never had been enough there to supply continuously a brigade. I could not state positively about that.

Q. How far were you from the Chickamauga Creek?

A. The left of our division was a short distance from it, about, I should say, a quarter of a mile.

Q. Would it have been possible to supply your division with water for cooking and other purposes from Chickamauga Creek?



A. The water was not fit for that purpose. We had water coming from the creek through pipes that we used for horses and washing purposes.

Q. Was that part of the general supply that came from the creek through pipes that came into your camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was no use for drinking water?

A. No use for cooking either; it was as muddy as the Tennessee River.

Q. For what proportion of the time was it muddy?

A. All the time.

Q. How deep was this stratum of this limestone that you speak of, Major?

A. In some places about 3 feet, in some other places about 4, down to about 5.

Q. Was it broken up or a solid strata?

A. Wherever we had an opportunity to break through it it seemed to be pretty solid. I think there was a dip in one place where it went through this gully, where it rose on the opposite side.

Q. Could you break through it with picks?

A. They could have broken through it with crowbars or picks and shovels. Then they would strike water.

Q. A sink even of 3 or 4 feet depth would not last you over a week?

A. No, sir; sometimes not even that. They ran along from five to seven days, according to depth. They encamped the regiments on the brow of this ridge running back down, and the sinks in my division were never less than 150 feet from the kitchens. On the opposite side would be another regiment, and from one kitchen to the other, as in the case of the Ninth New York and the Fifth Missouri it was 450 feet, allowing 150 feet for the sinks of two regiments and 150 feet space between.

Q. In putting your men into camp, Major, were you allowed a regimental front for the front of your camp?

A. That depended upon the nature of the ground. There were some regiments where they had that; the Fourth Kentucky had. The First Arkansas, while they had a regimental front, had to go outside in the open country to perform all evolutions. They were in the woods, and they were not allowed to cut down any trees or even trim any of them.

Q. Were those good conditions for camping, in your judgment?

A. No, sir; you could not convince the officers or the men that they ought to camp out into the open ground. I had trouble with the First Mississippi there. We moved it three times. I was very sick, but I was afraid to go to bed, so I kept up. One day, on a Saturday, the 2d day of July, I ordered them moved, and at that time I was so sick I could not sit on my horse. I had to get off and rest. I went Sunday, Monday being the 4th; I stayed until Tuesday. In the meantime this regiment moved out of one swamp into another, and then I reported the fact to the general, and went over to see the colonel of the regiment and told them they would have to get out of that swamp, and he tried to convince me that Mississippians had a natural affinity for swamps. I could not get him out of there for three months. Colonel Govan had no experience in the last war; nobody who had had any experience at all would ever put the men in that place; but he stuck them in there. They could wade around in water up to their ankles; I got tired of telling them to get out of there into the open, and finally we simply put them out. He got sick in the meantime. He had a lieutenant-colonel, a very bright officer, but he was like most of these officers, he would not take the advice of the lieutenant-colonel.

Q. That is, the colonel would not?

A. Yes; and the result of it was that the lieutenant-colonel—the lieutenant-colonel ought to be the colonel—had no say in that case. In the Second Kentucky and the First Mississippi the lieutenant-colonel was not of any use. The First



Mississippi—I never saw such a regiment in my life, and I have had a good deal of experience—you could not do anything with them. They would pay no attention to orders. They never had breakfast at any regular hour. It did not make any difference if they had it at 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 o'clock, or if they didn't have it at all. They had plenty to eat. There was no lack of provisions, and never was in my experience; but you could not get them to obey orders. The result was the whole regiment got sick.

Q. The natural affinity for swamps didn't save them?

A. No; we got them out into the open country, where I had ordered Colonel Govan to go, and had showed him the grounds, and he moved right into the swamp and argued to me that that was the place for Mississippians. He was like Colonel Gather, of the Second Kentucky; he had what was called a dry canteen. I said, "Colonel, why don't you have lager beer?" He said, "Lager beer? My men can not drink lager beer; they would get intoxicated. They can drink all the whisky you can give them by barrels."

By General McCook:

Q. Who was the brigade commander of the division?

A. The division commander was General Compton.

Q. Major, with what troops did you serve during the late war?

A. I served with the New Jersey brigade. I am a Jerseyman. This corps after it was organized went into the first Bull Run, and then we belonged to Franklin's Division.

Q. Where were you when this war broke out?

A. I was in Idaho.

Q. What was your business?

A. Well, mining, principally. After the war I went to South America as secretary of legation. I remained in those countries for twenty-two years.

Q. You are supposed to be an immune then, I suppose?

A. Well, when I was appointed up there all the Idaho papers, the Oregonian and others, had taken quite an interest in my appointment, and they were speaking about me, speaking about my war record and my long experience in Cuba, and among other things said that I was an immune, and the people there in Boise seemed to think that my appointment was a compliment to the city.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What was your experience in the camp outside of your own division; had you a general knowledge of the situation there?

A. Not very much, General. I was going to say that I knew very little about the camp until just before we left, when they made me inspector of the whole Chickamauga camp, the other inspector being a regular army officer. Then I got a general knowledge of the whole camp, but previous to that I was engaged in my division from morning to night.

Q. Was that camp prepared for the encamping of 50,000 men?

A. No, sir; I don't think it was.

Q. Could it have been made a good camp for 50,000 men under any circumstances, in your judgment?

A. No. Even with good water, which they didn't have—despite the assertions of General Boynton; that water was not good water; and it is easy to prove it. You don't have to get a chemist to prove it. You can take the water and take a glass of it and put a few drops of tincture of iron in it and a little common lime, and in less than twenty seconds there will be a precipitate that will convince anybody in the world that the water was not fit for use, and you don't have to send any of it to Washington to test it. I used to try to get regiments to filter their water. They seem to absorb microbes and all sorts of poisonous substances with equally

good results. Although their sick list did keep increasing and getting larger, they could not be convinced that one of the causes was that of water. I have a theory of a great many reasons why the troops were sick. I think I used to talk about them to General Sternberg. One of the causes of these diseases came from the consumption of canned meat, and I used to harp on it until I was afraid they would call me, "Old canned meat." I find that in Egypt, General Kitchener has made a report to the same effect. Then the soldiers would drink these lemonades made out of acids, ice creams chemically colored, and watermelon that you could not get the negroes to eat hardly, because they claimed that it was unhealthy. From too much rain and eating all kinds of fruit, ripe and unripe, and while the men lived absolutely better than we did at our headquarters, and we were paying over \$30 a month there, the death list increased. General Compton lives on a milk diet, and when you have a general who lives on a milk diet, you always have a bad mess, because he won't kick and the rest of us dare not kick. In fact, I never heard a complaint in my division. I had my regular itinerary, and I would start from one end one morning and then the other end next morning, so as to take in, in two days, every mess in the division; and you know about a soldier; you may take and stuff him with beefsteak and everything that is good and give him pie a foot thick, and he will gorge and stuff until apparently he can not get any more in him, and then he will go down to a wagon and if he sees a moldy sandwich that has been made for a month, he will go to gorging himself, on top of that. That was one of the causes of their sickness. Then the canteens got to selling lager made one day and sold the next; in that camp the soldiers could get all the whisky they wanted. Finally I got into their secrets; they gave the case away. They told me the signs they would make. They would drink this lager, the worst kind; would go down to Chattanooga, and in the back streets and the houses of hilarity, and there they would mix in and drink all kinds of stuff, and get drunk around the streets and gutters, and of course they finally got sick and all at once—just seemed to come right down on them like an avalanche—and then they kept piling in on us. That is one of the causes of the complaint about tents.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How did you disinfect your sinks; with what?

A. We were a long while before we could get lime at all. I had been trying to locate it, and except what we bought ourselves we had none. I remember the day, and it was along about the middle of July before there was any general distribution of lime.

Q. Did you have plenty after that?

A. We had plenty after that.

Q. Do you say that this camp was unfit for the use of so many troops for such a length of time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What recommendation did you make, if any, to your commanding officer with regard to the unfitness of the camp?

A. I didn't make any official report to him. We used to talk it over among ourselves, but no official report was made.

Q. Please state what was the sentiment of the commanding general of your division and the officers, as expressed, as to the fitness of Chickamauga Park as a place for the troops.

A. Everyone was of the opinion that it was unfit. There never were two opinions about that.

Q. Please state what your expectations were during the time that you were there in regard to leaving the camp—that is, whether you were in expectation of leaving, or whether you expected that you were going to remain there permanently?

A. That was one of the causes of this trouble, I think. They dumped all around there, and nobody ever thought they were going to remain there any time at all. That seemed to be the impression—that they would be sent right away. Then the conviction came that there would not be any immediate move.

Q. What measures were taken after that, to your knowledge, for getting an order to move the troops to Chickamauga Park? What measures were taken after July 10, say?

A. I know in my division I was working to get them in condition to take the field, but I had to await action, until the First Corps was prepared to leave and could leave.

Q. After that time was there any movement—that is, any effort made to get your division out of Chickamauga Park?

A. To some other part?

Q. Yes; on account of the unfitness of the place.

A. Yes. General Compton, I think, made two or three reports regarding it. Generals Breckinridge and Wade both submitted a series of questions in regard to the condition of the camp and read to me the answers. We first took them down in lead pencil, and he asked me what my opinion was, and they all tended toward wanting a removal to some other place.

Q. Please state whether or not General Wade and General Compton inspected your division.

A. Every Sunday Compton used to go through the division.

Q. How often did General Wade go through the division?

A. I do not know whether he ever went through the division. I have no knowledge of it.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. In your division did your duties as inspector lead to the hospital at any time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What inspection of these hospitals have you made?

A. I only made an inspection in reference to its cleanliness; as to the medicines, treatment, etc., I did not make any inspection.

Q. Was your inspection at each time, as respects cleanliness, a thorough one?

A. As to the tents and streets, it was.

Q. That included the sinks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what condition did you find tents, tent surroundings, and sinks?

A. As to the tents, in the first place, we had difficulty about beds. Men were sleeping upon the floors at first. That was remedied in time and everything was as comfortable as it could be possible to have it in the crowded condition it was in.

Q. Was there any considerable amount of filth retained in or about the tents?

A. No, sir; the tents that I inspected, which was once a week, were all right.

Q. Was it known what time you were coming?

A. No, sir.

Q. The sinks were in order?

A. Yes, sir; they were covered with boards.

Q. Good or otherwise?

A. Good.

Q. How large a proportion of patients were sleeping on floors?

A. At one time they were all there.

Q. Do you mean on the floor or on stretchers?

A. Down on the floor.

Q. Did you ever see any man at any time on your inspection sleeping on the floor? Do you know officially that men slept on the ground?

A. I do not know officially; I know that men were sleeping on the floors. In a case like I was speaking about the patients would be on the ground for a few hours.



Q. Was this in the day or in the night?

A. When they first got in there, at night.

Q. Did patients with cases of measles sleep out on the ground at night?

A. For a few hours, yes, sir; until the tents were put up. They ran on so rapidly.

Q. Do you know anything, Major, as respects the character of the sinks; did your official duties lead you to inspect them?

A. I know something about that.

Q. Please tell us about that.

A. That was the fault of the assistant. They would make a detail of the regiments connected with the division. Of course, the colonel usually sends the worst characters he can, if he has to detail them. It don't always follow that a man who is a poor soldier will make a good nurse. The Ninth New York seemed to be composed principally of bad characters. When they were detailed into the hospital corps there was no power between the camp at Chickamauga and the Secretary of War to get rid of them. You could not return them to the regiment because they were bad, unless you went through the same routine that you would go through to discharge a man from the Army.

Q. At the various times of your inspection, did you see that the nurses were too few in number as well as good for nothing in character?

A. As I was saying, the sick crowded in on us all at once, and for a few days there might possibly have been some scarcity of nurses. There was no length of time of it.

Q. At your official visits did you see any officers show signs of incompetency or anything of the sort, on the part of the medical officers?

A. Well, there was one officer who might have been a competent man; I do not know. He was not a very pleasant man to be around among the sick. I have been trying to think of his name. He was a surgeon in the Ninth New York. I went there one time to condemn a lot of stuff, and the amount of profanity that that man would indulge in, in a hilarious kind of way, without any reason for it, pretty nearly made me sick. I was wondering how any female nurses lived with that fellow around them. If he wanted to say, "Will you just stick out your tongue," I would not be surprised if he should say, "You — — — —, stick out your tongue," or even hit him on the head.

Q. He was the surgeon of the Ninth New York?

A. Yes, sir; he was the surgeon of the Ninth New York.

Q. Would you know his name if you were to hear it?

A. I am very forgetful of names, but I think I would.

Q. Was his name Hubbard?

A. That is the man.

Q. Did you yourself hear him talk in a way that disturbed you?

A. Yes; in talking to him—I just told him I would go and attend to the matter myself.

Q. I am told that Dr. Hubbard belonged to the Twelfth New York, so it would not be Dr. Hubbard.

A. It was Dr. Hubbard of the Ninth New York.

Q. Did you ever hear this man, whatever his name is, speak in that way to a patient in a hospital?

A. No, sir; but he talked to me in a way that would lead me to think he might talk that way. I think the Ninth New York are from New York City.

By General DODGE:

Q. You testified that in your opinion the Chickamauga National Park was fit for only 10,000 troops?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. I suppose you know that during the civil war there were 60,000 troops encamped there from October to May, don't you?

A. I didn't know that they were encamped on that ground that length of time.

Q. Their camps spread over this ground?

A. I know where they reached. In that time our troops, in the olden days, were hardier men or something. I never saw such sickness and utter lack of discipline in my life as seemed to strike our people, and particularly after the newspapers reported that all men who wanted to be mustered out should be mustered out, and it knocked our people endways.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Major, Boynton states that there was room enough for at least 20,000 troops more.

A. I do not know where he was going to put them.

Q. Was there any room that was not occupied? He gives the number of square miles, etc.

A. Well, after the First Corps left, we moved the First Arkansas, and before they could find room enough for the regiments they had extended themselves so that it was nearly 3 miles in length.

Q. How far was your division located from the next division? You were the most southerly, weren't you?

A. No, sir; General Frank's.

Q. How far was it from the nearest division to you?

A. General Frank's division rubbed ours.

Q. Do you consider that muddy water is unhealthy?

A. Not necessarily; but that water where the intake was—well, it was a little ways above that—that stream runs through all the camp, Chickamauga camp. There was a crossing below it, and it formed an eddy pool.

Q. Did you see this eddy yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you report these facts?

A. There was an official report by Major Jenkins, the division engineer—William D. Jenkins.

By General BEAVER:

Q. You didn't finish your sentence as to the result of this eddy.

A. It was at the place where the creek entered into Chickamauga Creek. When it was high water it would overrun; that emptied into the mouths of these intakes; and I have not any doubt but that the force of the water sinking into these pipes drew in some of these substances. That water never was used for drinking, and never could have been used in any way in the world. You could not filter it; it was too muddy.

Q. It was not used for drinking water?

A. Never in the world.

Q. Simply for animals?

A. Yes.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. And for washing?

A. The men did not use it for washing their clothes, even.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM H. BISBEE.**

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. BISBEE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Colonel, will you kindly give us your full name, rank, and name of regiment?

A. William H. Bisbee; lieutenant-colonel First United States Infantry.

Q. How long have you been in the military service of the United States?

A. Since 1861.

Q. Continuously?

A. Continuously.

Q. Were you at Santiago?

A. I was.

Q. Were you with your regiment there?

A. I commanded the regiment.

Q. Where did you embark for Santiago?

A. At Port Tampa, Fla.

Q. How long were you encamped at Tampa?

A. We were in camp at Tampa about six days and at Port Tampa about a month.

Q. The city is how many miles from Port Tampa?

A. Nine miles.

Q. What was the character of your camps at the two places, both at Tampa and Port Tampa?

A. We laid alongside the railroad track at Tampa—a resting place; we expected every day to go somewhere else. I did not want to move to Tampa Heights, as it would cause the moving of a great deal of baggage. We went to Port Tampa in five or six days and stayed there a month.

Q. What was the character of your camp at Port Tampa?

A. We were at Picnic Island. It was a little sand mole. It was about 10 acres. We had 500 men in there. It was entirely surrounded by the salt water of Tampa Bay.

Q. How did you secure your water supply?

A. It was hauled in in water tanks on the cars right across the tramway from the water supply of Port Tampa.

Q. Was your regiment the only one on this island?

A. The only one at that time.

Q. When did you embark on board the transport?

A. The 6th of June.

Q. Was your regiment on one vessel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you on the vessel before you sailed?

A. We were there until the—I think we sailed on June 17 or 18.

Q. Then you were there ten days aboard the transport?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know why that was?

A. It was reported that the Spanish fleet was around the Mole of St. Nicholas and we were hauled back into the stream. We were alongside the dock. We were along the dock all the time; it was General Shafter's vessel.

Q. What position did your transport occupy in the fleet when you were enabled to disembark?

A. You mean sailing down?

Q. When you reached Santiago?

A. Well, we sailed down—we were in the center; they formed a rectangle, and we were up near the center of the first division and marched to that point, and then General Shafter went to meet General Garcia, and we sailed up and down the island 16 miles, and all along there. The other part of the fleet was out in the harbor. I could not keep track of it. We went back there the next day and we landed in small boats and took them a thousand rations. He and Admiral Sampson went over and we went back again. The second evening he sent for all the generals of the divisions.

Q. Was General Shafter aboard your boat?

A. Yes, sir; he and General Breckinridge and General Ludlow.

Q. What troops were aboard on the transport besides your own regiment at these headquarters of which you have spoken?

A. None, except a few Hospital-Corps men and a few of the Signal Corps. I should judge 20, or more perhaps.

Q. What had you aboard your transport in the way of commissary, quartermaster, ordnance, and medical supplies, so far as you know?

A. Well, I don't know. We had our own field rations.

Q. For how many days?

A. A ten days' trip—I am not quite sure, but fully that. And the bottom of these transports—I was on all the others—they were loaded with general supplies. I understand it included 600,000 rations. They were loaded with supplies.

Q. Were you observant of the condition of the fleet before it left Tampa simply as a spectator?

A. I saw it every day. I saw nearly all the transports. I was there for nearly a month.

Q. What facilities for landing your troops when you reached Santiago were taken with you from Tampa?

A. Well, I can only say that I did see pontoons on the vessel; I remember seeing them with the engineers or troops. I know nothing beyond that.

Q. Did you tow any steam lighters?

A. We had two lighters; yes. We had two, I think, that were loaded with lumber. They broke away, one of them, at least.

Q. Did you have any large surfboats or any flat-bottom lighters for the purpose of taking stores ashore at the time you left Tampa, except the pontoons?

A. I don't remember seeing any when we left Tampa. I do not believe there were, but I would not be positive about that.

Q. How did you land your troops, Colonel?

A. In small boats pulled by the Government boats.

Q. With a naval steam launch?

A. Yes, sir; we would string them along, eight or ten, and they pulled us in.

Q. Did you land in the face of the enemy?

A. There did not appear to be any enemy. The first we saw was the bombardment, and then our division was to go first (General Lawton's), and we went as quickly as possible, and early in the morning they set fire to all the railroad bridges, and by the time we got in there was no enemy.

Q. If any enemy had been in your immediate front on the coast it left before you disembarked?

A. Yes, sir. I was ordered out to meet 600 by General Lawton, but they were not there.

Q. Were the facilities for landing such as would have enabled you to effectively meet an armed force if your landing had been opposed?

A. No, sir; because we were in small boats. I know we would not have landed if it were I on shore; I don't know about the Spaniards.

Q. How long did it require to land the men from your transport?

A. Well, I was there among the early ones, and I was sent out to the hills, and I can not answer that question, because I was not there.

Q. How many men landed with you?

A. I took my regiment and I saw the Eighth and the Seventeenth Infantry there. We all got there about together. I think some got ahead of us, although I was there very early.

Q. Were you enabled by these naval boats to land your entire command?

A. We were all congregated along this wharf. We could walk across it. There were a good many crossed the wharf. We had great trouble in keeping the waves—on the bound of the wave we would jump on the pier. It was a bad landing. They burned everything. We landed in single boats, pushing in and hauling to get out of the water and get ashore.

Q. In military life you expect bad landings—and landings opposed by an enemy?

A. Oh, yes, we were all glad to go and get there. That was all right. There was no landing on the shore that I know of.

Q. Do you remember the rations your men had on their persons when they landed?

A. Three days'. You can not get the hard-tack in, but we were ordered to take three days' in; but you can not get all the three days' in.

Q. What ammunition did you take there?

A. One hundred rounds. We had a second in reserve. I think we packed in 200—100 in our belt and 100 in our roll.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to when the commissary stores were landed, or were you pushed to the front so you did not see that?

A. I did not know it, except when I went back to Siboney.

Q. Was your regiment at the front most of the time or all the time?

A. We went immediately out in the first fight and during it all.

Q. Where was the first fight, and describe the character of it, please?

A. Well, that was the Rough Rider—Roosevelt. They went on ahead and ran into some Spaniards, and they fired into them and several men were lost in the fight. We did not go there until the evening. We ran in front of the hills a while, but we did not succeed in getting to a place, if that was the intention; I don't know what was the intention. We got in about 5 o'clock in the evening to these hills where the fight took place. There was brush and all that a few miles from Siboney.

Q. Was your regiment engaged in that skirmish?

A. Not at all.

Q. At what time and where was your regiment first engaged?

A. It was with the battery all the time. It was not engaged. I was detailed by Generals Shafter and Lawton to take Capron's battery on the 29th, and we made that march. They had been out the day before selecting the hills 2,400 yards away. That night we went out on the right and waited for orders to halt. We were in the enemy's country, and we were ordered to wait until Shafter's men passed us. The other brigades were getting in position at 6 o'clock in the morning, and opened fire at 10 o'clock.

Q. You remained with Capron's battery?

A. Yes, sir; all the time. The fighting was going on right in front all the way down to Siboney.

Q. What was the distance from Siboney?

A. I think it was 9 miles—something like that.

Q. Was Siboney your base of supplies?

A. It became a second base at first, I believe. I never went back there after



leaving it. We were encamped near there once. Since landing at Daiquiri they came around to Siboney, and the next landing I stove ashore. It was a good beach.

Q. Had you any difficulty, Colonel, in securing commissary supplies for your regiment while you were at the front?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Please tell us to what extent?

A. Well, I should say that we had enough to eat. I say that because if they had any more they would have been sicker. They had enough as it was, but there would always be something short. The majority of the days, up to quite late, it was enough.

Q. What did you get on the front line in the way of commissary supplies?

A. We got the ration; we got hard-tack, bacon, and, when we could get it, sugar and coffee. Some days the sugar would be short and some days the coffee would be short. Some days we would get tomatoes, and we would not have much, but every man would have a spoonful.

Q. Did you at any time succeed in getting a surplus so as to have anything ahead?

A. No, sir.

Q. It was a hand-to-mouth arrangement from beginning to end?

A. It had to be. We had more than we could carry in that torrid zone to carry our blankets.

Q. You had no transportation with your regiment?

A. No, sir; except my own horse—my own horse, and the adjutant had one.

Q. Did your men suffer in any other respect from the lack of attention from the department?

A. I can not say that they suffered any more than soldiers ought to suffer, except in the way of nourishing food for the sick men. Their stomachs rebelled in these hot trenches, and they had no exercise and could not eat it.

Q. Was that the fault of the ration or the fault of the department in supplying it?

A. That would be quite wrong. I should say myself that it was something like a deficiency, but I will have to go back again and review the condition of the men. From California we were eight days on the cars, and we had nothing but cold lunches, coffee, etc.; this put the men in rather bad condition. Then we drilled them nearly a month in Tampa in the hot summer. The men did not approve of it. Then they got on the transport, and there was no way to cook for the men on the transport except the coffee, and they had cold lunches again from the 6th of June until we landed. The men went out constipated, more or less, and their stomachs were not in that strong condition they were when we left California, and they needed good nourishing food. It was good ration, but it did not suit these companies.

Q. Then the army ration, as at present constituted—state whether or not it is suited to that tropical climate at any time, or can it be improved, in your opinion, for that latitude?

A. Well, I don't believe it is exactly the ration for that climate; but just what the ration ought to be I don't know. You can not go out there with an army, as little as we were worked and not experience trouble. The ration is a working ration; it is a ration a man can get up and walk 15 or 20 miles a day and stand it, but there they can not stand it. They have to sit there. It is so hot.

Q. We are trying to find that out. That is one of the things we are after.

A. That requires thought, and I can not say what it should be. I think there is too much fatty bacon. You can not take the exercise and work it off.

Q. Had you any dried fruits or anything of that sort?

A. No, sir; I don't think we had any dried fruits. We had tomatoes in cans; they gave us that.

Q. What was the condition of your regiment at the time that you landed at Santiago as to sickness, and how many men were on your sick report?

A. Well, we did not have anybody sick, so to speak. They were too anxious to go.

Q. How many men did you have at the end of the campaign?

A. Of 436 men all but 16 were sick—not all with fever, but the majority of them—while in Cuba, and every officer except myself.

Q. You and 16 men of your regiment, then, were the only immunes?

A. We were not sick and did not take any medicine, so far as I could find out.

Q. You don't mean by that that there were that many sick at one time?

A. Oh, no.

Q. During the whole campaign?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of the sickness—of the trouble?

A. It was fever, chills, and all those things.

Q. Such as is usual in that climate?

A. I do not know about that. I was never there before. They suffered from nausea in these cases of chills and fever. They vomited at all times.

Q. What medical staff had you?

A. One contract doctor.

Q. For your entire regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was he?

A. Dr. Pitts, Montgomery, Ala.

Q. Was he appointed from civil life for this emergency?

A. I presume so.

Q. Where did he join you?

A. He relieved Dr. Gandy at Port Tampa a week or so before we left.

Q. Do you know whether or not he was able to secure the medical supplies you needed at the front?

A. Yes, sir; I do know. He was not. If he could have secured them, he could not have carried them. He did not have anything to carry them in. He could not carry them himself.

Q. Did you have a field medical chest or pannier?

A. Yes; we got one. It was ordered. If we had a full one, we could not carry it. They did not have that organized at all. The men carried pans any way. We did not have any. We could not have carried them when we went there.

Q. Do you know what the organization of your field hospital was, and of the operating staff of your brigade—have you any knowledge as to that?

A. We did not have any.

Q. You did not have any?

A. No; did not have any. We did not have any brigade surgeon. We just had a contract doctor. Sometimes we had a regular, but we had a contract. Three of them would get sick and would go back. They all got sick.

Q. Was there no organization of the division operating staff?

A. Yes, sir; what we called one.

Q. You lost no men in battle?

A. We had two wounded. That was all.

Q. So you had no occasion to test the organization of the division?

A. Oh, no; I do not know anything about it—nothing, as we would only go back and try to get something. They did not come up to see us. It was warm. That was the trouble.

Q. The first transportation, as I have understood it, was by pack trains?

A. Yes, sir. The first was.

Q. How soon before the wagon transportation became available?

A. I can not answer just when. It must have been—I can not say. We were detached a good deal. After the Caney fight we were pulled over on the San Juan road to the El Poso House.

Q. You kept with Capron's battery all the way through?

A. No, sir; they were taken away. We were on the extreme left of the line with four batteries at El Poso until the Thirty-third Michigan relieved me. We were detached so much that I did not see much of the wagons. I did not know the day they came.

Q. At the surrender of Santiago, Colonel, how many men had you fit for duty?

A. I can not tell: that was when we had the most sickness. I left 50 men on the hill one night over the works—that was the 26th—and up to that time the men held out pretty well. I can not remember the number we had at that time. I suppose we had 100 sick. We were keeping them with us as best we could.

Q. Well, if you had 360, say, who were able for duty, to what extent were these men able to go into an ordinary engagement?

A. I think they would have gone into it as readily as to stay out. They were anxious to fight and get through with it. They did not like the sun and rain. They were going to break just then.

Q. How long did you remain after the surrender of Santiago?

A. Until the 26th, and then we went off up into the country and took 3,000 Spanish prisoners to San Luis, Alto Songo, Cristo, Moron—all those stations—different Spanish forces.

Q. Did you take your command with you?

A. Except two troops of cavalry.

Q. How many men did you have fit for duty on that march?

A. We marched 3 miles and back to the cars and then went up 20 miles, and we probably had 350; perhaps a few more than that; but immediately after we got there and got on the hills the rains commenced. We had 100 men sick in camp at one time.

Q. Out of your 350?

A. I did not have any doctor, the steward had to go down there. We could not get any quinine and he bought it. They sent up a doctor. By coming down to Santiago, brushing through, and driving everything we could, we got the medicine. These contracts did not know how to get it, but we could have furnished it.

Q. What had become of your contract doctor at that time?

A. He was left sick on the Aguadores road.

Q. How soon after you started?

A. Now I am coming back to the El Poso.

Q. I mean after you left the coast?

A. The doctor left us about the 6th of July.

Q. Then, from that time up to the time of surrender, did you not have a medical officer?

A. Only one day were we allowed a doctor up in the upper country—Dr. Boss, who is out here now. He came to us and reported for duty, and then Dr. Chew and Dr. Leonard up here; but three of them had dropped out from time to time.

Q. What was the extent, in miles, of the trip which you made, and to what extent was it made by rail, and to what extent by marching, to receive the surrender of these several prisoners?

A. That was done to Miley and Somers; they surrendered to him before I got there. We went 20 miles by rail and 16 miles overland. It was up on the line in the Province of Santiago de Cuba—the line running north and south. We had one company there and two troops of cavalry—afterwards one troop of cavalry.

Q. Then your entire trip was 20 miles by rail and a 16 mile march, was it?



A. We went up from Santiago 20 miles by rail, then 16 miles up there to one of our depots, where we had five or six hundred Spaniards, and ordered back here. We had to branch off right at Alto Songo and we had them all along the line, and they were told to come into this place, and we posted our troops there and fed them and took care of them.

Q. During that trip how were you supplied as to commissary stores?

A. We had plenty of them there. I got even with the Spaniards.

Q. You carried them with you on your train?

A. I telegraphed to send them out, and we had all we wanted to eat.

Q. You were supplied at that time from Santiago?

A. Yes, sir; we had direct communication. We did not touch anybody intermediate at all. If we telegraphed for 20,000 rations they came right away. We had to feed the Spaniards.

Q. So the ration returns—it did not make much difference whether it agreed with what you had or not?

A. I did not put in ration returns. We simply handled it properly, and there were no rations returned. We saw that it was properly done, but we got our full supply of rations.

Q. What was the condition of the Spanish troops as to their health and general efficiency?

A. Their efficiency was all right in the blockhouses. As fighters they are good men, but they are a small-looking lot of people. The officers are generally better looking fellows. I think three-fourths of the Spaniards up there would have enlisted with us if it were not for their home ties. They had to lash them into all this sort of thing.

Q. They had a wholesome respect for our army?

A. Yes, sir; I believe their officers were swindling them all the time, as we turned over our rations—the officers were fat-looking people, but the men—they were very thin looking.

Q. Were the Spanish troops suffering from the same malady that afflicted your men?

A. Yes, sir; and the citizens of Cuba were suffering from the same thing. In a little town of three or four thousand there were 600. They all wanted quinine, taking it as we did.

Q. Who was your immediate brigade commander?

A. The First Brigade commander was General Miles. He was the senior. Then he was relieved and Chambers McKibben was brigade commander; but I was very much by myself. These were the only brigades I was in—the Second Brigade and the First Brigade.

Q. And you were in Lawton's Division?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you leave Santiago, or that part of the Island of Cuba?

A. On the 19th of August.

Q. You came North from there?

A. Yes, sir; with the Fifth Corps.

Q. What was your transport?

A. The *D. H. Miller*.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How comfortably was the transport upon which you went from Fort Tampa to Siboney fitted up for the men—in what manner was it fitted up?

A. Well, it was fitted up by putting in just as many wooden bunks, three tiers, as they could get on the lower decks.

Q. Were there enough to accommodate all your men?

A. Yes, sir.



By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. What was the closet accommodations?

A. Troughs were on that side and this side, temporarily boarded in and flushed with water?

Q. Room enough for the men?

A. Well there was room enough, but it was not what it ought to be.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. The trip was expected to be short?

A. Yes, sir. We never knew when we were going. General Miles did not know when we were going. It was an eight-day trip; just about a week, if I remember aright.

Q. Did you have any medical director in your corps?

A. Yes, sir; Dr. Pope. He was the chief medical director of General Shafter's headquarters, and Dr. Kilbourne was the division, I think

Q. Did you see anything of the division surgeon?

A. Well, I did see Dr. Kilbourne once or twice.

Q. Did you tell him about the condition of your men and the medical necessities?

A. I heard others tell him plainly what we wanted when we needed this nourishing food. The doctor replied that the transports were expected in to-morrow. He seemed willing enough to supply us, but we did not get it.

Q. Do you know anything about the way in which the supplies were put on the vessel—as to the order?

A. No, sir; I did not, except that a general supply of all kinds of commissary stores were put upon each vessel generally.

Q. Were the stores put in in such order that the quartermaster's supplies could not be taken out without overhauling the medical supplies, and the medical supplies could not be taken out without overhauling the quartermaster's supplies?

A. No, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. I understand you had but a single contract doctor when you left home?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that the case with the other regular regiments that went out at the same time?

A. I do not know. I know some had regulars. Dr. Ebert was in the next regiment.

Q. And at the rate of one to a regiment?

A. I don't know.

Q. As a long-time soldier, do you consider that one contract doctor is a sufficient allowance to a regiment starting off to go into active service?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Whose business was it to see that you had plenty doctors when you started?

A. The Surgeon-General above all.

Q. But coming down from him?

A. The chief medical officer of the corps, I suppose.

Q. Do you know whether any special effort was made by yourself, your colonel, or by anybody to get additional medical officers for your regiment?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether any report was made of the insufficiency existing?

A. I do not.

Q. As far as you observed these contract doctors, were they inefficient as well as insufficient for your purpose?

A. No, sir; I believe they were really good men, but did not have the knowledge of the way to procure the things on requisition.

Q. Isn't it a fact that at headquarters in front of Santiago or in Santiago there were no supplies to be gotten?

A. I can not say. We might have gotten things by pressing; they seemed willing to get them, in fact some did get them and some did not.

By General DODGE:

Q. Considering all the circumstances of the campaign as you knew them, what is your opinion as to the efforts made and the success attained by the different supply departments in meeting the wants of the troops?

A. As far as supplies are concerned, I presume there was sufficient as far as quantity goes.

Q. How about all the departments? That includes medical, quartermaster, and commissary.

A. As far as I know, or have reason to believe, they had ample supplies, such as they were, on the transports.

By General McCook:

Q. What was the condition of the weather when you commanded?

A. It was very good for a week.

Q. You had a week of good, fair weather?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were not engaged with the enemy?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know why there was not more transportation landed with these supplies?

A. I look upon it as an utter impossibility to land quicker than we did. I went right away, and if they did not have any better luck than we did, it was very difficult. There were lots of animals drowned in getting them ashore.

Q. You saw no ambulances landed for the sick?

A. No; I was not there. I never saw a wagon taken ashore at all.

Q. Was your boat provided with surfboats or proper boats to handle your command?

A. I had six well-trained boat swingers. There was no room to exercise on the ship. Every company had to get boat crews. We had six of these lifeboats.

Q. Did you carry them with you?

A. They belonged to the ship as a passenger vessel. They were not extra.

Q. Suppose, in this bad weather, if you had had covers to cover the men, what effect would that have had on their health?

A. We never had a tent pitched in Cuba. We had shelter tents afterwards. I got them in about a week.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you use these lifeboats in assisting the landing of the troops?

A. These were the only ones we had, except some launches of the Navy. We ordered all the boats in their fleet to come over to take our division. We utilized everything there was. We could not have gotten off in any sort of time if we did not do it that way.

Q. Did you see any lighters there about you?

A. I saw the vessel Lawton was on—we were at Siboney. They came up there near this bathing place—as near as they could—and then got ashore any way they could.

Q. Did you land wagons?

A. I did not see any wagons. We were not in a proper position to see; they may have had some later. They built a wharf or dock somewhere there, but I never saw it.

Q. Did you have two companies of engineers on your boat?

A. No engineers on our boat at all.

Q. Was this ship designated especially for you to go on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. General Shafter took you because you came from California?

A. I do not know. It is his own regiment. I never knew. We had an intimation that we were going on the *Segurança*. As soon we got there Colonel Humphrey told me to go on that ship, and Osgood was looking for me and wanted to get me on another ship. I don't know why he wanted to get me on another ship. There was never any doubt in my mind that I was going on that ship.

Q. Did you see any embarkation orders assigning them to their respective transports?

A. No, sir; I never saw one.

Q. Was there one issued?

A. I never saw the order. I don't think I ever saw any such orders. I went where Humphrey told me to go.

By General BEAVER:

Q. I don't think you mentioned the transport on which you came from Cuba?

A. The *D. H. Miller*.

Q. When and where did you land, Colonel?

A. At Montauk Point.

Q. At what time?

A. The 26th, I think. We were out three days in the harbor. It was the 26th or 27th.

Q. You were kept in the harbor?

A. For three days, by quarantine.

Q. Where were you landed when permitted to land?

A. Right at the dock there, the only place there was in that bay.

Q. Was it a detention camp?

A. We went immediately to the detention camp and stayed there the entire time. They wanted to put me on a Sound island, and Chaffee came along, and General Randall was there and he wanted some few guards, and I stayed in the detention camp. I never left it.

Q. Had any preparations been made for your reception when you came?

A. Yes, sir. The first thing I saw was somebody from New York with milk and sandwiches. General Williston, the quartermaster, was there. We marched over the hill a quarter of a mile, and our camp was all made, with board floors and nice hard turf. That's the preparation.

Q. What was the character of the transport upon which you came North, Colonel?

A. I should say it was good—as good as we wanted—because we did not have those wooden bunks. The men had a drill every day and they could sleep on the floor. I had lower cabins for 40 or 60 sick men and gave them beds to sleep on. It was very decent. It was about half the ship. The rest was all bunks.

Q. Did your men have hammocks at all?

A. Our men did have hammocks; some of them.

Q. Had these hammocks been issued by the quartermaster's department?

A. We got 80 hammocks issued by the quartermaster. He had them in Cuba. The rest the men bought.

Q. Was not the quartermaster's department able to furnish hammocks for the whole command?

A. That's all I could get. They asked us if we wanted 80 hammocks and I said "yes."

By General McCook:

Q. When you laid off Montauk Point, do you remember seeing the United States troopship *Vicksburg* come in there?

A. I do not know the *Vicksburg* and did not hear of the *Vicksburg*. I do not remember it; no, sir.

Q. You were flying a distress flag on this boat of yours?

A. The captain hung up a flag; we wanted food and the captain did not have anything for the officers to eat.

Q. Did you not call over the bulwark to hail some vessel to bring you food?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What boat was that you hailed?

A. I don't know. It was one of those boats there.

Q. Are you sure it was not the *Vicksburg*?

A. No, I am not sure it was not the *Vicksburg*.

Q. Well, you were forbidden to hold any communication with the shore?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wasn't there a man who brought you out provisions?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Didn't they come alongside the boat?

A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't see any men come alongside the boat?

A. I wish I had.

Q. You didn't see any man come alongside the boat with food?

A. No, sir; I did not. I do not remember anything of that sort.

Q. Didn't you have rations enough for your men?

A. The captain said he wanted to get something. We were there at the mercy of every one. We did not have anything for the officers to eat.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did the men have enough to eat?

A. Yes, sir; of the kind. It was cold lunches, without any way to make soup.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Had you no galleys on the vessel?

A. There were only enough for the hands of the ship.

By General MCCOOK:

Q. You did call over the boat for food?

A. Oh, yes; we put up a signal.

Q. Was there any food sent you?

A. I don't think we had any supplies for the officers sent us in response to that. We were not actually suffering; we were out of butter, and this and that and the other thing. There was no suffering about it.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was your medical officer with you, Colonel?

A. Yes, sir; we had two.

Q. Were there many sick?

A. We had about—I think we brought about 50.

Q. Were any special preparations made so that they could be cared for in transit?

A. I got them in the cabins.

Q. I mean as respects their food?

A. Yes; they put on some special things at Santiago. Dr. Leonard went over and he got a good supply.

Q. Your men were well cared for on the way up?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they all with your own regiment?

A. Yes, sir. There were a few others sick. I remember there were 10 others who had been at Porto Rico and went back to Santiago and came up to the United States Navy and got off; anyway there were about 20.



By General BEAVER:

Q. When you reached the detention camp, how many had you fit for duty?

A. There was no one fit for duty, you might say. We had a weak, measly, sickly lot, and they begged to be let alone for two or three days. We had to get them food and coax them along.

Q. Your camp was pitched. Had the commissary department made any provision for your sustenance?

A. We simply had plenty of food furnished by New York people, the Red Cross, and others. We had champagne, whisky, and brandy, and I had to give it to the doctors and make them keep it. We were afraid of the other danger, and we piled it up. We wrote nice letters thanking them, and then some more would come. I turned it over to the medical officers.

Q. You suffered no tribulation from the lack of either the quartermaster's or commissary department at Montauk Point?

A. I don't think we suffered much anywhere. I think it is better not to have enough than to have what they had there. I think men are better off without it. I know I was. These are the conditions that existed, though.

Q. How long did you remain at Camp Wikoff at the detention camp?

A. I do not know how long; I think it was three or four weeks. We came here a month ago—just about a month.

Q. Did you come from there to this point?

A. Yes, sir. We are going to Huntsville in a few days.

Q. How many men did you have?

A. I suppose we had 250 men over there; I should say 200 or 250 men.

Q. Have they improved since they came here?

A. I should say they have.

Q. What is their condition now?

A. Their condition—they might be called fair.

Q. Are they fit to go back to Cuba again?

A. No, sir; they would be sick right away—in fact, most of them. At this time of the year it might be all right.

Q. Well, while you were at Montauk Point did you hear of any complaint in the regular army there about the lack of provisions or lack of attention from any soldier you met there?

A. No, sir; they were just howling to get home. They wanted to get into a house; they were tired out. I don't think they lacked food; I did not lack for any food. I don't know how they were over there; I could read the newspapers. Many of them had loads of new troops, but I did not have any. There was a regiment that had 1,300 troops—Major Dempsey's. The newspapers were full of complaints from them. I went over there every day, and I did not see what they complained of.

By General DODGE:

Q. Colonel, was there any trouble about your supply of water while at Montauk Point?

A. No, sir; there was no trouble. Once in a while there was a shut-off. The Illinois regiment would use their water and it would shut off ours, but only for a little while.

Q. Was it piped?

A. Yes, sir.

ANNISTON, ALA., October 24, 1898.

**TESTIMONY OF MAJ. CHARLES A. DEMPSEY.**

Maj. CHARLES A. DEMPSEY then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Major, will you kindly give us your full name and rank?

A. Charles A. Dempsey; major, Second Infantry, United States Army.

Q. How long have you been in the military service of the United States?

A. I graduated from West Point in 1865. I was there four years with the cadets.

Q. That counts, I believe?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been in the service continuously from 1861 to the present time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you with your regiment during the Santiago campaign?

A. I was.

Q. Where were you encamped previous to your embarkation for Santiago?

A. At Tampa.

Q. How long were you encamped there?

A. Probably about twenty days.

Q. What was the character of your camp—good location?

A. Very good.

Q. Had you a water supply?

A. Yes, sir; pipes running through the camp.

Q. From what post did you go to Tampa?

A. From Montana. I came from Fort Harrison. I had also been at Fort Keogh and Fort Yates.

Q. When did you embark to go to Santiago?

A. I think we got on the transport on the 8th of June.

Q. What was the name of the transport?

A. The one I was on was called the *Yucatan*.

Q. How long were you aboard before you sailed?

A. I was on board the *Yucatan* four days. I was then taken off and put on a little sidewheel steamer called the *Clinton*, and remained on her one day and then sailed to Cuba.

Q. Did you return to the *Yucatan* before you sailed?

A. No, sir; went down on the *Clinton*.

Q. What troops had you aboard the *Clinton*?

A. I only had two companies of my own regiment.

Q. What other troops were with you then on the *Clinton*?

A. No others; just two companies.

Q. Had you supplies aboard the *Clinton*?

A. Only the travel ration.

Q. With what was it loaded?

A. Well, they had grain and hay and quite a number of animals—mules and horses.

Q. All quartermaster's stores?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you making the journey to Santiago?

A. I think we sailed out of Tampa Bay on the 13th and were landed at Siborey on the 24th.

Q. Did you disembark the same day you arrived there?

A. No, sir; not until the next morning.

Q. What troops disembarked before you?

A. I do not know that I could answer that, because they were taken from the different transports. There were a number of transports in there, and little boats.

Q. What facilities had you within the boat upon which you went—the *Clinton*—for landing the troops?

A. Nothing but the small boats belonging to the *Clinton*.

Q. How many of those?

A. Four, I think.

Q. How many could go ashore on one boat?

A. About six or eight.

Q. Then you could land from 24 to 30 men at one trip?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you any assistance from any other source in making the landing?

A. Yes, sir. We had the small boats connected with the *St. Paul*, I think.

Q. Any assistance from the navy?

A. They were from the navy.

Q. Did the navy furnish you with any steam launches?

A. Yes, sir. They had some steam launches there to pull the boats ashore?

Q. How many men were you enabled to land at one time with all the transportation at your disposal?

A. I landed them—pretty near all of them—at one time. The boats kept going and coming all the time. There was a perfect string of them.

Q. Suppose you had been landing in the face of the enemy, Major. Had you sufficient boats to disembark your entire force and carry them right ashore in the face of a hostile force?

A. Well, I do not remember how many boats we did have at the side of the *Clinton* to take us ashore. You see one launch would have four or five boats attached, and we would fill them and start ashore, and another would be there, and they would be loading to go ashore.

Q. How many men were in these two companies?

A. We had 180, I think.

Q. You had nothing but your travel ration on board?

A. That's all.

Q. How were the men going down; comfortable?

A. They got along as long as the rations lasted. We did not take enough to take us down there. We were on the transport so long before we started.

Q. Did you run short?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have a medical officer aboard?

A. No, sir.

Q. Hospital steward?

A. No, sir.

Q. Hospital supplies?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you need any?

A. Yes, sir; I had to put up a signal twice and call a doctor aboard, and then we had measles.

Q. How many of your men were troubled with them?

A. I suppose there were five or six cases of measles.

Q. Were they recruits?

A. Yes, sir; I think they were.

Q. Had you any men of the Hospital Corps—any medical attention of any kind?

A. No, sir; I think I can explain that. When we first reached Port Tampa and got on the transport we were told to get on the *San Marcos* with the Sixteenth

Infantry, and we got half of the command on the *San Marcos* with the Sixteenth, and then we were ordered to take the other half and put them on the *Yucatan* with the Rough Riders, and we remained on those boats until the 12th. On that day General Lawton and Colonel Humphrey, of the Quartermaster's Department, came around and gave orders to Colonel Wherry, in command of the regiment, to send two companies away from the *Yucatan* and put them on the other boat. The *Yucatan* was too crowded, and we were put on after dark and went down to the mouth of the bay and remained there until the next morning and went out to sea.

Q. What was your first movement after landing at Siboney? Did you rejoin your regiment?

A. Yes, sir; right there and went to camp.

Q. How long were you encamped on the beach?

A. We were there about three days.

Q. To what extent were you supplied with rations during the time?

A. Well, we were supplied pretty well; sometimes we did not get the entire full ration, but we always had enough.

Q. Did you have any field rations issued to you for the campaign while you were there?

A. We started with field rations.

Q. You ran short of your travel ration going down?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you get your first supply of provisions after that?

A. Before we landed we sent a boat out to the *Yucatan* and brought our provisions over.

Q. Then the *Yucatan* had your rations aboard her?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that you had taken in this little boat was the travel ration?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when you rejoined your regiment you had the field ration?

A. Yes, sir; we had part of it. Someone said they were taken by the Rough Riders.

Q. When was the first issue made from the commissary department after you landed at Siboney?

A. Probably three days after.

Q. How many days' rations did they issue at that time?

A. Only one day's.

Q. At the time that you moved from the camp on the beach, how many days' rations did they issue to you?

A. As a rule they issued but one day at a time.

Q. What was your first march—what was the length of it—and where did it carry you, as a regiment?

A. The first march was up the railroad on a reconnoissance one Sunday afternoon. We went up about 6 miles toward Aguadores and then turned around and came back to Siboney, to our former camp.

Q. What was your next duty?

A. I think the next duty the regiment had was to start toward Santiago to go to the front. There is one thing I would like to explain.

General DODGE. Make any explanation you like.

The WITNESS. After we landed, the first march after we landed, was the start up the hill to help the Rough Riders on the 24th of June, but we did not go more than a mile and a half before we were ordered back.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Then the next Sunday you made this reconnoissance?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. In going to the front, what was the extent of your first march—the first day?

A. Three miles and a half.

Q. What troops were to the front of you then?

A. When we got to our camp we found the Twenty-first and Tenth Infantry; beyond them I don't know. These three regiments belonged to the same brigade of General Kent's division.

Q. What position did you occupy at the engagement of El Caney?

A. We were not at El Caney.

Q. Were you to the left of it?

A. Yes, sir; over toward San Juan.

Q. At the time of the battle of El Caney were you across the San Juan River—that is, on the Santiago side of it?

A. El Caney was to our right.

Q. How many miles?

A. I suppose it must have been about 3 miles; nearly 4.

Q. At the time of the engagement at El Caney had you crossed the San Juan River?

A. Yes, sir; we made one crossing.

Q. At that time, after you crossed the San Juan River, were you supplied with commissary stores sufficient for your command?

A. I never had been able to study one of these maps. If you had one of the outline plans of the fortification there—we crossed several times and I was told it was the San Juan, others said it was not—I don't know.

Q. How were you supplied during your march and while in camp across this river with provisions by the commissary department?

A. We were supplied fairly well. We always had enough, but we did not always get the full ration of each article.

Q. Did you at any time during the campaign—did your command suffer from the lack of commissary stores as to quantity?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the condition of the health of your command?

A. Very good.

Q. Did your men suffer to any great extent, and if so, to what extent, after landing and during the campaign?

A. Well, we suffered sometimes at night for covering; the men had but one blanket that they started with. They never suffered for food.

Q. What did you have in the way of protection from the weather?

A. Nothing but shelter tents.

Q. Were the men able to keep sheltered to any degree with these shelter tents, or was the rain of such a character that they were practically worthless?

A. It came right through. Even the dew would penetrate the tents.

Q. Do you remember how many men you had in your regiment fit for duty when you landed at Siboney?

A. No, sir; I do not. I can not tell now. We took nearly 90 men apiece.

Q. Do you know how many men were fit at the time?

A. Not more than half.

Q. How were you provided with medical attendants and medical supplies?

A. We had one doctor part of the time and two others, making three. The supplies I do not know anything about, of my own knowledge.

Q. Was your principal physician an officer of the Regular Army?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were the others, civilians or regular army officers?

A. Contract doctors.

Q. Did you have an army surgeon with you during the entire campaign?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the surgeon?

A. Dr. William B. Banister.

Q. Were you actively engaged during the campaign, Major?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men did you lose, and where?

A. We lost them, nearly all killed after we got into the trenches

Q. That is, the trenches overlooking Santiago?

A. Yes, sir. And we had men wounded before we got there. I think there were about 10 killed altogether.

Q. In an engagement or by sharpshooters?

A. That's pretty hard to tell. They were firing in general. There were some killed and wounded.

Q. How many had you wounded?

A. Between 60 and 70.

Q. Then out of the half of which you have spoken some 80 men were either killed or wounded?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you had half of the men fit for duty?

A. I understood you meant those after we got out of the trenches.

Q. Well, after they got out of the trenches that would be subtracted from the other men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I mean, how many men were unfit for duty by reason of sickness?

A. About half, before we left the trenches.

Q. Where did you go into camp after leaving the trenches?

A. Back on the hills, probably 100 yards.

Q. After the surrender?

A. Yes, sir. We stayed there three days and then moved beyond San Juan Hill.

Q. What was the character of the camp there, Major?

A. The camp we had was perfectly new ground at the top of the hill. The other camp was in front of the line and had never been occupied by troops before.

Q. What was the character of the water supply?

A. Nothing but the San Juan River, and that was very poor—very miserable.

Q. Did you dig for water?

A. No, sir.

Q. How were your wounded cared for?

A. They were sent to the rear to the hospital. The regimental hospital was in the rear of our line, and if they thought it necessary they sent them to the division hospital.

Q. You were at the division hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. You did not have the supervision of that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have ambulances or did you carry them in litters?

A. Carried them in litters.

Q. No ambulances?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know the distance from the front to your division hospital?

A. Four miles.

Q. And the regimental hospital?

A. Five or six hundred yards.

Q. Did your regimental hospital have any tents?

A. No, sir; nothing but the booth they would make.

Q. What was the character and the quantity of the medical supplies for your

command? Did the men suffer at any time from the lack of medical supplies, do you know?

A. I do not know, sir. I only heard the doctor say the only thing he could get was quinine and castor oil.

Q. Did he get this in sufficient quantities?

A. I do not know.

Q. What was the means of transportation of your commissary food supplies to your men?

A. It would be brought up in their wagons or pack trains to the brigade headquarters—brigade commissary—and then our men would pack it over.

Q. How long? You were compelled to rely upon pack trains exclusively?

A. No, sir; I was not at the rear, and am not conversant with that.

Q. As far as you were concerned, it came to you packed from the brigade commissary?

A. Yes, sir; the men would pack it over.

By General McCook:

Q. They packed it on their shoulders?

A. Yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. I think you have already said that there was no actual suffering at any time for the lack of food at the front; that is, as to quantity.

A. No, sir.

Q. How did it agree with the men as to quality or as to the food itself?

A. Quite a number of them complained of having cramps and dysentery and diarrhea. Whether or not they had it I do not know. I sent them to the hospital.

Q. When did you leave Santiago?

A. I think it was the 12th of August.

Q. What transport did you come north on?

A. On the *St. Paul*.

Q. She was a Government vessel?

A. Naval vessel; yes, sir.

Q. What arrangements had been made aboard her for the transportation of the troops; was she fitted up as a troop-transport ship?

A. There were no bunks.

Q. Were the men supplied with hammocks?

A. No, sir; they slept right on the floor. We had five companies on deck and four companies were in the hold. We had one battalion, the Seventy-first New York, on the same transport.

Q. This *St. Paul*, as I remember it, was the ship that had been chartered by the Government and was an armed cruiser; do you call her?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How long a time, if any, Major, were these men without coffee and sugar in the trenches?

A. Well, I think they had sugar and coffee nearly every day, but some days there was a small amount.

Q. Did you have any green coffee issued to you there in the trenches?

A. No, sir; we did not. I saw some in the Twentieth, next to us.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How many troops were aboard the *St. Paul* on the journey north?

A. One battalion, the Seventy-first New York; I do not know. There were many sick aboard the *St. Paul*.

Q. Were you aboard the *St. Paul*?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the length of the journey?

A. Three days.

Q. Where did you land?

A. Montauk Point.

Q. How long were you kept there aboard the ship?

A. Twenty-four hours.

Q. Where did you go into camp when you landed?

A. What they call the detention camp.

Q. Was the camp fitted for your reception when you reached it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was its condition?

A. Tents were all up; sinks were not all dug; there were no coverings even for those that had been dug. Otherwise the camp was in good condition. We had water barrels brought to us which were filled with water.

Q. Floors in the tents?

A. No sir.

Q. How soon were you furnished with floors, if at all?

A. We stayed in detention camp four or five days and then went to a permanent camp, where we found the tents all up, but no floors, and the entire command got floors about the time I left.

Q. You had no floors in your tents either in the detention camp or in the regular camp?

A. We had them in the permanent camp, but I saw the floors were furnished to everybody just about the time I left.

Q. How many of your men were taken to the hospital when you landed—I mean, from the transport to the hospital?

A. That I can not tell. It must have been forty or fifty, though.

Q. Were there ambulances awaiting your arrival when you came to take them to the sick hospital?

A. Not all the time; they came in a short time. These fifty were taken on litters to another hospital.

Q. Detention hospital?

A. I think it is called the Yellow-fever hospital—something of that kind. We did not see them until they returned to the regiment.

Q. How were your men supplied with food on the journey north, both as to the quantity and quality of the ration?

A. We had the regular travel ration coming up from Santiago until we got into the detention camp.

Q. Had you facilities for making coffee on board?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have medical attendants on the *St. Paul*?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sufficient medical attendants as to doctors, hospital attendants, etc., for the needs of your men?

A. We had three doctors.

Q. Were there any complaints, so far as you know, as to the lack of attendance upon the sick?

A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Did the men suffer by reason of the fact that they had no bunks or hammocks, or did they enjoy it?

A. They preferred it to being between decks.

Q. How were you supplied after reaching detention camp with commissary stores?



A. We could have gotten them there if we had a wagon to haul them.

Q. Was there a lack of wagon transportation at the Detention hospital?

A. The quartermaster reported there was.

Q. Was it usual or unusual for the Regular Army to return into camp and find these tents all pitched?

A. Very irregular.

Q. Governor Woodbury wishes to know if you had any food other than what came through the commissary department furnished at Montauk Point.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom or what organization?

A. We did not inquire. We were glad enough to get it.

Q. Took what was there and did not inquire as to the hand that bestowed the bounty?

A. Yes, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. How about the drink?

A. We did not get much of that. I saw a gentleman that brought it and he divided it between our regiment, the Tenth, and Sixteenth. I took all the liquor that was turned over to our regiment and took it to the doctor. There were a number of tumblers of jelly, mutton broth, etc., and they were turned over to the hospital; and we had fruit and that was turned over to the men

Q. Did you have a regimental hospital at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Attended by your own surgeon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any difficulty, so far as you know, in caring for your sick in hospital while you were at Montauk Point?

A. I heard the doctor say he did not have facilities for taking care of so many; that he did not have goods, etc.

Q. Was there any trouble as to the supply of the food for the sick, so far as you know?

A. No, sir. These private parties came in and gave us a bountiful supply of delicacies.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Why did your regimental doctor keep your men in the regimental hospital when you did not have the proper supplies, when there was an abundance of supplies at the general hospital?

A. He did, whenever he got an opportunity.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. By getting some conveyance.

Q. There was a shortage of transportation for the sick as well as for the stores?

A. That's what he told me.

Q. Do you know how there should be any deficiency of supplies of ambulances there at that point?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it the same medical officer that was with you at Santiago?

A. He was one of the contract doctors.

Q. Did you have more than one medical officer at Tampa when you were there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was Dr. Banister?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he went with you to Cuba?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he relieved there, or added to by the addition of one or two contract doctors?

A. He was added to by two contract doctors.

Q. He continued in the service of your regiment up to when?

A. When we sailed from Santiago.

Q. And you left him there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you came home on the *St. Paul* were your men housed between decks?

A. No, sir.

Q. You had no complaints?

A. No, sir.

Q. There was complaint as to the *St. Paul* on one of the trips—that the steerage was not opened up; it was kept closed. Do you know anything about that?

A. It was with us. The port holes were all opened and we had all the ventilation we could have. It was a smooth passage.

Q. The men—the quarters for steerage passengers—were they open and used for the transportation of the troops, or were they kept closed?

A. As I understand it, the *St. Paul* was all remodeled after the Government got it, and the part that was used for the steerage I don't know where that was, except in the forepart of the boat; but where, I do not know.

Q. You don't know whether it was open or closed?

A. No, sir, I do not.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How long did you remain at Montauk Point?

A. Until the 18th of September. Then we received orders to come here.

Q. Have you been here ever since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men have you for duty in your regiment?

A. I can give it approximately; I think there is about 600 men.

Q. How many have you absent on furlough?

A. About the same number.

Q. What is the length of the furlough of your men?

A. That varies; it is usually thirty days; some get them for three months. Some get them extended after being absent a month, especially those sent from hospitals.

Q. What is the condition of your men now?

A. It is much better than it was when we arrived at Montauk Point. It is improving slowly.

Q. Do you consider your men fit for a campaign?

A. No, sir.

Q. How long will it require to fit them for active field duty, such as you would encounter if you went to Cuba.

A. That depends on where they stay. If they stay in camp all winter I do not think that they would be in any better condition in the spring than now. If they could get into barracks or in a house they would be, in three months, in much better condition than now.

Q. Would they improve if they were in tents in Cuba as much as they would here, do you suppose, during the winter time?

A. I do not know. My experience in Cuba was limited to summer time.

By General McCook:

Q. Were you sick, Major, down there?

A. Yes, sir; I had the fever after we got out of the trenches, and then I had one attack before I sailed from Santiago?

Q. How long were you down with the fever?

A. I was down about three days.

Q. Well, then, after you came north you were not in the hospital?

A. No, sir; I was never in the hospital. We were just as comfortable in camp as in the hospital. The hospital did not mean anything more than our camp.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What kind of fever do you mean by the fever?

A. The fever everybody had there was the malarial fever. Dr. Banister said if you had died they would call it yellow fever, but as you got well we will call it malarial fever.

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ANNISTON, ALA., October 24, 1898.

### TESTIMONY OF CAPT. J. K. WARING.

Capt. J. K. WARING then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Captain, will you kindly give us your full name, rank, and regiment?

A. Capt. J. K. Waring; Second United States Infantry.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. It will be thirty-two years next May.

Q. Were you with your regiment during the Santiago campaign?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you embark for Santiago?

A. Tampa.

Q. How long were you encamped there?

A. I do not remember exactly now. It was two or three weeks.

Q. Upon what transport did you go south?

A. On the *Yucatan*.

Q. How long were you aboard her?

A. From the 8th of June to the morning of the 24th.

Q. Were your men comfortably fed and housed aboard her during the voyage?

A. They were comfortably housed and as well fed as could be expected, in my opinion.

Q. You landed at Siboney, Captain?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did your campaign in Santiago continue? What was the length of it from the time you landed until the time you left?

A. From the 24th of June until the 27th of July. I think it was thirty-three days.

Q. Three days over a month?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And during that campaign, state whether or not—were you a captain in command of a company?

A. Company C; yes, sir.

Q. State whether or not your men were properly fed.

A. Well, during the time they were in the trenches, seventeen days, they were fed as well as I would expect them to be under the circumstances. I have had none of my men complain—that is, the old ones. Some of the new ones would complain once in a while, but it did not amount to anything.

Q. Is that to be expected, Captain, from recruits?

A. Oh, yes, sir; yes, sir; certainly, certainly. They were new men who joined us at Tampa before going down.

Q. Did you lack at any time for the proper ration for your men?

A. Well, we were on half ration a good deal.

Q. For how long?

A. I don't know—half the time we were in the trenches, I suppose. That is, I mean by that, half of the full rations. Sometimes we got a full ration of one component and sometimes of another.

Q. To what extent did your men suffer by reason of their failure to get the full ration?

A. I did not notice anything.

Q. No suffering?

A. As far as I am able to judge.

Q. A full ration in the Army is more than a man usually eats, Captain?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you say a half ration you don't mean that the men were half fed by that?

A. No, sir; not at all. Of course they were pretty short, but that was to be expected. I had the same ration that they did.

Q. What was the health of your command?

A. Well, I did not notice any sickness until after we got out of the trenches, and then, of course, everybody sort of collapsed, from the strain more than anything else.

Q. The excitement kept you up until the surrender, and then they broke down?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the sickness of the character that took men away to the hospital, or did you have a hospital to which to send them?

A. I had a hospital, yes, sir; it was rather too small to accommodate all the sick we had. They were looked after as well as possible under the circumstances.

Q. What was the strength of your company when you left Tampa?

A. One hundred and four men.

Q. How many had you for duty when you left Santiago?

A. I had 54.

Q. How many did you lose during the campaign in killed or wounded?

A. Five killed in the trenches and one died after we went into camp; out of the trenches eight or nine wounded. I had my first and second sergeants and three other men killed in the trenches.

Q. That was during the engagement?

A. Yes, sir; the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July.

Q. Your company then lost half what you lost in the entire regiment in killed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was yours the color company?

A. We had been the color company, but were changed.

Q. Did you come north on the *St. Paul*?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Just in a general way, Captain, tell us what arrangements had been made for your accommodation at Montauk Point.

A. Well, I was only there a couple of days. I went on leave as soon as I got there; I was sick and went off. I did not see the camp.

Q. Were you sick when you arrived?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were your wounded cared for on the battlefield?

A. Well, we did not have much chance to carry them out from the trenches; it was dangerous.



Q. Did you get them out at night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the doctors come up to the trenches?

A. Well, the doctor we had with us came up when he could, but we only had the one doctor at the time—Dr. Banister.

Q. Did your men suffer from the lack of treatment or had you hospital attendants at the front who were able to look after them to some extent?

A. Well, we had some men in the companies that had been trained for that.

Q. You have men trained to render such assistance?

A. Yes, sir. In my own company I have three or four men who can look after men of that class?

Q. Did they have the material at hand?

A. Yes, sir; the first bandage.

Q. Did every man have the first day's package?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of what does that consist?

A. It consists of different bandages and antiseptics.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. WILLIAM J. LUTZ.

Lient. WILLIAM J. LUTZ then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Lieutenant, will you give us your full name and rank and regiment?

A. William J. Lutz; first lieutenant, Second United States Infantry.

Q. What position did you occupy in your regiment during the Santiago campaign?

A. Part of the time second lieutenant Company E, and part of the time commanding Company F, and part of the time commanding Company G.

Q. Did you act as commissary of the regiment at any time?

A. I did not, sir.

Q. Were you in the engagement of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July?

A. Yes, sir; I was second lieutenant.

Q. When were you placed in command of the other companies?

A. I was placed in command of Company F on the 18th of July.

Q. How long did you remain in that command?

A. Until wounded.

Q. Where were you wounded?

A. I was hit 4 inches to the right of the lumbar region; the ball came through the back and came out the hip.

Q. Were you treated at once for the wound?

A. I think within an hour after I was hit I had been bandaged.

Q. Where did you receive treatment, at your regimental hospital or division?

A. In the trenches.

Q. At whose hands?

A. Dr. Banister.

Q. Was the doctor with you in the trenches, or had he been summoned to look after you?

A. He had been attending the wounded just a short distance in the rear of the line, and immediately as the firing stopped he came along and attended to any who needed it there.

Q. How were you taken to the rear?

A. I remained with the company that night and then I walked to the dressing station the next morning—that is, to where Dr. Banister's dressing station was—100 yards.

Q. Did you go back to the trenches?

A. I remained at the dressing station.

Q. For how long?

A. Until after the surrender.

Q. Had your wound healed up by that time?

A. Well, it had scabbed over the first day and required no attention after that. Of course I was a little sore, but I could get along all right.

Q. When did you take command of Company G?

A. August 5.

Q. Where?

A. In our camp on the line outside of the city of Santiago.

Q. When did you leave Santiago?

A. August 11, I believe, we embarked.

Q. During your term of service there, state whether or not your men suffered from lack of commissary supplies.

A. They suffered, I should say, from the lack of proper food—that is, the commissary furnished enough for the men to live on and keep up their strength, but it was not such as sick men ought to have.

Q. Did the commissary department have ready for issue such rations as were demanded by the condition of the men in that climate? In other words, does the United States ration furnish such sustenance as the men under those circumstances ought to have?

A. I do not know as I am a proper judge of that, but I would say there is too much of the meat ration. They should have more vegetables.

Q. You have had some experience. State whether or not your men suffered from the lack of medical supplies or medical attention during that campaign, as far as you know.

A. They undoubtedly suffered from the lack of medical attendance and medical supplies. There was enough of the most necessary articles—quinine and cathartic pills. The regiment was out of these one hour or so at a time. The doctor often expressed a wish for other medicines which he did not have.

Q. Did you go to Montauk from Santiago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you there?

A. Three days in the detention camp, and I marched out of the detention camp with the regiment.

Q. To Camp North with Company G?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What arrangements were made for your reception there?

A. They had most of our tents up when we arrived.

Q. Any other camp facilities ready for you?

A. I believe the waterworks system was in order. There was some little delay about the water, but that was soon remedied. There was also some little trouble about the sinks. They were not quite prepared.

Q. How many men did you have for duty in this Company G when you took command of it?

A. I do not believe I can answer that question: I should say about 40.

Q. What was its strength, present and absent?

A. Present and absent, 98.

Q. Then you had less than 50 per cent for duty?

A. I should say so.

Q. How many could you report for duty when you reached Montauk; more or less than when you took command?

A. Less, because several that we considered as well men when we embarked were thrown out by the doctors as fever suspects.

Q. At the time when you were with the company at Montauk state whether or not they received a sufficient supply of commissary stores.

A. Yes, sir, they did—that is, of the ration.

Q. Had you other supplies beside the ration?

A. There were other supplies furnished by the Red Cross people.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF JAMES H. A. FELTUS.

JAMES H. A. FELTUS, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give us your full name and regiment.

A. James H. A. Feltus; Company G, First United States Infantry.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Nine years.

Q. Where did you enlist?

A. Chicago, Ill.

Q. Were you in the Santiago campaign?

A. Yes, sir; minus three days. I was left behind with company property, guarding it.

Q. Were you at the front with your regiment at the time of the engagement there?

A. I was at everything excepting some reconnoitering when they went up the railroad.

Q. Did your company suffer any from the lack of food during that campaign?

A. For about two days. I think, there was a scarcity. The pack mules could not make trips over the roads in wet weather.

Q. Do you remember what these days were?

A. No, sir; I could not say.

Q. Was it while you were in the trenches?

A. Well, sir, it was, you might say, in the trenches—while we were near the battery.

Q. Capron's battery?

A. It was Capron's battery or Vest's, I do not remember.

Q. What part of the ration did your company suffer from? Did you have nothing at all?

A. Oh, yes, sir. The men by economizing—any person who knew—would save a little for emergency.

Q. Well, what was the thing you most lacked that you remember?

A. The ration. It was just a day or two.

Q. How did you fare when you came north to Montauk?

A. Exceptionally well.

- Q. Did you get supplies outside of the regular ration?
- A. I understand that we did. I do not know positively, but I understand there were donations from charitable organizations. I do not know officially.
- Q. Did you get any?
- A. Yes, sir; an abundance of them.
- Q. From your standpoint, as a man in the ranks, then, you have no special complaint to make except as to those two days?
- A. Just one or two days, when it was impossible to get things there on account of the impassable condition of the road. They could not get wagons through.
- Q. Were you sick at any time?
- A. Yes, sir; on one occasion about two days, right back of the trenches.
- Q. When?
- A. It was in July. I do not remember the date.
- Q. Before the fight?
- A. After the fight—after the surrender at Santiago.
- Q. The excitement was over?
- A. Yes, sir; and then we had taken a position in the rear.
- Q. Did you have the fever?
- A. Well, it was fever. I have had slight attacks since. I had one yesterday.
- Q. How does it affect you?
- A. Weak. It affects different people different ways. It affects the bowels.
- Q. Did you have diarrhea from it?
- A. No, sir; not chronic.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF SERGT. OTTO KATZ.

Sergt. OTTO KATZ, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

- Q. Sergeant, will you kindly give us your full name, rank, company, and regiment?
- A. Sergt. Otto Katz; regimental quartermaster-sergeant, First Infantry.
- Q. You are on the noncommissioned staff of the regiment?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How long have you occupied that position?
- A. I was appointed on the 1st of September of this year.
- Q. Were you with your regiment at Santiago?
- A. I was with the regiment at Santiago.
- Q. What position did you occupy during that time?
- A. I was acting quartermaster and commissary, sir.
- Q. From the time you left Tampa?
- A. From the time I left Tampa until now.
- Q. You were acting then in the position which you now occupy by actual appointment?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What vessel did you go south on?
- A. On the *Segurança*.
- Q. How were you men fed during the voyage south?
- A. On travel rations.
- Q. Did they have enough?
- A. Yes, sir.



Q. How were they supplied after they reached Santiago as to quantity?

A. After we reached Santiago—we landed at Daiquiri. We were issued there, at that time, about three days' rations at a time, and we received them pretty regular except on two occasions. The day of the battle of El Caney, it was impossible to draw rations that morning, and we had to draw rations on the evening of our return in going down here over the El Poso road, and it was impossible to distribute the rations to the separate companies, and so we had to carry the rations in bulk. Some companies got bread, some companies got the coffee, and some companies got the sugar. It was done in such a hurry and the men were so fatigued that they did not care to carry them far, and that made it a little difficult for the men the next day. The difficulty was remedied on the third day, and then everything was all right.

Q. Then some companies got more coffee than they wanted?

A. Yes, sir; and some got more sugar.

Q. It is difficult to distribute to the several companies in the face of the enemy?

A. Not only difficult, but impossible.

Q. You evened up, though, upon the third day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From that time on did you have any difficulty in supplying the several companies?

A. Not at all.

Q. In what vessel did you come north?

A. In the *D. H. Miller*.

Q. Was your command supplied with travel rations during that trip?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you any difficulty in making coffee and caring for them in that respect?

A. No, sir.

Q. How long were you kept in transports in the harbor at Montauk?

A. About half a day, I think; just as long as it took to transfer the troops on lighters.

Q. What arrangements had been made for your regiment, when you got there, in the way of accommodation; had you a camp to go into in New York?

A. The camp was ready for our reception at Montauk.

Q. Was the commissary ready to supply you with provisions?

A. Yes, sir; we were rationed up a few days ahead. The companies had rations a few days ahead when we came to Montauk.

Q. So you did not depend on the commissary store at Montauk Point when you arrived?

A. Not immediately.

Q. Did you get assistance from the voluntary societies there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you get?

A. We got milk right away and oranges and all kinds of things—extra things—canned fruit and canned milk.

Q. Did your men suffer any from the lack of supplies—commissary stores—after you landed there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then, with the exception of what you have mentioned, when the rations failed to be distributed, you suffered nothing during the entire campaign?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did they complain any?

A. No, sir; not to amount to anything.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF SERGT. JOSEPH STAHL.**

Sergt. JOSEPH STAHL, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Sergeant, what is your full name and rank?

A. Joseph Stahl; sergeant.

Q. How long have you occupied that position?

A. Since January, 1893.

Q. Were you in the Santiago campaign?

A. I was in the Santiago campaign. I was ordered to remain on board the transport in charge of the regimental property.

Q. What transport?

A. *Segurança*.

Q. That transport contained all your regimental property, did it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who looked after the supply of the commissary department at the front while you were on board the *Yucatan*?

A. Lieutenant Hutton, was the commissary of the regiment.

Q. You don't know, then, how your men were supplied while they were at the front?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were there any complaints, so far as you know, of any lack of supplies?

A. There was, from information I got, during the 1st and 2d of July.

Q. Was that because they were so far to the front that they could not get back to them, or from lack of transportation, or what?

A. Lack of transportation, I presume.

Q. Did they get anything during those days?

A. Well, they got a small amount.

Q. Did you come north with your command to Montauk?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What vessel were you on coming north?

A. Came back on the *St. Paul*.

Q. How did you get along on the vessel, comfortably or otherwise?

A. Very good coming back.

Q. Did the men have enough to eat on the ship?

A. As far as the quantity was concerned they had sufficient.

Q. How were the men cared for on your vessel so far as attendants—physicians—was concerned; did they have medical attendance?

A. Yes, sir; as far as possible.

Q. How many had you sick on board the ship; about how many; about what proportion?

A. I had 15 or 20 going out in 800 to 900 soldiers.

Q. That was going to Santiago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was it coming back?

A. The proportion was larger; still we had not comparatively many men sick.

Q. What arrangements were made for your reception at Montauk; at the camp there?

A. Well, our tents were up, and we went into the tents, and I think there was no complaint in that regard.

Q. How long did you remain at Montauk?

A. Remained there about a month, and then came here.

Q. What has been the condition of your men since they came here; have they been improving?

A. There is considerable improvement; still, a good many got sick here who had not been sick at all.

Q. What is the nature of their trouble here?

A. Fever.

Q. Any typhoid fever among your men?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is it the southern fever cropping out now?

A. The Cuban fever, I think.

Q. How many have you in your hospital here?

A. I am not able to tell.

Q. How long were you in the service before you were made quartermaster-sergeant?

A. I was in the service twenty-seven years and nine months.

Q. Always in the same regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, you have no trouble, I suppose, as to your supplies here?

A. Not at all.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF CROCKETT HOUNSHELL.

CROCKETT HOUNSHELL, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Give us your full name.

A. Crockett Hounshell.

Q. What is your company?

A. Company B.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Five years and three months.

Q. Where did you enlist?

A. The first time in Covington, Ky.; the last time in Cincinnati.

Q. Were you through the Santiago campaign?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you sick during the time you were there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?

A. I took sick on the 17th of July and was sick until I got back.

Q. Then you stuck it out to the surrender, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of your illness; the fever that was prevailing?

A. Yes, sir; chills and some dysentery.

Q. How long were you on the sick list? How long were you reported sick?

A. From the 17th of July until the 25th of August.

Q. That was after you left New York?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you come here or were you furloughed?

A. I was furloughed.

Q. What is the length of your furlough?

A. Thirty days.

Q. When did it date from?

A. The 25th of August.

Q. And you rejoined your regiment here at the end of your furlough?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you improving in health here?

A. Yes, sir. When I first came here I was sick; I am better now.

Q. What was the trouble after you came here?

A. I had a couple of chills.

Q. Is that the dregs of the fever, do you think?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you get along in the Santiago campaign as to your rations?

A. I got along all right, except one time the rations were slow coming up; bad weather, I guess.

Q. Did you suffer materially in consequence of that?

A. No, sir.

Q. How long were you without food at any one time?

A. About twenty-four hours.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did you have any food at all left over?

A. No, sir. We had some, but when we went to the haversacks—I did not see the haversacks any more until the next morning.

By General BEAVER:

Q. And it was not healthy to go back for the haversacks?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did you find things when you came north to Montauk?

A. I was in the hospital there all the time. I fared well there.

Q. You fared well enough there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you get milk and such things as you needed?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you receive all the attention that you wanted or that you ought to have in a hospital in New York?

A. Yes, sir; I did not need much attention myself. I was getting able then to help myself.

Q. Did you see any evidence of anybody else wanting attention?

A. I saw some few that were sick that were in the tents with me. They did not have enough nurses at first, and they would ask for something to eat and it would be an hour before they got it.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF COL. ROBERT L. BULLARD.

Col. ROBERT L. BULLARD then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Colonel, will you kindly give us your full name and rank and regiment?

A. Robert L. Bullard; colonel Third Infantry, Alabama Volunteers.



Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. In the military service seventeen years.

Q. When were you mustered into the service for this emergency?

A. As colonel, on the 6th of August.

Q. Had you served previously in any other capacity?

A. I had served as major of volunteers, but never mustered in, since the 27th of May last.

Q. Where have you been encamped from the time of the organization of your regiment?

A. At Mobile, Ala., until the 9th of September, since which time I have been here.

Q. Was the camp at Mobile under the supervision and authority of the United States?

A. It was when I commanded the camp.

Q. How were you supplied with quartermaster's and medical stores at Mobile?

A. My requisitions for quartermaster's supplies and ordnance supplies were made direct on the chief quartermaster and the chief ordnance officer at Washington, and they were ordered direct by these officers. My requisitions for commissary supplies were made on the chief commissary of the Department of the Gulf at Atlanta, Ga.

Q. Were your requisitions promptly met, or otherwise?

A. In general, promptly met. In some instances, not of any serious consequence, there was some delay. For instance, I have never received my colors yet—my national colors. My medical supplies, I forgot to state, were furnished by the Surgeon-General from Washington on his order.

Q. Were they promptly supplied, and were they sufficient in quantity and variety for the wants of your men?

A. They were.

Q. What was the health of your command at Mobile?

A. Good.

Q. Has it been improved or has it deteriorated since you came here?

A. Improved.

Q. What was the maximum number of sick in your regiment at any one time?

A. Seventeen, I think, sick in hospital, with possibly 8 or 10 more sick in quarters.

Q. How many have you sick now?

A. Seven in hospital and possibly 7 more sick in quarters.

Q. What is the strength of your command? Have you a three-battalion regiment?

A. Yes, sir; total, 1,130 men.

Q. State whether or not you have been supplied from the time you came into the service with sufficient commissary stores, both as to quantity and quality, for the comfort, support, and sustenance of your men.

A. I have been amply supplied with commissary stores.

Q. How is it as to clothing?

A. More than amply supplied. We have a waste of clothing, if anything.

Q. How as to tents?

A. I have had my regular and proper allowance of tentage. I think that it is an inadequate allowance for a permanent camp.

Q. In what respect?

A. Six men to a common tent are too many.

Q. Have you the wall tents?

A. Yes, sir. We have, since being here, by General Frank's order, reduced that number to five men in a common tent.

Q. Have you bed sacks?

A. We have.

Q. Filled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How are you armed?

A. With a Springfield rifle, caliber .45.

Q. In good condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you exercised any at the target?

A. We have not. Our targets are not prepared.

Q. What is your medical staff?

A. One major and two first lieutenants.

Q. All with your regiment?

A. All with my regiment.

Q. Then you have a superabundance on the medical staff, as I take it?

A. No, sir; we have enough—not a superabundance. These officers I make attend to the sanitary condition of the camp themselves—as, for instance, the liming and cleaning of the sinks.

Q. That is, you have them oversee that work?

A. One officer of the medical department makes his warrant claim and supervises himself the cleaning.

Q. Your medical supply is furnished from Washington, with a sufficient quantity and variety of medicines?

A. Yes, sir; when we have a lack of supplies, as we did at Mobile, we have bought them in the open market and sent in the bills.

Q. Were your bills met?

A. There have been some complaints of the sellers that the bills were not promptly met, but in buying these things I took pains to warn them that such might be the case and they were not obliged to sell.

Q. What transportation have you for your regiment, Colonel?

A. Fifty-eight mules, 2 horses, 13 wagons, 2 Red Cross ambulances, and 2 spring wagons.

Q. You have not a full regimental supply of transportation, as it runs here?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you enough for your present needs?

A. I have.

Q. What is the fit of the clothing furnished to your men? Have you been able to give such clothing as to meet their wants, or is it too large or too small?

A. Very good fit.

By General DODGE:

Q. What kind of camp did you have at Mobile?

A. A very convenient and healthful one.

Q. How many troops were encamped there whilst you were there?

A. I was the last regiment left there, General, and most of the time there was only my regiment—about 1,200 men.

Q. Was it the same ground the Fourth Corps had been upon?

A. No, sir; it was about 3 or 4 miles from the Fourth Corps—that is, General Carpenter's corps.

Q. Do you know the ground they were encamped on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of a camping ground had they there?

A. It was a little low; convenient for water and transportation, but during the week I came there with the Tenth Regular Infantry it was wet, but it was raining all the time, and the ground did not remain wet for any length of time.

Q. Do you consider it an unhealthy camp?

A. I was not there long enough to know, but I think not.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF COL. HORACE M. SEAMANS.**

Col. HORACE M. SEAMANS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER :

Q. Colonel, will you kindly give us your full name, rank, and regiment?

A. Horace M. Seamans; colonel Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the United States during this emergency?

A. I was mustered in the 15th of July, but practically on service since the 1st of July, when I reported for duty.

Q. Where were you encamped before coming to the present camp?

A. Camp Douglas, Wisconsin.

Q. How long were you there?

A. Eight companies got there the last week in June, and four companies, including Milwaukee, reported to Camp Douglas the 6th of July.

Q. Was Camp Douglas a State camp or United States?

A. It is a State military reservation. Camp Douglas is the name of the post-office, but the name is the Wisconsin Military Reservation.

Q. Was the camp administered by State or United States authorities?

A. In the first instance, the State authorities were there during the mustering in, and after that it devolved upon me.

Q. Were you able to receive the necessary commissary, quartermaster's, medical, and ordnance stores at Camp Douglas?

A. There was considerable delay in some of them.

Q. From what depot did you receive your supplies?

A. Our commissary supplies came from the Department of the Lakes, and our quartermaster supplies were shipped direct from the various depots.

Q. As to your medical and ordnance?

A. We had a good deal of difficulty in getting the requisite amount of medicine. We had to purchase in the open market in Milwaukee and our regimental doctor had to put in a bill and he has never been reimbursed.

Q. Did you make your requisition direct upon the Surgeon-General?

A. I believe so.

Q. What was the character of the rations furnished and clothing supplied you while there?

A. The rations in the main were very good. We had some trouble with sour bread and some trouble with bacon not being exactly what it should be, and in some instances the beef was very tough, but on the whole the ration was good. The State also furnished milk and butter to the camp.

Q. Clothing?

A. It was very poor.

Q. Has it been improving in quality?

A. It is much better here. The blouses we have drawn recently are unlined blouses. They were wearing heavy winter blouses, but they are suffering from the cold.

Q. Do you know why that is?

A. I infer it is because we are going to move to a warmer climate.

Q. Your requisition was for lined ones?

A. It did not specify lined or unlined; it was just "so many blouses."

Q. The quartermaster of your division stated that he made requisition for the lined blouse, but they sent the unlined, and said they did it advisedly. How about the food?

A. The food was very good, and the clothing we have drawn here. At Camp Douglas it was poor. The shoes that we drew at Camp Douglas were very poor. On the march that we made the shoes rapidly came to pieces, the sole separating.

Q. When taken to pieces, did you find they were made of good material?

A. I did not examine them closely.

Q. What is the character of the shoes issued here?

A. The appearance is good, but as to the wearing quality time will tell.

Q. What are you armed with?

A. Springfield, caliber .45, rifles.

Q. In good condition?

A. Very poor.

Q. Were they arms of your own National Guard?

A. No, sir; they were issued by the Army, but they were rebrowned and restocked. The screws that held the metal part of the woodwork in many instances will not hold at all. There are many things—hammer, screws, etc.—broken, too. We have 200 broken. I have put in requisitions several times for spare pieces, but have not gotten them.

Q. Have you taken any steps to have these arms condemned?

A. No, sir. I wrote, stating the condition of them, and requested turning these in and drawing Kräg-Jorgensen instead. That requisition I have heard nothing from.

Q. What is your medical staff?

A. They consist of the medical surgeon and two assistants.

Q. Are they on duty?

A. The major surgeon is on duty and one assistant. One is now sick and my other is at the division hospital.

Q. You only have the one surgeon?

A. Yes, sir; and he is overworked.

Q. What is the number of your sick?

A. We have, I think, 14 in the division hospital. One is a case of measles, one was run over by an ambulance, another hurt himself, the rest have fevers. We were under the impression that they were typhoid. Our doctors stated they were typhoid, but they seemed doubtful of it at the division hospital.

Q. How many have you in quarters?

A. This morning the sick report was not made up when I left camp, but yesterday morning there were 76 in quarters; many colds.

Q. Have the men suffered during these frosts here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have overcoats at first?

A. We have had our overcoats now about a week, but only enough for half the men. Our regiment is composed of large men, and overcoats Nos. 3 and 4 were not large enough to fit them.

Q. To what extent is that being remedied?

A. The division quartermaster informs me the overcoats are on the way and they will be issued to us as soon as they get here.

Q. Did your men have more than one blanket each?

A. They have two blankets.

Q. How many men in a tent in your regiment?

A. Four and five in 7 by 7 tents.

Q. With bed sacks?

A. We have sacks filled with straw furnished by Wisconsin.



Q. With five in a tent, they have ten blankets among them—each man two blankets.

A. I think the average will be four men to the tent; some have four and some five.

Q. Have you made requisitions for stoves?

A. Not yet, because we were informed by the quartermaster that the stoves were not here, and he asked me to make requisition so he could find out the number he could distribute to us.

Q. What has been the quality of the rations you have drawn?

A. The bread was very poor. There was a shortage in the bread and wet loaves. I gave my captains instruction that whenever the rations were defective in quality or quantity to make report immediately, so I could take it up at once.

Q. Did you make a consolidated return for your regiment, or does each captain make his return and draw direct from the commissary?

A. There is a consolidated return made, I know.

Q. Have you found any well-authenticated cases of lack of rations as to quantity?

A. No; these written reports which I told the captains to bring in in case of shortage or poor quality have never materialized. They have kicked, but when it comes down to the scratch they never make reports. When I complain to higher authorities I want to have something to go upon.

By General WILSON:

Q. You have asked to move your camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has it been granted?

A. The permission has been granted, but to-day I moved my camp farther up the hill, getting the tents farther from the sinks.

Q. You have authority to move?

A. Yes, sir; if I so desire.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 24, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF COL. JAMES PERRY FYFFE.

Col. JAMES PERRY FYFFE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Colonel, will you please give us your full name, rank, and regiment?

A. James Perry Fyffe; colonel Third Tennessee Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the United States, Colonel?

A. Since the 20th of May.

Q. Had you any previous military experience?

A. I have been in the National Guard since 1889.

Q. In the State of Kentucky?

A. Kentucky and Tennessee.

Q. When were you mustered into the United States service?

A. Twentieth day of May.

Q. Where were you first encamped?

A. At Chattanooga, the 25th of April.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. About a week or ten days.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. Nashville.

Q. How long were you encamped there?

A. From, I think, the 6th of May until the 23d of May at Chickamauga Park.

Q. What division were you in at Chickamauga Park?

A. First Division, Third Corps.

Q. Did you reach Chickamauga before General Frank took command of the division?

A. Yes, sir; General Carpenter was in command when we went there.

Q. Who followed him?

A. Gen. Frederick D. Grant.

Q. And General Frank?

A. General Frank succeeded General Grant.

Q. How long did you remain in camp at Chickamauga Park?

A. Until the 5th of September.

Q. Did you come from there directly here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How had your regiment been supplied at all these camps with commissary supplies, as to quality and quantity?

A. The quality has been excellent; and quantity, until within the past thirty days, has been entirely sufficient.

Q. Has it been insufficient within the last thirty days?

A. I have not been able to look into a number of instances, but within the last thirty days there has been considerable grumbling among the men that they did not get enough bread and meat, at least such as they thought they ought to have; but I have not been able to trace it to a point where we can make a written statement.

Q. Did you draw your requisitions in bulk?

A. The last two ration periods, these past thirty days, we have drawn from the brigade commissaries. Prior to that, the regimental commissary supplied them.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Each company?

A. Each company now goes to the brigade commissary and draws for itself.

By General BEAVER:

Q. In what company has there been special complaint; in any one company, or is it general over the entire regiment?

A. It has been general, but not universal. I make it a rule to go to the kitchens generally one meal each day to see how the men are faring. I ask them if they get enough, and a company occasionally (not the same company every time) will say, "I do not get enough bread or meat." But I think that has to be accounted for in this way: With a possible view of going to Cuba or Porto Rico, I approved furloughs for a good many men after we came here. We had three hundred and some odd on furlough, and the returns were made up and turned in for a period of ten days, and early in that period a good many men came back, and their returning made more men for the rations and we could not draw rations for them, and that will probably account for the complaint.

Q. Did you know of a case in your regiment where a captain had 95 men and made a ration return for 82, being 13 less than he had in camp?

A. No, sir; I do not know. I think there is a case in which the numbers approximate the numbers you mention. By the time he began to receive that ten days' supply he had 95 men.

Q. Well, with your experience in the service, is the ration issued under the United States Army regulation sufficient in quantity for the men?

A. I don't think that I ever saw a man who can eat the army ration.

Q. How is it as to clothing? Are the men well supplied with clothing?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is the character of it—good as to quality, or indifferent?

A. It is not up to the usual army standard.

Q. Is it improving or deteriorating as the time goes on? Have you drawn lately?

A. Yes, sir; we have drawn overcoats, a few blouses, and trousers.

Q. How is the kersey in the trousers?

A. It does not seem so good.

Q. How are the overcoats?

A. They are up to the standard.

Q. How are the pants?

A. They are good.

Q. What is your medical staff?

A. We have had one surgeon, one hospital steward, and one orderly until the last few days. A recent order gives us another surgeon, two ambulances, and 14 or 16 men.

Q. Did you have an assistant surgeon?

A. They were on duty at the division hospital.

Q. You had them, but they were on duty in the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir; two assistant surgeons and two hospital stewards.

Q. What has been the health of your command?

A. Compared with other regiments I have seen, I think it has been excellent.

Q. What has been the maximum of sick in the hospital at any one time?

A. In the neighborhood of 100.

Q. In quarters?

A. I should say 50 or 60.

Q. How many have you in hospital?

A. Eleven.

Q. How many absent on sick leave?

A. That's difficult to tell, because there are a good many men absent on furlough that went from Sternberg Hospital and from the hospital we had in Chattanooga; probably not more than 20.

Q. How many have you in the hospitals at Chickamauga and Chattanooga still?

A. None that I know of.

Q. How many have you sick in headquarters?

A. Yesterday I had 18. I did not see the report to-day.

Q. Eleven in hospital and 7 in quarters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have a three-battalion regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the strength?

A. Now it is 1,240. The most I have had was 1,311.

Q. How many men have you lost by death?

A. Sixteen. Four of them died in camp; the rest died at home or away from the regiment.

Q. What has been the character of medical supplies furnished you as to quantity and quality, so far as you know?

A. Good, as to medicines.

Q. What are you armed with?

A. Springfield rifles.

Q. Good condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you qualified any marksmen?

A. Yes, sir; I can not say how many.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If I understand you rightly, you went to Camp Thomas the 24th of May?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have a regimental canteen?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was it managed?

A. By a canteen board of two company commanders and one lieutenant as canteen officer. He had a detail of one sergeant and sometimes 12 or 14 men.

Q. What kind of drinks were sold at that canteen?

A. Mostly beer.

Q. Do you know how much beer was sold at that canteen?

A. No, sir; I can not tell.

Q. Are you prepared to say that barrels of beer were or were not sold, day after day?

A. I am prepared to say that the receipts approximated \$400 or \$500 a day, mostly for beer.

Q. Did you consider that it was proper that your regimental canteen should be a general beer garden or beer saloon for all the camps around there?

A. No, sir; at the same time, beer was there for the use of the troops, and any soldier that had the price could get the beer.

Q. It was not only drank upon the premises, but carried away in canteens and buckets, was it?

A. No, sir; only to the officers.

Q. You don't know, then, that men would take it away by the canteen and bucket full?

A. No, sir; except to officers.

Q. Was it kept in good order as to policing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it not a general cesspool?

A. No, sir.

Q. As fast as a beer keg was emptied or sold out—it did not take very long—it was thrown out on the camp in the hot sun and remained there until it became sour, and numbers of these kegs laid beside the camp for twenty-four hours?

A. Beer kegs were put out as they were emptied. There was not much sun there, and they were moved the next morning.

Q. They were kept twenty-four hours. The odor could be smelled 50 feet each way from the camp, and they laid there until there would be 15 or 20 of them—until they would be hauled to the brewery at Chattanooga every day at 9 or 10 o'clock. Is that the condition of things?

A. They were taken away every morning.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. They did not remain twenty-four hours; they were emptied in the afternoon and taken away the next morning?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is this statement regarding 15 or 20 kegs the proper limit or not?

A. That's a proper estimate, I suppose.

Q. The men, after the hot drills, drank their beer? Do you know anything about the character of the water in the immediate vicinity of your camp—was it good?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the matter with it?



A. It came out of Chickamauga Creek, and it was warm?

Q. Did it come through the pipes?

A. Yes, sir; our drinking water we hauled some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Q. As respects your sinks, what was their condition?

A. They were bad.

Q. It is reported they were horrid.

A. They were horrid.

Q. Why was that? Was the water bad because of its being contaminated with organic matter, or because it was thick and muddy?

A. Well, I think the only trouble with the water was that it was muddy, and decaying vegetation farther up the creek of course washed into it.

Q. Did it smell bad?

A. No, sir.

Q. The sinks, then; was it because of the shallowness of the earth that your sinks became bad?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any difficulty to find room enough on which to dig fresh sinks?

A. Very great difficulty.

Q. Was it not apparent to your inspector and everyone else that when your sinks became in such a condition that there was a bad stench about them that it was time to change them?

A. I think so, sir.

Q. Colonel, did you have such a condition that you could smell them around?

A. I don't think anybody ever smelled our sinks.

Q. I am speaking of the sinks of the Third Tennessee Regiment.

A. That is not true.

Q. The kitchen refuse was thrown out and it became full of maggots and what not, and the regimental sinks—the odor that would arise from these places, that is to say, the refuse of the sink—the company sinks, was enough to make the stoutest heart sick. Was there a constant stench from your sinks?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there a stench from your company sinks?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there a smell around your sinks more than around the other sinks?

A. No, sir.

Q. In your judgment, were those sinks well cared for?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often did you inspect them?

A. Every day.

Q. Was there any time they were reported not cleaned?

A. One day it was reported that the sinks were left open, and I ordered them covered over.

Q. Was there any lime about the sinks?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?

A. We did not have any.

Q. Could not get any?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you make requisition?

A. No, sir.

Q. Could you have gotten it within 25 miles?

A. I know of a number of concerns that make it in that neighborhood.

Q. Did you ask for it?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. The charge is that the sinks were looked after by the men under arrest. Is that altogether true?

A. The sinks were dug by men under arrest. When there was not enough men, details were ordered to dig them.

Q. Were they looked after by men under arrest?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who had charge of that work?

A. A sergeant had charge of that work, and every morning he, with the prisoners, took shovels and went around every day and put 2 inches of fresh dirt on the sinks.

Q. How near was that camp to Lytle?

A. Two miles.

Q. It was not under your control at all?

A. No, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What was the profit made in the canteen?

A. I think \$2,000 clear money. There was about three months we ran the canteen up there.

By General DODGE:

Q. Have you a canteen here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have the same canteen here?

A. We have an exchange here. They don't permit us to sell beer here. We sell here everything else that we sold there.

By General BEAVER:

Q. It is what you call a dry canteen?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What is your opinion of the effect upon the morals and health of the men of the canteen?

A. Well, my observation has been this: If a man goes to the canteen and gets a glass or two glasses of beer, he generally gets that and that satisfies him, and he does not take anything more until, after a while, he wants another; but if there is nothing here to drink he goes out and gets somebody else who sells him a quart of brandy or whisky and drinks that and is drunk and gets sick.

Q. Up there you sold beer and here you have none. Can you see any difference between the conduct of the men there and here?

A. I don't think the conduct of the men here is as good as at Chickamauga. I think I have seen more of my men drunk here than at Chickamauga.

Q. Did you have much sickness in your regiment at Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What percentage?

A. I don't know what the total percentage was; the most we had at one time was 150.

Q. In hospitals?

A. Altogether, sick.

Q. In quarters and hospital?

A. Everything.

Q. How many are in hospital?

A. I have 100, about. We did not have that many in the camp hospitals there, but we had a hospital in town. We had a room in Chattanooga and the ladies there had charge of that, and we sent 25 there.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. The water that was drawn out of Chickamauga Creek was not used for cooking purposes?

A. No, sir; we did not use it for cooking. I don't know anything about the other regiments. We had a water wagon and we got water from Crawfish Springs through a hose, and we used that for drinking and cooking. In the beginning we used the pipe line for everything; it got warm and did not taste good.

By General DODGE:

Q. Are you acquainted around Chattanooga?

A. That is my home.

Q. How long have you lived there?

A. Ten years.

Q. What do you think of Chickamauga Park as a camp for 50,000 people?

A. I think it is a very good place, so far as the park itself is concerned.

Q. Do you think it is large enough to accommodate 50,000 men at one time?

A. Well, it did, sir, and there was room enough left for 50,000 more the way these were put in there.

Q. On new ground?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What division were you in?

A. First Division.

By General DODGE:

Q. What did you think of the water supply?

A. It was bad, as it was arranged. It could have been excellent with a mile and a half more pipe line; and, having the intake at Crawfish Springs, we could have had as good water as here.

Q. Why was that not done?

A. Economy, I suppose.

By General McCook:

Q. Could you have gotten water from Crawfish Springs?

A. We hauled it from there two months, and we were turned away because the men destroyed Mr. Lee's property. That was the rumor, and then there was another story that Mr. Lee was going to make the Government pay for the water and the Government would not do it, and we quit.

Q. Did Mr. Lee ask \$10,000 for piping the water to the camp?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Did you ever recommend that they run pipes to Crawfish Springs?

A. I don't think I ever did. I believe I did, but informally; it could hardly be called official.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

Colonel FYFFE asks to make some corrections and additions to his testimony. He says: Yesterday I got the figures in regard to the sick in the regiment reversed. I stated that we had about a hundred and a little over sick in the hospital and perhaps 50 sick in quarters. I find the highest number of men at any hospital was on the 28th, when we had 52, and the highest number we ever had excused from duty or sick in quarters was 137, on the 3d of September. I find that this morning's report shows that we have 11 soldiers in the hospital and 9 sick in quar-

ters. I want also to explain the situation of our camp at Chickamauga, in order that you may understand better about the condition of the sinks there. There were six regiments camped in such a way, that, including the division hospital as the seventh organization, my regiment was the center, and standing somewhere along the headquarters of my regiment a man could have thrown a rock into these six regiments. The sinks of these regiments, with the exception of two, were toward my regiment, and the division hospital was probably farther than any of the regiments across and opposite our sinks, and all of our sinks had to be dug, until some of the regiments moved, between our kitchens and the division hospital, and there was a ledge of rock underlying the soil that averaged 2 to 4 feet beneath the surface, so at no time was it possible to drive a sink beyond 4 feet. I was instructed to cover these sinks with earth every day, and it kept the prisoners almost constantly digging sinks; we had to have a new one nearly every three days, and the regulations in regard to covering them were thoroughly carried out. You understand that a regiment of 1,300 men constantly using the sinks in a short time all of that territory soon got honeycombed with abandoned sinks. Now one of the regiments that camped near us had the sinks within 20 paces of our line officers' row. I complained, and the regiment was moved to a new location, and afterwards we went down on territory that they had formerly occupied, and there we were able to drive sinks 6 or 7 feet and sometimes 10 feet. I did not understand that that letter (of R. B. Hunt's) was a communication in regard to my regiment.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Do you know who made that statement, or have you seen it before?

A. No, sir; I have not the remotest idea.

Q. Are you acquainted with one Robert B. Hunt, of Chattanooga?

A. Oh, that is an old fellow that was a clarinet player in the band, I expect He was in the last war, and was very anxious to get in, and the mustering officer would not enlist him. Some years ago I was present at a trial, and Mr. Hunt was present. He was charged with incest; that is, having intercourse with his own daughter.

Q. Do you know of any other Robert B. Hunt? He gives his address as Walnut street, Chattanooga, Tenn. Is that the man you speak of?

A. I don't know his Chattanooga address. I know this R. B. Hunt I speak of, and this is the only R. B. Hunt I do know.

Q. But you do know that he came over to be enlisted and was rejected?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why?

A. His age was against him, and his character.

Q. Do you know where he came from?

A. He came from Ohio to Chattanooga about five years ago, and it was shortly after he came there that his daughter's case came up.

Q. Was he found guilty, or acquitted?

A. Why, he was bound over by the magistrate of the court at the trial I attended. What became of the case, I do not know; I think he was acquitted.

[General Beaver reads letter of R. B. Hunt.]

Q. That is the man you refer to?

A. That is the man; no question about it. If he had been an excellent performer we would have tried to stretch a point to get him in, but what I know of him personally and his age, he would not pass, and he was not an extraordinary musician.

Q. Have you anything further to say?

A. At all times our sinks in our camps, as compared with other camps, were in excellent condition, so much so that the commanding general issued a circular



or extract and sent the regiment a written extract in which he commended the condition of our outfit.

Q. What is the date of it?

A. I will read it:

[Copy of extract from the report of the brigade surgeon.]

“HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,  
“FIRST DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,  
“Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 24, 1898.

“*Third Tennessee Infantry:*

“I have to report this regiment as in the best sanitary condition of any in the brigade. The well-polished condition of kitchen utensils and excellent condition of kitchen sinks deserves special mention. I have no criticism to make upon the condition of this regiment.

“Official copy respectfully furnished the commanding officer Third Infantry Tennessee Volunteers for his information.

“By order of Colonel Clark.

“GORDON VOORHIES, A. A. C.

“*To the commanding officer Third Tennessee Infantry Volunteers.*”

Q. Did your regiment or any other at Chickamauga Park attempt the removal of the fecal matter: was any attempt made to keep your sinks down in that way?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the condition of the sinks; did they hold water, or was the liquid part dried up so the contents could be removed?

A. When the weather was dry the sinks were fairly dry, but along early in the summer it began to rain, and the summer was very wet, and if the sinks were on a hillside it would fill with water and it would “squash out,” as the old lady said.

Q. The removal of the contents would not have been impracticable?

A. Not impractical; we figured out recently a system that would have been very advantageous, I think, and I think could have been put up at a small expense, and I was going to recommend its use here, and after they began to furnish us with lime and built houses over the sinks I did not mention it.

Q. Was that the cremating plan?

A. Yes, sir; it was to build a long pan and let that remain there until after taps at night and then burn it and scrape off the ashes and carry them off.

Q. Have you anything else to say in reference to this statement? I think it is fair to allow you to read this statement. [Statement handed to witness.]

A. There is only one question here; that is the kitchen garbage. He says “the potato peelings, etc., were put into kitchen sinks, which are 4 or 5 feet long and 2 or 3 feet deep, and left there covered with maggots and covered with very little dirt.” That is a malicious falsehood. Those holes in the ground were used for nothing except slop water. Potato peelings, little pieces of bread, meat bones, refuse meat, and other solid matter that came from the kitchen were burned on the kitchen fire, and we had to go outside the park sometimes to get wood to supply this fire.

Q. Was that in pursuance of written orders or simply a custom in your regiment?

A. There was a written order, I believe.

Q. A regimental order?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge, personally, that that was complied with?

A. I inspected the kitchen and camp every day when I was well enough to go about them; I saw it done; occasionally I would find a solitary instance where it

was neglected, where a man would put something in the sink; I would make him take it out and put it on the fire. The officer of the day followed the same course.

Q. Did the medical officer look at the food also?

A. Yes, sir; the brigade officer of the day and regimental surgeon made an inspection every day. In addition to that the provost-sergeant, who had charge of the prisoners, was charged with cleaning it up.

Q. Then it did not depend upon your company cook to do so, but you had a detail and the provost sergeant to attend to that?

A. They attended to kitchen sinks as well as others; the kitchen men were charged with burning this refuse, and the officer of the day, the provost-sergeant, two medical officers, and myself were there every day and saw that it was done.

Q. Do you wish to say anything else?

A. I wish to say that that communication, so far as my knowledge goes, is false, utterly so, and without foundation of any sort, except the imagination of Mr. Hunt.

Q. From what you know of Mr. Hunt and what you know of him and his reputation in the community, what would you say?

A. I would say his reputation is bad. I will say further that I would not believe Mr. Hunt in a court of justice under oath, where his interest is involved, and I think I am not mistaken in what I heard in this trial to which I refer. I have one more thing—the position of the Lytle station; and this, sir, seems to be under discussion; the man in charge of the depot, sir, was Lieutenant Arrasmith. I think Mr. Arrasmith's was one of the most cleanly ordered departments in or out of the army. If you did not get what you wanted you could come down and get it on a memorandum, and if any man at Chickamauga did not get enough to eat it was the fault of the man himself. You could go right there; there was no red tape about it. I know that in one case a captain complained that he was not getting enough meat, and the commissary said he had got all the meat he wanted; this captain went down to draw his meat himself and he went once and that settled it.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Are you satisfied that it is for the interest of the regiment to draw this bread—18 ounces—rather than to draw the flour and bake the bread?

A. We never tried to bake bread in any large quantities; we have not the facilities.

Q. You could get an oven, couldn't you?

A. Yes, sir; I believe that a mixture of the two systems works the best.

Q. The saving on the flour rations is 33 per cent ordinarily, and that is disposed of for the benefit of the company.

A. I had bills for some 8,000 loaves of bread, but I can not get any money for it; we were to have the advantage of that, if we could sell the flour ourselves, but when we get a saving on bread we can not draw the bread because it would get stale.

Q. Do you draw any flour now besides the bread?

A. Yes, sir; 2 ounces of flour.

Q. Besides the 18 ounces?

A. No, sir; 16 ounces of bread and 2 ounces of flour.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Are you not mistaken about that; don't you get 18 ounces of bread, or 16 ounces of flour?

A. No, sir.

Q. It was made by the division man?

A. I don't know.

Q. Which way would you rather have it?

A. If we were going to stay here, I would rather get the flour and bake our own bread; if we were going to the field, I would rather get the bread.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF DR. R. D. BOSS.**

Dr. R. D. Boss then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please state your name, rank, regiment, and what service you have rendered since your appointment.

A. R. D. Boss; acting assistant surgeon; appointed by the Surgeon-General July 2; with the First Infantry until August 5; transferred August 5 to the Fourth Infantry, remaining with them until we reached Montauk, August 18; we landed on the 20th, and after that I was on the sick report until October 7, and I reported to the commanding general at Anniston on the 9th or 10th, and was then sent to the First Infantry as assistant surgeon.

Q. You are a resident of what place?

A. Washington, D. C.

Q. You are a graduate of what school?

A. Columbian College, Washington.

Q. Where did you join the First Infantry?

A. In the trenches near Santiago. I left Washington on the 2d and reached Siboney on the 6th, and on the 10th or 11th I reported to the First Infantry.

Q. State in your own language what the conditions were existing there until you left; what the supplies were, etc.

A. When I reached the First Infantry, they were then in the trenches in front of Santiago. Of course, the medical supplies under existing circumstances were very short; we had comparatively little supplies, and it took me several days to find out just how to obtain them; after doing so I obtained all I got from the division hospital. We were not able to obtain all the medical supplies that we required; we simply had to take what we could get; the division hospital was not able to supply us with the things we asked for.

Q. How far was the division hospital?

A. It varied; we were sometimes at a loss to find it.

Q. You had plenty of medicine for the cases occurring in that latitude?

A. Practically so.

Q. You had plenty of quinine?

A. We had plenty.

Q. And morphine?

A. No, sir; we were short of morphine.

Q. Did you have enough for what you absolutely wanted?

A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Were you put in charge of the wounded or the sick?

A. We had no wounded; they were sent back to the division hospital, so that all I had was sick cases, except some trifling thing.

Q. What was the character of the diseases while you were in Cuba?

A. Malarial fever, some few dysentery, and some few diarrhea.

Q. Did the sickness increase rapidly with your command?

A. No, sir; it did not.

Q. Can you give the approximate number of cases in your charge while in Cuba?

A. Our average sick calls at the time I was with the First Infantry was about 45 to 48.

Q. At the regimental hospital?

A. No, sir; we had no regimental hospital; we had dog tents, and when our men were taken sick I secluded them from the rest of the men, and put them in tents.

Q. Practically you had men so separated that it constituted a regimental hospital?

A. Yes, sir; practically so, and yet it was not.

Q. What was your mortality?

A. I had none.

Q. As soon as they were seriously ill you sent them to the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir; I had two cases that I sent, and both of those cases died.

Q. How was the supply of water and food to the command?

A. We had plenty of water, and it was pure, but we had to go some distance to get it. We had enough to eat. There were a few days, of course, when we were on short rations.

Q. Did you have any hospital rations, so to speak?

A. Only what we were able to get, as they expressed it down there, by "rustling" for it.

Q. Did you "rustle" and get anything?

A. I did.

Q. Did you have what hospital stores were necessary for your immediate use?

A. For a time I was unable to procure the necessary food supply, but after a while I was enabled to get them from the Red Cross Society by going to Santiago.

Q. Did you make a requisition upon the medical department for these things?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And failed to get them?

A. Partially.

Q. To what do you attribute that failure?

A. Simply because they did not have them in the division hospital.

Q. Did you make a requisition upon the officer in charge?

A. I did. I saw him personally.

Q. If you could get these things from the Red Cross Society, was there any reason why the Government should not be able to furnish them?

A. I was unable to procure food supplies until after the surrender of Santiago. Prior to that I was unable to get any food supplies anywhere.

Q. From anywhere?

A. In any quantity.

Q. If the Red Cross Society had materials there which were necessary for your use, could not the medical department of the army have had them there?

A. That is placing me in a rather awkward place, Doctor, because I don't know what they could do. If the Red Cross could get those things in, it would seem as if the Government could have done it.

Q. How soon was the hospital ship *Relief* ready to go to Cuba?

A. It left Fortress Monroe on July 3. I went on the *Relief* and we reached Siboney on the 6th.

Q. Did she remain there or return immediately?

A. I can not give you positive information, because I left there and was ordered to the front.

Q. What was the general understanding about it?

A. That she was loaded with wounded men and sent to Fortress Monroe.

Q. Did she take any considerable amount of supplies with her when she went down?

A. I understood she was filled with supplies.

Q. Were those supplies landed?

A. Not while I was at Siboney.



Q. Do you know whether they were landed at all or not?

A. I understand later on.

Q. If the supplies from the *Texas* were landed, could not these have been available?

A. I understood that the *Relief* had already gone back at that time.

Q. Who was in charge of her at the time?

A. Dr. Torney.

Q. As far as your observation goes, were the men of the First Infantry as well cared for as the circumstances of the place permitted?

A. They were.

Q. What time did you leave there?

A. I left Cuba on the 13th of August.

Q. Did you have occasion during your stay there to visit the division hospital?

A. Not except occasional visits, when I was after food supplies.

Q. So far as you saw, the men there were well cared for?

A. It was carried on under the circumstances to the best of the ability of the surgeons.

Q. How much tentage did they have?

A. I can not say; I was looking for supplies.

Q. As you looked about, were the men apparently under shelter or otherwise?

A. Under shelter, those whom I saw.

Q. What kind of shelter?

A. Under tentage.

Q. Do you mean wall tents or hospital tents?

A. Hospital tents.

Q. How many hospital tents did you see there?

A. I can not say.

Q. Did it look like any considerable number?

A. It was a small collection.

Q. Have you any idea how many patients were there?

A. I have not.

Q. Were all the wounded being taken to this division hospital that you speak of?

A. I understand all the wounded were taken to the corps headquarters.

Q. Was the hospital at corps headquarters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The corps hospital was under charge of whom?

A. Major Wood.

Q. Who had charge of the division hospital?

A. Major Kilbourne.

Q. When you left Cuba to go north with the sick, did you come north with sick, or what?

A. Came with the Fourth Infantry; we brought all our sick with us.

Q. How many sick men did you have?

A. Ninety-three.

Q. Were the rest of the men in fairly first-class condition or all broken up?

A. They were all broken up; every man was either seasick or sick otherwise.

Q. What special provision did you make for the care of these men?

A. We had a certain portion of the vessel set apart and I had hammocks strung; we had unlimited medical and food supplies.

Q. Was it of such a character as was needed, as you should have had for sick men?

A. It was such as I had personally selected.

Q. You got it yourself?

A. Yes, sir; we would have had them anyhow.

Q. What was the name of the transport?

A. *Seneca*.

Q. How was she provided on the second trip?

A. She was afterwards supplied with hammocks and the men all taken care of.

Q. Was there a proper provision of food for all the men?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And of good quality?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So far as you know, this ship was provided with supplies properly to make the men well cared for?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they did not suffer more than you would naturally expect?

A. No, sir. And when we reached New York our vessel was said to be in the best condition—the best sanitary condition—of any that had arrived.

Q. Did you go to Montauk or to New York?

A. Montauk.

Q. How long were you there?

A. We were expected to go in in ten hours, but were immediately ordered out to make way for some ship that had a great deal of mortality.

Q. Did you lose any men?

A. No, sir.

Q. How large a portion of your command was able to walk to the detention camp?

A. We were compelled to send in ambulances 27 cases at that time, and the remainder of the command walked.

Q. What was the strength of the command?

A. Four hundred and sixteen.

Q. Was the walk so long and fatiguing that any were compelled to give up?

A. Only a few.

Q. Do you mean by that three or four?

A. Possibly half a dozen.

Q. You were put in a detention camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you find things there as regards preparation?

A. Our men were all taken care of; we had tentage; we had floors, and we had food supplies, all that we required, and we were well taken care of.

Q. Do you know anything of the hospitals of the detention camp?

A. I was in the hospital on sick leave from the 21st of August until the 7th of September.

Q. What was the condition of the hospital?

A. The condition, as I observed it, was as perfect as a hospital of that kind could be. Our food supplies were sufficient, in fact overabundant; they were well prepared, and the nursing was conducted perfectly by trained female nurses under the supervision of Major Ebert.

Q. So far as your observation went as an officer and physician, the detention hospital was well cared for and administered?

A. Yes, sir. I had some means of knowing, because I was walking through the camp, and I had chances of observing the care and the food supplies, etc.

Q. What was the condition of the sinks?

A. Those I saw were in complete sanitary condition.

Q. How far removed were they from the hospital tents?

A. I should say three or four hundred yards.

Q. Far enough away for all hospital purposes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see anything of the general hospital at Montauk?

A. I did not.

Q. How many of your men fell sick during the time you were at Montauk?

A. I can not say, because I was in the hospital myself, and the last two days on the boat I was sick myself.

Q. Did you hear any statements as to the prevalence of sickness in the Fourth Infantry?

A. No, sir; I did not, because I was not in communication with them.

Q. After your recovery did you take occasion to visit the camp and see how things were?

A. No, sir; I was not able to walk around.

Q. Were there any considerable number of men coming away from Montauk on the same train with you?

A. No, sir; I was practically alone.

Q. Did you see any considerable number of men leaving Montauk?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you know anything about the means provided for carrying them away by train, etc.?

A. No, sir; I simply went to the train and got on.

Q. There was a great lack of medical supplies with you, as with others, at Santiago, which lack was supplied in a large measure by the volunteer associations. Now, I want to know why volunteer associations can get things to the front when needed, when the Medical Department can not; do you know of any reason?

A. I do not, sir.

Q. Have you any idea?

A. I suppose from a lack of transports.

Q. If lack of transports, where would the fault lie, do you know?

A. That I can not answer.

Q. How much effort was made by you or your senior medical officer, the medical director at headquarters, or his next in command—how much effort was made to correct these various faults as they existed?

A. I can answer more especially about our division hospital. Major Kilbourne made every effort to get medical and drug supplies, and he divided with everybody; he gave everything he could, and divided as well as possible; he personally told me that he sent an ambulance to corps headquarters daily to obtain medical supplies, and we went to his office to get what we could daily.

Q. When he sent to corps headquarters, did he get them or not?

A. He did not get all that he asked for. Major Kilbourne approved our requisitions, but he said he did not get them, and could not get them.

Q. You do not know, of course, what supplies were taken there?

A. I do not know, sir.

Q. What supplies were there in Santiago for all?

A. I don't know.

By General WILSON:

Q. Were you practicing at Washington when you entered the army?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have to pass an examination when you were appointed?

A. I did not.

Q. Were doctors usually appointed from their known professional ability and qualifications?

A. Yes, sir; I was a member of the medical association at Washington, and I had the indorsement of three good men; I also knew the Surgeon-General, as he was a member of the medical association.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How soon after landing did you get supplies from the Red Cross and other relief societies?

A. I obtained supplies the time the ship *Texas* went into Santiago.

Q. About what day was that?

A. My impression is, the fourth day.

Q. Did you obtain a full supply?

A. I did not; we were prohibited, because the *Texas* was ordered away from the wharf, and we were unable to get these supplies after that.

Q. Could you get the same supplies from your superior officers?

A. I could not.

By General BEAVER:

Q. You say you had a sick call of 45; out of what number?

A. About 400.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If you sent only two to the general hospital, your sick list was not of much importance—did not amount to much.

A. No, sir; I sent only two up to the 5th of August.

Q. After this temporary transfer until you left did you send any to the general hospital from any regiment?

A. I sent two men from the Fourth Infantry after my transfer.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Was your failure to get medical supplies at the front owing to the lack of them in the hands of the surgeon in chief or shortness of transportation?

A. So far as I was concerned, it was owing to the lack of them in the hands of the chief surgeon of our division.

Q. Were there no medical supplies landed there from the transports, or was it failure on the part of the quartermasters to get supplies up to the hospital?

A. That I could not answer.

Q. The difference between the Red Cross and the medical department is, that the Red Cross depends upon its own transportation and you depend upon the quartermasters?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. These hospital ships are under the control of whom?

A. As I understand it, the *Relief* was under the direct control of Surgeon-General Sternberg. The others I do not know about.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You state that your division surgeon sent back to corps headquarters every day and was unable to obtain what was necessary; would not that indicate that supplies were short instead of the transportation?

A. I said that the division surgeon stated to me that he sent to the corps headquarters every day an ambulance, and they could not obtain them from the corps headquarters because they did not have them.

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ANNISTON, ALA., October 25, 1898.

### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. F. ELLIS REED.

Lieut. F. ELLIS REED then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.



By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and regiment.

A. F. Ellis Reed; second lieutenant, Fourth Wisconsin.

Q. And acting commissary?

A. I was at Camp Douglas.

Q. What is your company?

A. Company E.

Q. How long were you acting commissary?

A. About two months.

Q. Was that under the State auspices or United States?

A. United States.

Q. Who was your immediate superior in the commissary department?

A. Well, my work went through Major Smith, of Chicago, in the Department of the Lakes.

Q. You drew your supplies from Chicago?

A. Yes, sir; everything except fresh meat, which I purchased myself.

Q. What was the character of the rations furnished, as to quantity and quality?

A. Well, they received the same quantity all through. The quality was all right except the fresh meat, and that was the best we could get. The bacon was also very poor.

Q. Where did you get that?

A. It came through the Department of the Lakes.

Q. What was the difficulty?

A. The bacon was all fat; there was no lean to it at all, and it came in great slabs not covered with cloth at all, the way it is down here, and the fresh beef was awful tough.

Q. You purchased that?

A. Yes, sir, in Milwaukee.

Q. And you were limited as to the price?

A. Well, it seems so. The commissary was turned over to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell, who was first lieutenant in the Army, and he gave me instructions about what I was to pay for things, and among them was the meat.

Q. How did they cook the meat—boil, fry, or roast it?

A. They had roasts, and sometimes it was fried.

Q. What did you pay for fresh beef?

A. Seven and one-half cents.

Q. Could you have bought a better quality of beef at higher price in your market?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. You bought a whole carcass, I suppose?

A. No, sir, I did not; we could not cut it up right; there was some difficulty, I don't know what; they had tried it before I went there and it didn't work.

Q. What did you buy?

A. Hind quarters, and part of the fore quarters.

Q. So you had selected parts?

A. Not the best parts.

Q. The hind quarters are considered the best?

A. Yes, sir, but we did not get the best parts; it was divided up; some of the companies got good parts and others not.

Q. Didn't you have butchers in your regiment, so you could cut it up?

A. Yes, sir; but we had no tools.

Q. Would it have been better to buy the tools out of the beef money?

A. Well, I will tell you. Colonel Caldwell tried the scheme and it didn't work, and he being a regular army officer I thought there was no need of my trying it.

Q. Did your men have enough to eat at Camp Douglas?

A. I never heard any complaint.

Q. Were you on duty as commissary after you left there?

A. No, sir.

Q. From whom did you make purchases of beef; from one person?

A. I bought it all from Armour & Co.

Q. Did they slaughter the beef at Milwaukee, or was it brought from Chicago in refrigerator cars?

A. It was brought from Chicago.

Q. Was your ration supplemented in any way while in Camp Douglas?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did the State furnish anything?

A. The State did furnish butter and milk.

Q. Did you have any other supplies furnished from outside the regular ration?

A. Only what came to the men individually.

Q. Did that help or hinder things?

A. I guess it did more hurt than good.

Q. Yes, it usually does.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. WILLIAM THOMAS WEST.

Lieut. WILLIAM THOMAS WEST then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and regiment and duty.

A. William Thomas West; first lieutenant, and quartermaster of the Third Alabama.

Q. How long have you been acting commissary of your regiment?

A. From the 10th of June to the 1st of October.

Q. Where were you in camp during that period?

A. Mobile and Anniston.

Q. How long were you at Mobile, and when did you come to Anniston?

A. I entered the service on the 2d of June and left there on the 8th day of September.

Q. How were your men fed during your stay at camp in Mobile, as to quality and quantity of rations?

A. We had no trouble whatever. We got all the rations that we were entitled to.

Q. That is, under the regulations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did that feed your men comfortably?

A. It was ample, and we had plenty to sell.

Q. You have had no complaints then from your regiments either at Mobile or Anniston?

A. None whatever.

Q. Were you satisfied with the sort that was received for distribution?

A. Yes, sir; with one little exception. We got more Irish potatoes than the colored people would use, and we exchanged that for cabbage and other vegetables, and they liked it better.

Q. That, of course, they had a right to do?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. This is a colored regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What has been the health of the command?

A. Good; we only have one man in the hospital now, except convalescents.

Q. How many in quarters that reported at sick call?

A. I don't know exactly—it varies; but our health is almost perfect.

Q. How about the clothing issued to your command?

A. It has been good. We had the clothing ahead of the companies mustering. I have had a company mustered in the morning and the clothing ready the next morning, complete from socks to hats. I made that record.

Q. Was the quality good?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It fits fairly well?

A. I don't think there is anything of inferior quality. Yes, we did have some poor shoes at one time.

Q. Do you know whether the quality has improved?

A. We have had no complaint of the shoes for three months.

Q. What have you in the way of transportation?

A. We have 58 mules, 2 horses, 13 wagons, 2 ambulances, and 2 Dorrity wagons.

Q. How is your tentage?

A. It is very poor.

Q. What is the quality of the duck?

A. I don't know exactly, but it is being condemned to-day.

Q. With a view of drawing new?

A. Yes, sir; we have a new lot in the depot here now.

Q. Have you made a requisition for stoves?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. What is the condition of your regiment as to the feeling of the men? Have they the bright, cheerful way of colored men usually, or are they morose and homesick?

A. As a rule they are very cheerful; they have dances, etc. They seem to be very bright, and I think you would enjoy it if you come up.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What kind of soldiers do you think they are going to make in the field?

A. Good soldiers. They are competent, and they have perfect confidence in their arms. You can arm a darkey, and when he is armed he thinks he can lick the world.

Q. Are all the sergeants colored?

A. Yes, sir. There are no whites in the regiment but the commissioned officers.

Q. They have got a regular practicing physician as a hospital steward, I understand.

A. Yes, sir; a man of extraordinary intelligence.

Q. Have you a full medical staff?

A. Yes, sir; three.

Q. What place are you from?

A. I am living in Mobile; I am from Tennessee originally, but I have been in Mobile for twenty-five years.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. GEORGE JEROME HALEY.**

Lieut. GEORGE JEROME HALEY then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and regiment, and your duty in the regiment.

A. George Jerome Haley; first lieutenant, Third Tennessee. You mean at present?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I am not at present with the regiment. I am acting quartermaster of the Second Brigade of this division.

Q. How long were you quartermaster of your regiment—in discharge of the active duties of that position?

A. About three or four days, sir; I was appointed the day that we were mustered in—the 19th of May.

Q. Did you have an officer known as a commissary in your regiment?

A. Yes, sir; I was.

Q. And appointed by the colonel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that under your National Guard laws of Tennessee?

A. I don't know about that; that was on the instructions of the chief quartermaster.

Q. Do you belong to a company in your regiment?

A. Yes, sir; Company I.

Q. How long did you act as commissary?

A. From May 19 to the 1st of this month.

Q. You are now acting as brigade quartermaster?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was your regiment at the time you acted as commissary?

A. Nashville, Tenn.

Q. For how long?

A. We went to Nashville May 4, and I was acting before we were mustered into the service; we left there on the 23d of May and camped at Chickamauga Park. I also acted at Chickamauga Park and here at Camp Shipp until relieved.

Q. During your period of service in these several camps state whether or not the men were properly fed.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any complaints of the quality or quantity of the rations furnished to them?

A. I don't think as to the quality. Once in a while I would have a kick that would not amount to anything.

Q. Did you investigate the cases when they occurred?

A. I did not; the company commander was supposed to do the investigating. It was his business to see that the company got what it was entitled to.

Q. Was the complaint that they did not feed them, or that they did not get everything they were entitled to?

A. I did not have a complaint that they did not get what they were entitled to.

Q. Was the complaint of any component parts of the ration, or general?

A. A general complaint—not enough food; we got the Government allowance.



Q. When did these complaints come in; the early part of the service or the latter? When and where; can you recall the time and place?

A. It was here in Camp Shipp; there was some complaint.

Q. Was there any ground for it, in your opinion?

A. It may have been in this way: There are a good many going and coming on furloughs, and if a man would make out his list with 26 or 15 men on furlough and make it out three days before he drew the rations, probably the men would be back and he would run short.

Q. Then you could get them in the next issue?

A. Yes, sir; but that would not help him in fresh meat or fresh bread. I have 3,000 or 4,000 meat rations and 10,000 bread rations in reserve now.

Q. So there was no shortage?

A. I received a due bill over ten days ago for so many thousand pounds of beef and so many thousand loaves of bread, and I gave each company credit according to their strength; then we had a man go to each company commissary and find out how many pounds of bread and beef he wanted. Of course, he could draw it all in one day or just as he wanted it.

Q. Suppose 10 men had come in and he had made a requisition for 80 or 90; if the sergeant had made a requisition for 90 men could not he have got that?

A. Yes, sir; I have a credit now of 10,000 loaves.

Q. That was done by their having a credit?

A. Yes, sir; some had and some used it up; we understood we would get paid for it; that is, each company signed a receipt.

Q. Have you ever turned that over so you could get some variety?

A. I received an order from the chief commissary and I had an abstract made out for the bread, and the company men signed it, and I had it made out in duplicate and forwarded it to the chief commissary, but never have received anything on it yet.

Q. How long ago?

A. I think it was in August.

Q. Have you heard from it?

A. No, sir; on the last day of the month we received an order revoking this order.

Q. What is to be done with that overissue?

A. The credit?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I don't know; I am just holding on to it?

Q. With the exception of these complaints which you have explained, have you had any complaints of the quality of your rations?

A. No, sir; they have all been first class, I think.

Q. You were not acting as quartermaster?

A. Only three or four days.

Q. Did you have charge of the issuing of the clothing, as a brigade quartermaster?

A. No, sir; all requisitions came through the depot quartermaster.

Q. You didn't distribute it?

A. No, sir; that belongs to the depot quartermaster.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to the character of the clothing issued to the troops now?

A. No, sir, except what I have seen; it seems to be all right, what we are getting now; at first it was not quite so good; that is, in our company.

Q. Do you know anything about the contract made for furnishing your regiment with bread?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is the bread issued satisfactory now?

A. There is a good deal of complaint about the bread since we have been here.

Q. As to the quantity?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how many ounces you are getting?

A. There should be 18; there was some complaint as to the weight, and I weighed the bread several times, and on twenty loaves it gained 12 ounces.

Q. Do you know how many ounces of bread 18 ounces of flour will make?

A. Yes, sir; I think it is 14 to make 18 ounces of bread; some say it is 33 per cent.

Q. Your ration is 18 ounces of flour?

A. Yes, sir; and 18 ounces of soft bread.

Q. Do you understand this contract prohibits the drawing of flour?

A. We drew 2 ounces of flour at a ration, and the rest in bread.

Q. Then, you can establish regimental bakeries if you desire?

A. There is a brigade bakery being established now.

Q. What I want to know is whether this contract prohibits you from getting the flour and baking it yourself?

A. I understand there was no authority for the contract of bread; that the company should bake its own bread.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF SERGT. FOUNTAIN RAGLAND.

FOUNTAIN RAGLAND, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Give us your full name and regiment, if you please.

A. Fountain Ragland; Company B, Third Alabama.

Q. What position have you in your company?

A. Quartermaster-sergeant.

Q. Do you look after the commissary supplies and the distribution?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been quartermaster-sergeant?

A. Since about the 15th of July.

Q. Did you serve in that capacity at Mobile as well as Anniston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have your men had enough to eat?

A. Yes, sir; part of the time when we first went in we did not get enough; since then we have no complaint.

Q. Why didn't you get enough?

A. We did not have as much issued to us as we have now.

Q. Why was that?

A. I don't know.

Q. What were you short of?

A. When we first went into camp we did not get potatoes or onions; that filled out considerably, and sometimes we were short on beef; I don't know why.

Q. Did you make any inquiry?

A. I only reported to the captain; I don't know what he did.

Q. Was that while you were in the State service, or after you were mustered into the United States service?

A. In the State service.

Q. Was there any difficulty in getting what you wanted to eat after that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Any trouble here at Anniston?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you save anything on rations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What?

A. Generally a little of everything—in fact meat, potatoes, tomatoes, flour, and such as that.

Q. What do you do with it?

A. Sometimes we swopped it off for vegetables; sometimes I sold it. I have been turning money over to the captain of the company.

Q. How many cooks have you in your command?

A. We have no regular cooks; we have three or four who claim to be cooks, and we change them off; one stays in about a week, and then they change off.

Q. Is your food well cooked?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the men satisfied with their ration?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is everybody well in your company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. No sick?

A. No, sir; we have not a sick man.

Q. You are quartermaster-sergeant also, are you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of clothing have you?

A. Pretty good clothing.

Q. Are you clothed with kersey pants as well as those?

A. Yes, sir; these pants are khaki.

Q. Have your men drawn overcoats?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How does the clothing fit?

A. Everything pretty well, except the drawers and trousers.

Q. What about those; what is the matter?

A. They are too short and too large in the waist.

Q. Have you a company tailor?

A. No, sir.

Q. When did you draw your overcoats?

A. About two weeks ago. Some of our men have no overcoats—two or three, I think. They are quite large tall men and the coats are too short.

Q. Are you making an effort to get overcoats for them?

A. I think so. The captain looks after that.

Q. How do you get along these cold nights?

A. We have pretty bad tents, but our men have two blankets and we have had ticks issued to us, but no straw. If we had good tents we would be all right. We have floors in our tents, boxed around.

Q. I suppose you don't know that your tents are just being condemned?

A. No, sir; ours are not condemned.

Q. You don't know that they are just going through that process?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well, your quartermaster says the new tents are here.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF EDWARD SIMMONS.**

EDWARD SIMMONS, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give us your full name, regiment, and company?

A. Edward Simmons; Company M, Third Alabama.

Q. Where are you from?

A. Talladega.

Q. How long have you been in the army?

A. About three months.

Q. Where did you first go into camp?

A. Mobile.

Q. How long were you there?

A. About three months.

Q. Then you came to Anniston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How have you been getting along in your company?

A. Pretty well in our company.

Q. Have you been getting plenty to eat?

A. Yes, sir; plenty such as it was.

Q. Wasn't it good?

A. Not good; it would do.

Q. Wasn't it good?

A. It would have been good enough if well cooked.

Q. You have company cooks?

A. Yes, sir; not special company cooks; they are just men out of our company.

Q. Don't you have professional cooks in your company?

A. No, sir; none at all.

Q. Is the cooking improving; are the men making any improvement?

A. Very little.

Q. How do you cook your meat?

A. We fry it.

Q. Don't you boil it and have soup?

A. Sometimes.

Q. Do they roast it at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. Don't you cook the bones in water and get the good out of it and use the stock for making soup or something of that sort?

A. Sometimes, but very seldom, they have beef soup.

Q. Do they make gravy for you to eat with your bread?

A. No, sir.

Q. If your food was well cooked, do you get enough, both as to quantity and was it of such quality as would give a ration for a grown man?

A. Yes, sir. Well, we don't always get enough, but most of the time.

Q. What kind of clothing have you had?

A. Well, pretty fair.

Q. How long have you had that uniform which you have on?

A. This blouse ever since I have been in, which was May 1. It is the only one I have had.

Q. Have you worn that all that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were you doing at Talladega when you enlisted?



A. I was doing nothing at the time, but I was foreman of a job of brickwork before that.

Q. Are you married?

A. Yes, sir; I have a wife and one little girl of 6 years.

Q. Were you keeping house when you enlisted?

A. No, sir; I stayed with my father.

Q. Did you get such a variety and as much in quantity to-day as before you enlisted?

A. No, sir; I do not know as I do.

Q. You lived better with your father than after you enlisted with Uncle Sam?

A. Yes, sir; I am well known here; I have a cousin in Anniston.

Q. There was some difference in the cooking, I suppose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did the cooking in your family, your mother or your wife?

A. My wife.

Q. You do not get any chicken now, I suppose?

A. No, sir.

Q. Nor 'possum?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are your men allowed to hunt 'possum now? This is the season, is it not?

A. I think it is the season, but we are not allowed to hunt 'possum.

Q. How have you been getting along in your company during these cold nights?

A. Well, we have been getting along nicely.

Q. How many sleep in a tent?

A. Well, we have had as high as six. In some small tents only two; there is only one or two that have more than two.

Q. Are your bed sacks filled in your company?

A. No, sir; we just spread the bed sacks on the floor.

Q. And then you have two blankets?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you sleep with your overcoats over you?

A. No, sir.

Q. What has been the fit of your clothes; do they fit comfortably?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. Have you lost any flesh since you have been in the service?

A. I don't know.

Q. Then your ration has been sufficient to maintain your weight.

A. Yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Do you have a good time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the men cheerful and happy?

A. Yes, sir.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF H. C. LEMKE.

H. C. LEMKE, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, company, and regiment.

A. H. C. Lemke; quartermaster; Company E, Fourth Wisconsin.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the United States?

A. About four months.

Q. Where have you been?

A. At Camp Douglas and Camp Shipp.

Q. You came directly from Camp Douglas to Anniston.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you at Camp Douglas?

A. About two months.

Q. Have you had charge of the issue of commissary supplies to the men of your company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were you fed at Camp Douglas?

A. We were fed better at Camp Douglas than here.

Q. In what respect?

A. We received better bread and better vegetables; the bread was not as dirty as it is here; there was more strength in it. You eat a loaf of bread here and it would not give you as much strength as one slice up there; this bread has been sour all the time here.

Q. The State helped you out up there, didn't it?

A. They gave us butter and milk.

Q. They didn't do that here?

A. We buy them here; the boys contribute \$1 a month, and the ladies up there—the mothers and daughters—have formed a club. They sent me a check for \$90 to-day, so we have plenty of money on the outside and don't have to depend on the Government.

Q. So whatever variety of rations you need you purchase with the company funds?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What have you been buying for variety?

A. Different kinds of vegetables, milk and butter, and some apples.

Q. Dried or green apples?

A. Both.

Q. How do your men like dried apples?

A. We have only had them once; most of the men like them pretty well.

Q. You put sugar in and stew them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell your cook to put a little lemon in it and that will improve it.

A. I don't know but he does put that in now.

Q. Have your men been well satisfied here?

A. Not as well as at Camp Douglas.

Q. Owing to a lack of bread?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is the meat ration?

A. It was good at first, but they cut the steak out now and the roasts; they do not seem to care now; we can not get a steak or roast out of it; it is all chopped up and the steak is cut to pieces.

Q. Where do they get it from, the brigade commissary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you draw directly from the brigade commissary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't have anything to say as to the way the meat is cut?

A. Not a thing.

Q. What is your coffee like?

A. It is very poor; we are not taking any coffee at all any more; we are buying our coffee.

Q. How do they issue your coffee, roasted or green?

A. Roasted.

Q. Whole?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind do you buy?

A. We get a kind for 27 cents a pound.

Q. Is it Rio, Java, or what?

A. Rio.

Q. Why don't you draw coffee and trade it; what do you use good money for?

A. You can't trade it for anything in this town.

Q. What do you get from the commissary in the way of vegetables?

A. Potatoes.

Q. Any tomatoes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Rice and beans?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often do you get potatoes?

A. Every ten days.

Q. How many potatoes do they give you for ten days?

A. About 850 pounds.

Q. How many rations does that make?

A. One hundred rations.

Q. How often do you get onions?

A. At the same time; I think it is eleven days, now; they extended it one day.

Q. How do you cook your meat; boil it and make soup?

A. Yes, sir; sometimes.

Q. What do you make soup out of; rice and beans?

A. No, sir; we don't get much soup. I don't know how they do it; the boys don't like soup; we have an elegant cook; he has been in the Regular Army twelve years.

Q. Does he make bean soup?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Make potato soup?

A. He has not yet.

Q. How does he cook the rice?

A. Just boils it in water.

Q. He never makes soup with the rice, and put beans and marrow fat in it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are you acting as quartermaster-sergeant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How are your men fixed with clothing? "

A. They have not had clothing for a while, and now they are getting it piece by piece. They are getting half a suit of underwear or a pair of socks at the time; we get part at a time.

Q. Did you need it all at once?

A. No, sir; but they needed what they ordered.

Q. Your requisition is not filled because it comes just as the quartermaster's depot can supply you?

A. No, sir; when you ask for a No. 1 pair of trousers you get a No. 4.

Q. Overcoats?

A. We have not had any. I think 10 have them.

Q. And the balance are without overcoats?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what causes that?

A. I think it is on account of the clothing not being here.

Q. How is your company—composed of large men, or small, or medium?

A. I think medium.

Q. Do you know what position you occupy in the regiment?

A. Second Battalion, I think; Fourth Company now.

Q. Have you given your captain knowledge of what you lack always; what you lack in your rations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what he has been doing; has he made complaint?

A. He has, and it seems that is all he has been doing of late, but it don't do any good.

By General McCook:

Q. Do they ship you anything else from Wisconsin down here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do they give you?

A. Cake, sausage, etc., and all kinds of fruit.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Mince pie?

A. No, sir; not yet. I expect before long to receive that and large boxes of fruit.

Q. Any sickness among the men?

A. The food has not made them sick; it is the quantity, rather. The musicians run the camp. They blow the first call any time they like; so we are half dressed, and we have to go right out of warm beds.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. The beds are warm and all right, are they?

A. When there are from five to six right together the cold comes underneath, and the ticks are not filled very much.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF MAJOR HEATWOLE—Recalled.

Major HEATWOLE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. I asked you yesterday about the cost of a loaf of bread. Have you made any computation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is it?

A. I have computed the price of the material that enters into a loaf of bread, but not the expense of making it. I have taken as a standard a barrel of flour of 196 pounds. The current price of flour is, winter wheat, \$3.60 a barrel, and spring wheat, \$4.45. Now they use two-thirds of winter wheat to one-third of spring wheat in a loaf of bread.

By General BEAVER:

Q. That is, they mix the flour?

A. Yes, sir. Now a barrel of spring wheat will average 220 loaves of bread of 18 ounces, and a barrel of winter wheat will average 208 loaves. I have taken the average in proportion to the flour used, which will make an average of 212



loaves of 18 ounces each to a barrel of the kind of flour we are getting here. The material entering into a barrel of flour for making bread is as follows: Sugar 50 cents, salt 5 cents, yeast 25 cents, lard 40 cents, a total of \$1 20. Now the barrel of flour, two-thirds winter wheat, one-third spring wheat, makes \$3.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and add to that the material that enters into the bread, it would make the cost \$5.08 $\frac{1}{2}$  per barrel of 212 loaves, and at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per loaf this would be \$9.54 that the bread would be worth. The difference between the price of the bread and the cost of material would be \$3.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ . That represents the labor and the fuel in making, and the interest on your plant or rental, whatever it may be.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. That is over 40 per cent, isn't it, which might be saved by the companies if they would perform their own labor?

A. Well, it would not represent that much, from the fact that you would have to have an experienced baker.

Q. Without regard to that there would be a saving of over 40 per cent.

A. Well, I figure it about 38 per cent. Now, the profit on one loaf of bread is 1.84 cents per loaf.

Q. The most of which the companies might save if they baked their own bread?

A. Yes, sir; I think so. I think it the better way to have brigades do the baking.

Q. I understood you to say yesterday that this contract with this baker continued until the 1st of January.

A. Yes, sir, the 31st of December.

Q. Now, do you understand that that contract would prevent the establishment here of brigade or company bakeries?

A. No, sir; there has been a controversy over the contract between the commissary that made it and the Commissary-General, and I was instructed, pending the decision of the authorities at Washington, to purchase this bread in open market at this contract price. I received notice last Saturday that the contract was approved. There seems to be a misunderstanding between the Commissary-General and the commissary that let the contract about the bake ovens. Now, we have bake ovens here on the field, and they have plans for putting up a bake shop, and I presume there is no question but that we will do our own baking after the contract expires.

Q. Will that contract prevent your doing your own baking, or can it be annulled?

A. I think the contract can be annulled at any time under the regulations, and according to the stipulations of the contract also.

Q. Do you understand that a contract could be made that would be binding under the regulations? Would not the regulations prevent that? Would not the regulations take precedence of any contract?

A. I believe it would, unless he had this action of the Commissary-General. He would have to have authority from headquarters.

Q. Don't you understand that the regulations are superior to the Commissary-General; that the Commissary-General can't make any contract contrary to the regulations which have been made and approved by the Secretary of War?

A. Yes, sir; I understand that. But these regulations have been issued or modified many times, and in that way army regulations can be changed.

By General DODGE:

Q. Is there any reason why the commissary of any regiment should not go and draw flour?

A. The regimental commissaries are done away with in this case.

Q. Well, can't the brigade commissary go and draw flour, if he wants to?

A. No, sir; with the authority I have here—

Q. You have no authority to issue flour?

A. The only authority is 2 ounces to a man for making gravy.

Q. Is that in addition to the bread he gets?

A. He is supposed to have an allowance of flour of 18 ounces. That rule was adopted in the early part of July.

Q. You issue now 18 ounces of bread to each man and 2 ounces of flour?

A. There is but very little of that done.

Q. But they can get it, can't they, and is it in addition to the 18 ounces of bread?

A. It is not supposed that they get the 2 ounces, but they can't eat all the bread.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What I want to know is, do they get 18 ounces of flour?

A. At present under this contract they get the 2 ounces of flour and also the 18 ounces of bread.

By General DODGE:

Q. Then in addition the 2 ounces of flour go to make up the loss of the 38 per cent?

A. Yes, sir; they really don't use it.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Then in addition to the profit that the men might save if they baked their own flour the Government is paying that profit, and more, too, here, besides using the 2 ounces of flour—that is, if the Government issued flour they would save the 2 ounces and a certain portion of that profit besides?

A. Yes, sir; the men would have all the savings.

Q. But the Government now loses the 2 ounces of flour, and more, too, because they could furnish all the flour for the price they are paying the bakers?

A. Yes, sir; but, as I remarked before, the soldiers don't use the 2 ounces.

Q. If the Government were to furnish the flour to the men they could furnish it for \$2 or \$3 a barrel less?

A. It would be  $\$3.92\frac{1}{10}$ ; that is that much profit for the baker. I wish also to state that in my correspondence with the Commissary-General he has been very anxious to have bakeries established through the entire division as soon as possible.

By General DODGE:

Q. What commissary made this contract?

A. Nye.

Q. Do you know whether it was made at the request of the troops?

A. No; I think he was purchasing commissary at Camp Thomas and furnished the bread there, and I presume he took it for granted they wanted it the same way here.

By General WILSON:

Q. Have you a copy of the contract in your office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever read it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any clause in it by which either party can annul it?

A. The Commissary-General can.

Q. Then you could telegraph to the Commissary-General and if he approved of it you could annul it?

A. Yes, sir; I think it is not required to give any notice to the contractor.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You say a man can't eat the full 18 ounces?

A. No, sir.

Q. The officers of one of the regiments say that they don't get enough bread?

A. Well, then it is the fault of their company commander.

Q. One of the captains of one of the companies made that complaint.

A. The trouble is the company commanders have given this work over to some who have no responsibility. I have looked into a number of complaints, and find they have been issued exactly what they asked for. They may have men returning and they don't even enumerate all the soldiers they have; they are going and coming. I know they make a great many mistakes, but I issue the rations in accordance with the troops they have. I can't go any further than that, and if they are neglected in any way by shortage of rations I don't know who can be held responsible except themselves.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Isn't that a little misleading about the big saving in baking? The Government would pay for the baking, too, wouldn't it?

A. Yes, sir; but there is a great saving, I think.

Q. They would pay for the bakery and pay for putting it up?

A. Yes, sir. I got authority to hire two bakers at \$50 or \$60 a month. According to a telegram I received yesterday. "These men you should be able to pay out of the savings." It did not say "should," but "should be able."

Governor WOODBURY. Isn't it a fact that this saving does represent 33 per cent?

General BEAVER. No; it does not.

By General DODGE:

Q. The Government pays for the bakery and the labor?

A. Yes, sir; and the flour is invoiced to me by the Government.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Suppose you were to move, what would it cost, independent of the bakery at first, to establish a plant?

A. A Blodgett & Sweet bakery?

Q. To build the troughs, etc.?

A. I can't tell you.

Q. Then, suppose you moved the next morning, what would be the loss?

A. I presume all except the mere bake outfit.

Q. Then the profit would depend on how long you stayed in a place, and what was left over after you paid the expenses would be paid to the men?

A. Yes, sir. I think there is a feature about this; the advantage is all in favor of the bakery.

Q. It would make the troops more self-reliant if independent of outside bakeries. The baker might leave you at any moment.

A. No; we would have to detail men from the regiment to use them.

Q. Isn't it a fact that if they were furnished with bakeries, 33 per cent could be used to buy more variety?

A. Yes, sir; they would make a saving.

By General DODGE:

Q. Isn't it a fact that the Government does the baking and the savings go to you to pay those expenses?

A. I infer from the instructions that I have that the bakers are to be paid out of the savings.

Q. How much would there be? Would there or would there not be received quite a nice saving?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Would it or would it not be largely for the benefit of the men if figured so?

A. I think so.

Q. Would it not be a saving to the Government as well as to the men?

A. Well, I don't know particularly as to the Government. I think the men might make some profit out of it.

Q. Don't the Government pay more for the bread than it would have to if it issued the flour to the men?

A. Yes, sir, if at market price; and I think the Government would make something.

Q. Take the average price of wheat or flour the last year, would the Government make or lose?

A. I think the Government would lose.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF COL. D. G. COLSON.

Col. D. G. COLSON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name, rank, regiment, and when you entered the service?

A. David G. Colson; colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the United States, Colonel?

A. Since the 27th of July.

Q. Did you occupy any place in the civil service of the country?

A. I am a Member of Congress.

Q. Where have you been in camp during your term of service?

A. At Lexington, Ky., and Anniston, Ala.

Q. How long were you in camp at Lexington?

A. From the time we began to mobilize, on the 24th of June, until the 14th of September.

Q. What has been the character of your commissary, quartermaster, ordnance, and medical supplies, since you have been in the service, for quantity and quality? Just answer it in your own way.

A. Our commissary supplies have been ample and of good quality. Our quartermaster's supplies have been good and ample, except probably as to tentage. We didn't have quite enough tentage at Lexington.

Q. Has that supply been improved, or have your men decreased in number?

A. We have been supplied with more tentage, until now we have a tent for every four men.

Q. That is the regulation number, is it?

A. I understand it is.

Q. As to the clothing. How has that been?

A. Our men were uniformed very soon after their muster at Lexington, and since our arrival at Anniston they have been supplied with winter clothing, except that we lack a few overcoats, I believe. We had the overcoats, but they were not the proper size. That is a thing, of course, unavoidable to men whose size you don't know.



Q. Are your men over or under the average size?

A. Over.

Q. Is the lack in that respect being supplied?

A. We have made a requisition, and the requisition has been approved by the chief quartermaster here, and we have gone to the depot quartermaster here and he didn't happen to have the sizes. He has overcoats, but not the right sizes; but he is expecting them ever day, he informs me.

Q. What is your medical staff, Colonel, as to number?

A. We have a surgeon and two assistants, and we have three hospital stewards and an acting hospital steward.

Q. Are they all on duty with the regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had medical supplies sufficient?

A. We have had an abundance. There has been no lack.

Q. Do you conduct a regimental hospital?

A. We do.

Q. What is the health of the men?

A. Very good at this time.

Q. How many have you in the hospital?

A. In the division hospital we now have 13 men.

Q. Do you know what the sick call was this morning, or did you receive it?

A. No, sir: I did not receive it. I am not in command of the regiment at this time, but I was told it was not as much as usual.

Q. What is your brigade armed with, Colonel?

A. The Springfield rifle.

Q. Breechloader, .45 caliber?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the condition of the arms?

A. I think in good condition; we received them in Lexington.

Q. Do you consider your regiment in condition to take the field at any time?

A. Yes, sir: I do. As I say, we have only 13 sick, 4 of which have typhoid, 7 have the measles, and 2 malarial fever. Most all the sickness we have had since we came here has been the measles.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make that would aid us in our duties as to an improvement in the commissary, quartermaster, medical, or ordnance departments?

A. I don't know that I have any suggestions to make on that subject, though there was one suggestion I wanted to make, but it has just escaped me at this moment. I remember now. It is not bearing on the conduct of the war, but as to the mustering. We could not muster less than 100 men; we had to hold them until we got 100 before we could have that company mustered. I think that is wrong. I think the Government ought to swear a man in, because a good many leave after being examined by the surgeon; and another thing is that the Government don't pay enough reward for the apprehension of deserters—only \$10.

Q. After the mustering, does the Government assume the payment of the men from the time they enlisted?

A. The act of Congress last passed was "from date of enrollment."

Q. Is that construed to mean from time of mustering or enlisting, do you think?

A. I think enlistment.

Q. The State does not have to pay them, then, and get their pay back from the Government in a roundabout way?

A. That is not done in Kentucky.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. DE ROSEY C. CABELL.**

Lient. Col. DE ROSEY C. CABELL then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name, rank, and regiment?

A. Lient. Col. De R. C. Cabell; Second Arkansas, and lieutenant Eighth United States Cavalry.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the United States during the present emergency?

A. Since the 9th of May.

Q. Where was your regiment organized?

A. Little Rock, Ark.

Q. How long were you in camp there?

A. From the 9th to the 29th of May.

Q. Where did you go from Little Rock?

A. To Chickamauga.

Q. How long were you camped there?

A. Until the 9th of September; I was absent four weeks during that time; I was in command of the regiment at Chickamauga but a few days, during the absence of the colonel.

Q. Did you come from there directly here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been in camp here for about six weeks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the time that you have been with the regiment, Colonel, state how it has been supplied, whether satisfactory or otherwise, as to commissary, quartermaster, medical, and ordnance stores.

A. The commissary has been satisfactory; those from the other departments have not been.

Q. In what respect?

A. Take the quartermaster's supplies for example. The regiment has never been properly clothed until the last few weeks.

Q. You mean as to quantity?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what respect—blouses, trousers, or what?

A. Until these two weeks all of the men have not had blouses; all have not had trousers, and all the men have not had leggings. Those were the principal things.

Q. Are you able to fix the cause of this deficiency? What is the size of your men—above the average or not?

A. These men that were not supplied were generally the smallest sizes. That, I have no doubt, was largely the reason of it.

Q. Have you a regimental or company tailor—do you have any man who can alter clothing?

A. No, sir.

Q. The Quartermaster's Department then, as I understand it, could have furnished you the clothing, but it would have been practically useless to you, because the men could not use it?

A. That was the case; yes, sir; except for a short time at Chickamauga at first, when I don't think they could have furnished anything.

Q. What was the cause of that?

A. I don't know, except they said they didn't have it.

Q. How are you supplied with tents?

A. It is supplied now on the basis of 4 men to a tent: at Chickamauga on the basis of 6 to a tent.

Q. What was the character of the tents as to quality?

A. Fairly good.

Q. Do you know what the weight of the duck is—whether it is 12 or 8 ounce?

A. I think the most of it is 10-ounce.

Q. What is your regiment armed with?

A. The Springfield.

Q. Are the arms in good condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What does your medical staff consist of? Have you a full staff?

A. No, sir. We have now a major who has not been mustered in yet, and we have a man who is to take his place, and the lieutenant is sick, but is here for a few days, and then we have another lieutenant.

Q. Where is your other assistant surgeon?

A. He is appointed, but has not come yet.

Q. So you have but one medical officer?

A. For the last six days only one.

Q. How about the hospital stewards?

A. One was discharged recently. Until then we had two.

Q. One is an educated physician?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you suffered any by reason of this lack of your medical staff?

A. No, sir.

Q. What number have you in the hospital?

A. We have 17 in the division hospital and 3 in the regimental hospital.

Q. Do you know what your sick in quarters were yesterday?

A. There were 32, including the 3; and that is 29 without them.

Q. How many have you absent on furlough sent from Chickamauga?

A. That is somewhat confused. We have not received reports from the hospital, so I can not tell precisely, but on our books there are about 100 on sick furlough and 40 in the Sternberg, though I think they have been furloughed, making about 140 in all.

Q. Has the health of your command improved or otherwise since you came to Anniston?

A. It has very greatly improved.

Q. You consider your regiment in condition to take the field?

A. Absolutely; yes, sir.

Q. As to equipment and ordnance?

A. Yes, sir; except a few little articles of the men who have been on furlough, who can no doubt get them in a few days.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make looking to an improvement of the service in any department that would assist us in our duties?

A. I have one or two.

Q. We will be glad to have you give them to us.

A. In the first place, it seems to me that one of the great troubles has been too much red tape. At the quartermaster's, for instance, it was necessary to put in requisitions and they had to be approved by the regimental, brigade, division, corps, and army quartermasters and then sent back in the same way through the same channels, and to do all this it usually took ten or twelve days before the quartermaster was authorized to do anything for you.

Q. Has there been any improvement in that respect?

A. Yes, sir; because there have not been so many men here for it to go through. I have no complaint here, except some little things. For instance, if a man wants a furlough, it is necessary to send his application to Huntsville and wait until it gets back.

Q. The corps headquarters are at Huntsville?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any improvement to suggest?

A. It seems as if they could limit the number or something, so that it would not be necessary to send applications there.

Q. What other suggestions have you, Colonel?

A. I think that is about all.

By General DODGE:

Q. You are in the regular service, are you?

A. Yes, sir; first lieutenant of the Eighth Cavalry.

Q. When were you detached from the line service to take the position of lieutenant-colonel of the Second Arkansas?

A. On the 9th of May.

Q. You have been in the service with the regiment ever since?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. With your command in the Regular Army, in practice marches, you issued rations. How would they compare with the rations issued to the troops now?

A. The ration is certainly fully as good now, if not better. I have one more suggestion though it may not be of help here at all. We are ordered from the War Department to have brigade issues to the regiments. It is necessary for the regimental commissary to stand out there nearly all day; they only issue from one building to 36 commissaries, and they have to stand there, rain or shine, and wait their turn. Before this order went into effect the rations were issued from the regimental commissaries, and there was never any complaint at all. It is now necessary to make out a list several days ahead, and if a company has 70 men, before the rations are due 20 men may come back. We have a case now where 14 men came back, and of course they are short, though they will get their rations; we have to go down and buy things.

By General DODGE:

Q. Can not the brigade commissary divide up and issue to one regiment one day and another another day?

A. Yes, sir; and that would compel another long wait between the time of making the requisition and the time of issue.

Q. That would be only on the first issue; after they got started he could have the same ten days?

A. The trouble is that the volunteer companies vary greatly. I have a company of 70 men one day and then 84, as they have got now.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Is there no flexibility about this?

A. We went over to see about it and were referred to the brigade order. I have made a requisition and they will get it, but it will be in three or four days.

Q. A general order would cure that, would it not?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How was your regiment supplied with medical stores?

A. Scarcely at all.



Q. Do you know whether there was any difficulty in getting supplies?

A. All I know is that they said that they could not get them.

Q. Do you know whether the proper requisitions were made?

A. By the regimental officer; they were.

Q. Do you know that they made requisitions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have occasion to see anything of the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What division was that?

A. The Second Division of the corps.

Q. What did you see there?

A. A state of affairs that was horrible.

Q. How often did you have occasion to visit that hospital?

A. I was in command of the regiment about that time, from the 5th to the 20th of June.

Q. Who was in charge of the hospital at the time?

A. Major Burgin.

Q. It was horrible in what respect?

A. There were men lying out in the rain without even the protection of a tent fly. A man sat there with fever that had received no attention for twenty-four hours. There were men there that absolutely were not getting proper rations. Of course, I investigated these cases. Major Burgin went around with me, and he said, "I am doing all I can." I think he was. There were no provisions for cooking food properly, and the attendants were absolutely unfit for such work. They were detailed from the regiment. We got an order to send 30 men to the Hospital Corps and we picked out the men, and then they sent us word that the men were to be drafted for the Ambulance Corps, and when we got that order I have no doubt that the captains picked out the toughest men they had. They neglected their duty, and they went off and got drunk, and the surgeons had absolutely no control over them. The doctors were honest, I think, in their efforts, but they were totally unfit to handle an affair of that kind. They could not get supplies, and they could not handle these three or four hundred tough men, because they did not know how to manage any men.

Q. This was in June, when?

A. Between the 8th and 23d of June.

Q. How was it after that time?

A. That Hospital Corps got a little better, but it did not get better very fast.

Q. Did you have occasion to see after the 23d of June?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You noticed some improvement?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As I understand it, you stated of your own knowledge you found a man lying out in the rain and unprotected for twenty-four hours?

A. Of course I was not there through the twenty-four hours. I saw Dr. Hubbard, and he told me that he had not had any treatment for twenty-four hours.

Q. Did he give any excuse?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were there doctors enough to render service?

A. At that time there were in the neighborhood of 200 men in there and three doctors.

Q. Were there not 33 or 133 doctors within reach?

A. Each regiment had doctors.

Q. And they could have been ordered there for duty?

A. I presume so.

Q. Did you hear that any special efforts had been made to increase the medical force?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who was the chief medical officer of the division?

A. At that time it was Dr. Schooler.

Q. Who was his chief surgeon of the corps?

A. Dr. Hoff.

Q. He was in charge of the medical corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When these conditions were existing, do you know whether any reports were made to him?

A. Verbal reports; yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether any formal communication was made on the subject?

A. Yes, sir; I made a formal communication to headquarters of the division.

Q. Was any notice taken of it?

A. I don't know about this man lying out; cases of neglect were reported.

Q. Do you know whether any notice was taken of it?

A. No, sir; I do not. I was told it would be attended to.

Q. And the conditions still continued, as much as before?

A. I think they did.

Q. Have you any idea how many men were seriously ill under charge of these incompetent men you speak of?

A. It varied; at times there were more and at times less.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. Sometimes we would go over there and there would be three or four patients to one man and sometimes one man in charge of each patient.

Q. How was the policing of the camp around the hospital?

A. We thought it was fair.

Q. How were the sinks taken care of; do you know?

A. I did not see that.

Q. You didn't have occasion to see them?

A. I didn't have occasion to see.

Q. Where did the blame attach for the faults existing?

A. I stated the facts; I prefer not to state that.

Q. I know, but as an officer of the Army I would be glad to have you give your personal opinion as to where the fault lies?

A. Of course, it lay first in my mind with the surgeon in charge of the hospital; there were various surgeons in charge of the hospital, and as I say it was incompetence more than anything else. I don't think the surgeons neglected their duties; I think they did all they could, but I don't think they were capable of handling a hospital of that size. From what I know of military affairs before I came here I think a certain amount of blame should be attached to the division surgeon and the corps surgeon, and so on up.

Q. If he did report it properly he ought not to be blamed. Dr. Hartsuff was chief surgeon at that time, was not he?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If the complaints did go on up and the wants were not corrected, is he or is he not the proper person to call upon for a correction of the abuses existing?

A. As a military man, I should say yes.

Q. Were the relief societies—the Red Cross, etc.—doing anything for you at that time?

A. I know they were constantly supplying the hospitals and also helping out the sick in our regiment.

Q. If there was in Chattanooga abundance of supplies and medical stores, could not those things have been gotten by the medical department?

A. We were met there by the same statement as in the other departments, that they could not get these things; that they could not get them in time.

Q. Do you know whether proper requisitions were made to test the question?

A. I don't know.

Q. Think you that there should have been any more difficulty for the United States to get these supplies than the Red Cross?

A. Except in the matter of red tape; they had to go through all those lines for approval. I do not see any reason why a man should not go down town and buy supplies if he had authority.

Q. There are innumerable complaints of that Second Division hospital; you heard of them and everybody heard of them?

A. Yes, sir. We had to send doctors over there to take care of our sick and run regular details to take care of the men. We subscribed money from our own pockets to supply food and delicacies and ice for them.

Q. Do you consider it the proper thing for the men in the regiment and the officers to contribute for men in the hospital?

A. I don't think it ought to be necessary.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You say that you saw these men lying out of doors in the rain. What time of day was that and how long did they lay there?

A. Personally I saw, I think, only one man, and I had him removed; but I know absolutely of other cases where we sent officers over there and the men were lying out for several hours, and we sent down stuff to put over them; men whose word I will vouch for.

Q. Do you know of men lying out at night?

A. These were out at night. I think it was 10 to 11 o'clock.

Q. The reason given was that there was no room in the hospital?

A. There was, and these men were moved by the men sent down into a hospital tent, although it leaked. They took a new fly down there and used it.

Q. It was in June?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Let me ask you if at any time you saw doctors or nurses drunk?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Did anyone in your regiment report to you, on coming back from the hospital, that the attendants or any attendant was drunk and neglected their duty?

A. There were constant reports of that kind.

Q. Can you give us any record of any man who made such a report?

A. I don't think I can give you the name of any man now.

Q. Do you think your medical officers could ascertain the names of the men?

A. That is quite possible. This question, I understand, refers to the neglect at that hospital.

Q. A man may be very pleasant and nice and not medically competent?

A. Yes, sir.

By General MCCOOK:

Q. You say you detailed men from your regiment to pitch tents?

A. What I said was that in the rain we moved men into the hospital tents, and, because it was leaking, they took a new fly and put it over the men.

Q. That was the only pitching of tents they did?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. In your experience in the service, was not it competent for the chief surgeon of that division to remedy all these matters?

A. It seems to me it would be, if he was a man of force.

Q. He had the authority if he knew how to do it?

A. I should think so.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Would not he be warranted in assuming the authority if he knew?

A. I should think it was his duty to do it.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Who succeeded Dr. Schooler.

A. I don't know.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF CAPT. SAMUEL S. SAMPLE.

Capt. SAMUEL S. SAMPLE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give us your name, rank, branch of the service, and when you entered in the present emergency.

A. Samuel S. Sample; captain of the sixteenth company United States Volunteers; Signal Corps. I qualified as captain of the Signal Corps on the 27th day of June.

Q. Had you been in the military service of the State or of the United States prior to that time?

A. Yes, sir; I was in the civil war.

Q. In what capacity?

A. I served about a year in the infantry—in the Fifth Iowa—and about a year and a half as signal officer.

Q. Where have you been on duty since entering the service.

A. I went with the recruits to Washington Barracks, and from there I went to Chickamauga, and left there the 2d of September and went to Anniston.

Q. Had you more than your company on duty at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir; my company relieved two companies there that expected to go to Porto Rico.

Q. What duty did you do at Chickamauga?

A. We had charge of the telegraph and telephone service. We had little to do outside of that.

Q. How were you supplied with the facilities for running your lines and operating them?

A. The lines were chiefly laid. I proceeded to look after them for the service at that point.

Q. Did you suffer at any time from a lack of materials for doing what was expected of you at Chickamauga.

A. I was handicapped for wagons, not army wagons, but managed to get them there all right.

Q. Who did you depend upon for that—the quartermaster?

A. I had to get them myself. The companies were going to Porto Rico, and I had to take what was left.

Q. To what extent did you connect the several headquarters by telephone and telegraph lines?

A. We had in use there 14 telephones and 4 telegraph stations. We connected them fully and furnished everyone which was not furnished.



Q. Was the center general headquarters?

A. I had a general office, which was near headquarters.

Q. Did you get continuous lines, so that division headquarters could communicate with each other as well as with general headquarters?

A. Yes, sir; partly by telegraph and partly by telephone; one on one side and the other on the other.

Q. Had you a central exchange?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where?

A. Near general headquarters; General Breckinridge's.

Q. General Brooke was not in command?

A. General Breckinridge was in command when I was there.

Q. General Brooke had left?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of the service you performed there?

A. They were efficient.

Q. Are you prepared to take the field so as to furnish communication between headquarters?

Q. Yes, sir. I have a surplus. I have one detachment at Chickamauga, and also at Knoxville.

Q. To what extent did you exercise your men in other parts of the signal service?

A. I could not to any extent, on account of my force. My company replaced two at Chickamauga?

Q. Did you have any practice in signal work?

A. We had a little practice there and a little here, but the time was almost monopolized in the telephone and telegraph service.

Q. Have you men that can operate with the flag and the heliograph?

A. Yes, sir; we expect to be able to perform it.

Q. How were you supplied in other respects than these as to commissary, quartermaster, clothing, tents, and medical department supplies; have you received rations and clothing sufficient for your men?

A. We did not at Washington Barracks get sufficient food; we have at the other two points.

Q. Where were Washington Barracks?

A. Right at Washington City.

Q. What was the difficulty, quality or quantity?

A. The excuse made was that the previous commissary had been using the rations, and they were economizing at the soldiers' expense to cover the lost ground.

Q. Well, did you allow them to do that?

A. We could not very well help it; there was no complaint to make of the then commissary, he was doing the best he could.

Q. You were entitled to your ration?

A. We thought so, but our expressions on the subject did not cure the fault.

Q. Did you make any complaint to any of the headquarters?

A. Only to our local headquarters; we didn't want to begin with a life of kicks.

Q. Have you had plenty to eat since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to clothing and tents?

A. Yes, sir. We have always found the officers courteous and take pains to supply what was needed.

Q. Have you any complaints to make as to your special department?

A. No, sir; I think our branch has not done other than well.

Q. In other respects is it effective?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was a man by the name of Keene Ryan in your company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you tell us about him?

A. He came to me by transfer from the Third Company, that was leaving for Porto Rico under orders which instructed them to leave with me at Chickamauga men not fit to go. He was sick at the time and in the hospital. He was one of the men that ought not to have been in the Army. He was not cut out for the hardships of campaign life, neither bodily, mentally, nor heroically.

Q. Was he a man whose word could be taken in full, or with an allowance?

A. With an allowance, taking into account his build.

Q. He said more than was necessary?

A. Yes, sir.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF PERRY W. WILLIAMS.

PERRY W. WILLIAMS, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Give us your full name, company, and regiment.

A. Perry W. Williams; Company L; Fourth Wisconsin.

Q. Where did you enlist?

A. Green Bay.

Q. When?

A. 12th of July.

Q. Where have you been encamped since?

A. Camp Douglas and Camp Shipp.

Q. You had enough to eat in both places?

A. Not since we came here.

Q. How are you short?

A. It seems that the rations are not enough for the full company.

Q. Have you had any men coming back?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you complained to your commissary sergeant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether he made complaint to the captain?

A. I can not say, sir.

Q. Of what are you short?

A. In general.

Q. The whole ration is short?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How have you fixed it?

A. Through our company fund; if we had not done that we would have been in pretty bad shape.

Q. What is your company fund?

A. Each man pays in 50 cents each month.

Q. What do you buy with it?

A. The necessities for our men.

Q. Suppose you were to get enough to eat from the Government, would you put in that 50 cents?

A. Yes, sir; then we would have luxuries.

Q. What is it put in for, specially?

A. In case one of the men should lose his equipment, or blankets, or anything.

- Q. Then you could make it good out of these funds?  
 A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. Don't you get the same ration that you got at Camp Douglas?  
 A. No, sir; I don't think it. We had plenty there.  
 Q. The rations are the same the United States over. I don't know how to account for that. Does your sergeant account for it?  
 A. As near as I can get at it he claims short weight.  
 Q. How are you fixed as to clothing?  
 A. We just drew clothing yesterday.  
 Q. Did you get everything?  
 A. No, sir; the rest did—not all of them. They were short on large sizes; they had plenty of small sizes.  
 Q. They will return the small sizes and get you large fellows something?  
 A. That is the understanding.  
 Q. How many blankets have you?  
 A. Two each.  
 Q. Are the bed sacks filled?  
 A. We have none, only what we purchased ourselves.  
 Q. You brought some, didn't you.  
 A. They were in poor condition, and not fit to be used.  
 Q. Is not your regiment the one with the brown sacks?  
 A. Yes, sir; but you see we had no floors at Camp Douglas and so they mildewed and rotted, and were not fit for us to use.  
 Q. Did you ever make requisitions for them?  
 A. No, sir; I don't think so.  
 Q. They do supply bedsacks?  
 A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. Other regiments have them issued, don't they?  
 A. I don't know—not to ours; I can swear to my company.  
 Q. What is the quality of your clothing? Did you get that blouse here?  
 A. No, sir; at Camp Douglas.  
 Q. How many men do you have in a tent?  
 A. Four or five; our tent has four and the majority has five.  
 Q. Have you a good rifle?  
 A. No, sir.  
 Q. What is the matter with it?  
 A. It is condemned.  
 Q. Anything broken about it?  
 A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. What is broken?  
 A. I don't know exactly how you would describe it; it is the spring that pulls up the ratchet; it is condemned otherwise—where the barrel is screwed into the breech; if you turn the barrel tight it will turn by; it has been reported to my captain.  
 Q. Has there been an inspector to look after the arms, do you know?  
 A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF SERGT. ROBERT S. HILTON.

Sergt. ROBERT S. HILTON, having no objections to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

- Q. What is your full name, company and regiment, and your duty?  
 A. Robert Smith Hilton; quartermaster-sergeant; Company D, Third Tennessee.

Q. Where have you been encamped?

A. At Chickamauga and here.

Q. When did you come here?

A. About the 1st of September.

Q. Then, you were encamped for a couple of months at Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir; about three months; from about the 22d of May until the latter part of August.

Q. How were you fed there?

A. Well, we were fed tolerably well.

Q. How have you been fed here?

A. I can not say much about here, for I took sick soon after I came here, and have not been on duty until the 22d of this month.

Q. Are you with the company now?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do the boys feel about what they get to eat?

A. Never have any kick to me.

Q. How about the clothing; has it been pretty good?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you get your overcoat?

A. Last Friday, I believe.

Q. What is your rifle?

A. Why, it is a Springfield.

Q. Is it in pretty good shape?

A. Yes, sir; I think it is powerful good myself.

Q. Were you in the hospital at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir. I never took sick until I got here.

Q. Have you been in the hospital here?

A. No, sir; I have stayed in quarters. I just had chills and fever.

Q. How did they take care of you in quarters—bring the food to you, or did you have to go down and get it?

A. Well, I stood in pretty well with all the boys, and they took care of me.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF W. NATHAN LANGSTON.

W. NATHAN LANGSTON, having no objection to being sworn; was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. What is your full name, company, and regiment?

A. W. Nathan Langston; Company E; Third Tennessee.

Q. Where were you enlisted?

A. Nashville.

Q. When?

A. On the 19th of May, when I joined the regular service?

Q. You encamped at Chickamauga and came here the early part of September?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How has your company been fed?

A. It has been fed all right, so far as I know.

Q. That is, you have gotten enough?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has your food been well cooked? Have you a good cook?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. How have you been supplied with clothing? Have you had comfortable clothing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you worn that?

A. Ever since I came in.

Q. Since May?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you draw anything else?

A. Two pairs of trousers.

Q. Is your underclothing pretty good?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of rifle have you?

A. Springfield.

Q. Is it in good condition? Do you think you could do something with it?

A. I might if in close range.

Q. Have you been at the target?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know how far it would carry, do you?

A. No, sir.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF GEORGE A. LEE.

GEORGE A. LEE, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By Governor BEAVER:

Q. What is your full name and rank?

A. George A. Lee; Second Arkansas; Company F.

Q. Are you detailed for any special service?

A. I am acting quartermaster-sergeant.

Q. Are you also commissary-sergeant. Does that imply that you look after the commissary stores?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How are your men fed—well fed?

A. Yes, sir; they have been getting all they want.

Q. How is your food as to quality?

A. It has been very good.

Q. Is it satisfactorily cooked. Have you arrangements in your company so that it is well cooked?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the men in your company satisfied with the rations?

A. Well, the majority of them are, I think. Of course there are some who always will complain.

Q. About what percentage—about how many men in a hundred do you estimate that that amounts to?

A. About five.

Q. What has been the character of your clothing as to quality—good or bad?

A. Well, parts of it have been very good, and others we do not consider good.

Q. Did you draw that uniform from the Government?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you worn your blouse?

A. I have had it about two months. I have another one that I have been wearing at the same time.

Q. You keep this for Sunday?

A. No, sir; I wear it whenever I feel like putting it on.

Q. How are your tents?

A. They are very good now; we just drew new ones last month.

Q. Have you bed sacks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many blankets per man?

A. Two.

Q. Have you drawn your overcoat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How have you gotten along these cold nights?

A. Very well. We have some men who have not overcoats yet.

Q. How many sick have you?

A. Not a man for the last three days.

Q. Have you any in the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir; two, I think.

Q. How many absent on sick furlough?

A. Sixteen or eighteen.

Q. Where were you encamped before you came to Anniston?

A. Chickamauga Park.

Q. How long were you there?

A. I think we were there from the 30th of May.

Q. How many of your company have died since you have been in service?

A. One.

Q. What was the disease?

A. I think it was fever.

Q. Typhoid?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he die in the hospital?

A. Yes, sir; in the regimental hospital.

Q. How long was he in the hospital?

A. I don't think he was there more than forty-eight hours. He was very sick before he went there.

Q. Had he been sick in quarters for any length of time?

A. He hadn't been feeling well.

Q. Had he been reported to the doctor before he was taken to the regimental hospital?

A. No, sir; he had not attended the sick call.

Q. Had he been reported to the captain as unfit for duty?

A. No, sir; he was on duty the day he was taken sick.

Q. He went to the hospital?

A. And died within forty-eight hours.

Q. You have but two men in the hospital now?

A. Yes.

Q. Has the health of your command improved to any extent since you came to Anniston?

A. Yes, sir; greatly.

Q. How are your men feeling as to getting into active service? Are they cheerful and anxious to go?

A. They would rather go than remain here; but I think the majority would prefer to go home.

Q. Is that general throughout your regiment, do you think?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What have you in the way of rifles?

A. Springfield.

Q. Good condition?

A. Yes, sir.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF DAVID BOTTOMS.**

DAVID BOTTOMS, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. What is your name and company?

A. My name is David Bottoms; Company H.

Q. What regiment?

A. Second Regiment.

Q. Of what State?

A. Arkansas.

Q. When did you enlist?

A. About the 1st of July?

Q. Have you been sick since you enlisted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where?

A. At Chickamauga.

Q. Were you in the general hospital there?

A. No, sir; in no hospital at all.

Q. How many days were you off duty?

A. About ten, I expect; possibly more, I don't know.

Q. Did you have fever, or some trouble with your bowels?

A. Just the diarrhea.

Q. Did you have enough to eat there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had enough here?

A. Not all the time; for a few days we didn't have enough.

Q. What were you short in?

A. In everything.

Q. Why was that; do you know?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any men come in after you drew rations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many; do you know?

A. Well, no, sir; I don't—about 15 or 20. They didn't all come together; about 7 or 8 came together.

Q. Then, if you drew the rations for a number of men that were present, and 10 came afterwards, you would not get rations for them until the next ten days?

A. I expect not.

Q. That would make you short if you had a lot of new men coming in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the character of the food? Is it good or otherwise?

A. Well, it is tolerably good; it is solid food.

Q. Have you a good company cook?

A. Yes, sir; we have now; we have had until quite lately.

Q. That makes some difference, doesn't it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of clothes have you drawn?

A. You see what I have on.

Q. Come here a moment. [General Beaver examines the witness's clothing.] Are they made without sleeves?

A. They are summer shirts.

Q. When did you draw them?

A. When I first came here.

Q. Did they make requisition for the underclothes?

A. I made requisition for clothes, and I have not gotten them.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You don't need only what you have on?

A. I might need some underclothes.

Q. When did you draw your overcoat?

A. A few weeks ago.

Q. How many men sleep in a tent in your company?

A. Four.

Q. Do you have bed sacks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they filled?

A. Some of them are and some are not.

Q. Have you suffered any during the frosty nights lately?

A. Well, I felt a little cold. I didn't have my bed sack. I was away when they issued the straw and didn't get any. I felt a little cold.

Q. You felt like drawing up your feet a little?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of a rifle have you; a Springfield?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it in good condition?

A. Yes, sir; except the polish has worn off, it has been rubbed so much. It is a little hard to keep clean now.

Q. Did you have any target practice at Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you qualify any of your men as marksmen, or didn't you come down to the rules of marksmanship?

A. I do not know.

Q. Was the score of each individual man kept at the target?

A. I think so.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL H. HURST.

SAMUEL H. HURST, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Give your name and company?

A. Samuel H. Hurst; Company C; Fourth Kentucky.

Q. Where were you enlisted?

A. I was enlisted at Lexington, Camp Corbin.

Q. When?

A. June 30 our company was mustered in.

Q. How old are you?

A. Twenty-one.

Q. How long did you stay at Camp Corbin?

A. I believe about seven weeks; I do not remember exactly.

Q. Where did you go to from there?

A. To Camp Hamilton.



Q. And from there?

A. To this place.

Q. You were not at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir.

Q. How have you been getting along, as to food?

A. We have had plenty, most of the time.

Q. Good quality?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well cooked? Have you a good company cook?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of clothing have they issued?

A. The last issue was pretty light.

Q. Is that blouse lined?

A. No, sir; the pants are all right, though.

Q. Were your pantaloons big enough for you?

A. Yes, sir; they were a good fit.

Q. You are bursting them out, are you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you grown fleshier?

A. I have gained about 20 pounds since I came here; I am not starving at all. There is no danger of a quartermaster-sergeant doing that.

Q. Have you drawn your overcoat yet?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many blankets have you?

A. Two.

Q. Have you bed sacks in your regiment?

A. Our bed sacks have come but the straw is not there.

Q. You have been sleeping on the floor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How have you gotten along?

A. I have been cold two or three nights; I didn't mind the cold very much, though.

Q. How many of you have been sleeping together in the tents?

A. I do not know how many. In some of them four; not more than five in any.

Q. How many in yours?

A. Just two; myself and my head cook sleep in my tent.

By General McCook:

Q. Yourself and who?

A. My head cook.

By General BEAVER:

Q. You are the quartermaster-sergeant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you live any better than the rest of your company?

A. I do not know whether I do.

Q. Do you have any complaints from the men of your company as to their food?

A. No, not now; we had for a while.

Q. When?

A. When we first came.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF JORDAN B. GROSS.**

JORDAN B. GROSS, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. What is your name, company, and regiment?

A. Jordan B. Gross; Fourth Kentucky; Company H.

Q. What is your last name?

A. Gross.

Q. Where were you enlisted?

A. I enlisted in Harding County, and was mustered in at Lexington.

Q. Did you come from Kentucky to Anniston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been in camp here?

A. Well, I disremember the day that we came here; I can not state positively about that—the 18th of September I believe.

Q. When was your company inspected last?

A. The company inspected?

Q. When did you have your company inspection?

A. Last Saturday morning.

Q. Who inspected you?

A. Colonel Colson was through our company there.

Q. Have you changed the letters on your collar since then?

A. These letters here?

Q. Those letters?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have the "U" in the wrong place, and the "V" in the wrong place?

A. Yes. The lady clerk made a mistake in putting them on. I seen the mistake the moment I looked at them, but still I let them stay.

Q. What has been the character of the rations that you received?

A. Tolerably good.

Q. Have you had enough to eat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been sick any?

A. Well, I have been a little ill—a bad cold or something like that.

Q. Been in the hospital at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you gained in weight or lost since you came here?

A. I have not been weighed, but I believe I am heavier now than before.

Q. What kind of a rifle have you, a good or a bad one?

A. I have never tested her yet; I suppose she is a very good one of the kind.

Q. What do you think of the kind; you have not tried her you say?

A. Springfield; I suppose you have seen lots of them.

Q. Yes. What kind of clothing have you drawn?

A. We have drawn underclothes, and blouses, pants, shoes, leggings, overcoat, cap, blankets.

Q. How many blankets?

A. I have two blankets. I think in all of our company the boys have two blankets apiece. There are some two or three in the hospital; I don't suppose they have drawn blankets yet.

Q. Are the boys pretty cheerful in your company; feeling pretty good?

A. Yes, sir; they seem to be all right; all the time seems like they are in good heart and chipper.

Q. No special complaints to make, have they, or don't you know?

A. Some of them would like to be back in their State.

By General McCook:

Q. Gross, where are you from; are you from Elizabethtown?

A. From Harding County.

Q. Elizabethtown is in Harding County?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is your county town?

A. Mount Pleasant, in the southeastern part of Kentucky.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. FRANCIS P. KENYON.

Maj. FRANCIS P. KENYON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Doctor, will you be kind enough to give us your name, rank, and command, and how long in the service?

A. Francis P. Kenyon; major, surgeon Fourth Kentucky Volunteers; mustered June 29 this year.

Q. Where have you been stationed?

A. At Camp Hamilton, Lexington, before coming here.

Q. You were not at any time at Camp Thomas?

A. No, sir.

Q. How long have you been here?

A. Since the 16th of September.

Q. What has been the condition of your regiment since you came here?

A. Been improving as to everything in the shape of sickness, except an epidemic of measles, which we brought with us. It started at Lexington.

Q. How have you found your medical supplies here?

A. Very good; sometimes there has been a day when we could not get them, but we got them the next day.

Q. Have your requisitions been properly and quickly filled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have no complaint to make in that respect?

A. We had some trouble with tentage at first, but we have overcome that now.

Q. What was the occasion of the difficulty with tentage?

A. We didn't have any hospital tents.

Q. Have you received hospital tents here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many have you?

A. Four.

Q. Do you keep up a regimental hospital?

A. We have just started in recently. We had only one tent. We took them at night and sent them to the hospital.

Q. Your orders were to send your patients when?

A. As soon as we determined they were seriously ill

Q. Has that policy of keeping division hospitals rather than regimental been given up?

A. Our orders now are to reestablish the regimental.

Q. Under what circumstances now would you send men to the division hospital?

A. If I see they are seriously injured, or going to be laid up for some time.

Q. By "some time" you mean what, as a minimum?

A. It would depend how seriously ill they were. I would say two weeks.

Q. Have you had any typhoid fever in your command since you have been here?

A. A little; very few cases.

Q. Do you remember how many?

A. I can tell. I have a memorandum. We have a little over eight cases, I think—eleven cases of typhoid.

Q. And they have all been treated in the division hospital?

A. We have three now that we have not had for a week; they are not seriously ill.

Q. What is the longest period of time that any typhoid-fever patient has been retained by you in the regimental hospital?

A. I think we had one case that was a very light attack, of ten days.

Q. Do you know of any case from your regiment, in a division hospital, who died forty-eight hours after being admitted?

A. No, sir; we only lost one case; that had been there a long time.

Q. At Camp Hamilton, what was the arrangement as to the division hospital there?

A. When we first went there we were down town, and for quite a long time there was no division hospital there.

Q. What did you do with your sick there?

A. We had our regimental hospital, and we sent them to the infirmary.

Q. Did you lose many men from typhoid while you were at Lexington?

A. I think not, while we were there; but one or two have died since.

Q. Lying in the division hospital or in the city hospital?

A. In the city hospital in the infirmary.

Q. I understood you to say that you were perfectly satisfied with the way in which your requisitions have been filled?

A. Perfectly.

Q. What proportion of your supplies, medical and hospital stores, have been received from outside parties?

A. None. There might have been some few shirts and other things given to us in Lexington.

Q. You received nothing from the Red Cross or the National Relief Association?

A. No, sir.

Q. You had no occasion to call upon them in case of sickness?

A. No, sir.

Q. Your tentage difficulty is now over?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men do you put in a tent?

A. I think six have been put in, but five now; it is reduced.

Q. In the hospital?

A. In the hospital we have two tents; we have 12.

Q. In two tents; six in a tent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had occasion to crowd your tentage more than that?

A. No, sir.



Q. While you were in Lexington were your tents overcrowded?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have occasion to leave your men out without proper shelter?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know, of your own knowledge, of any men having been so left at the division hospital at Camp Hamilton, or here at the division hospital?

A. At Camp Hamilton at the division hospital I saw a man left under the tent fly.

Q. For how long a time was a man left there?

A. Only that night.

Q. The next morning your tentage was supplied?

A. Yes, sir. Here one night some of my men were exposed simply for one night, but it was arranged the next night and it was covered around that night with extra sheets.

Q. Have you had an abundance of pillowcases and towels for your medical requirements?

A. I think we have had all we required.

Q. Have any men been left without sheets and pillowcases?

A. I think for the first two weeks or ten days we were short of those things.

Q. Had you made requisition for them?

A. I had not.

Q. As soon as you made requisition you got them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did your men desire to sleep under blankets?

A. Under blankets; they were used to it; it was hard work to get them to take their shirts off and get them to take a bath.

Q. Did you in your visits to the division hospital in Lexington or here ever see any lack of attention on the part of doctors, nurses, orderlies, or attendants of any kind?

A. I have not. One day there was a complaint from our measles patients at this division hospital. I went over to look, and I thought they were being properly waited on.

Q. Were your attendants drawn from the hospital corps, so called?

A. They were picked up just as we could get them.

Q. You had no female nurses at any time?

A. No.

Q. Were the men supplied to you fit for the nursing?

A. As fit as we could get them; they were good, sober, industrious chaps, but they hadn't experience.

Q. Was there any way by which you could get rid of a man in the hospital corps who was not fit for his work?

A. I suppose so; I have not tried.

Q. You have had no occasion to do so?

A. No, sir.

Q. Your hospital attendants are taken from your own regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. CHARLES F. KING.

Maj. CHARLES F. KING then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Doctor, will you be kind enough to state your full name, rank, regiment, and the commands with which you have been serving?

A. Charles F. King, major and surgeon, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. I was assistant in the Third Wisconsin National Guard.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. I have been in the service since the rebellion.

Q. With what commands have you been serving?

A. I was brigade surgeon in the Second Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps, at Anniston, when I first came.

Q. At what time did you leave Wisconsin?

A. On the 14th of September, if I remember rightly.

Q. That is near enough. You came directly here?

A. I came directly here.

Q. You were never at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir.

Q. Please state whether or not your medical supplies have been ample in amount and good in quality.

A. They were short for a long time.

Q. What has been wanting?

A. We were short of some medicines.

Q. For how long a time?

A. I could not say for just how long. The medicines we wanted we got out of and could not get a sufficient supply to keep us going.

Q. When and where did you make requisition for a new supply?

A. Since coming here; I don't know the date.

Q. Did you make formal requisition for a definite period of time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long?

A. The annual requisition I made, I guess, three weeks ago.

Q. Was that requisition approved?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has it been supplied?

A. Partly.

Q. Partly? You have not received your full supplies on a requisition of three weeks ago?

A. I do not think all the supplies have been received, and I have not had time to go for them yet.

Q. Was that the first of the medicines to arrive?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was a delay then of three weeks in filling your requisition for medical supplies?

A. I would not be positive as to the time; about that time.

Q. Do you know any reason why that delay should have occurred?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it occurred?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You simply know you didn't get them?

A. I simply know that we got them yesterday afternoon.

Q. You are now well supplied with medicines?

A. Well, no.

Q. If you have made your full requisition, why are you not supplied?

A. Because there are a great many medicines not on the list that I want.

Q. For example?

A. Sweet oil.

Q. Again?

A. Arsenite of copper.

Q. The articles that you are wanting, are they such as are indispensable, or can others be substituted for them?

A. I think that sweet oil particularly is an indispensable article.

Q. How is it with respect to the arsenite of copper?

A. Other things could be substituted for that.

Q. Did you have any supply of the white oxide of arsenic?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any of Fowler's solution?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then with Fowler's solution and arsenious acid you could get along very well?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any other important medicine that has not been supplied?

A. There is one that we are short on, which, according to the order issued, should be used, in regard to disinfectants, and that is bichloride of mercury.

Q. How much did you apply for?

A. I do not remember how much. I did not get it on the requisition, and they have not got it within the division hospital.

Q. Where did you get your medical supplies from—what supply depot?

A. St. Louis.

Q. Have you reported to the chief surgeon that corrosive sublimate is not supplied here?

A. No, sir; I expected it yesterday and didn't get it, and this morning I sent a special requisition over to the field hospital and could not get it.

Q. You could not get it because it was not there or because they needed what they had themselves?

A. I do not know; they did not explain.

Q. Are you sure that corrosive sublimate is not in the articles that you received yesterday?

A. I am not sure, but if there is any, there is not enough.

Q. What is the order?

A. I could not repeat it.

Q. What is the substance of it?

A. That all the sink seats should be washed daily with an antiseptic solution, either of carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, or other disinfectant.

Q. What strength would you use for that purpose?

A. One five-hundredth.

Q. That is how much to the pound?

A. I should say about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains to the pint; about 15 to the quart. I figure it on that basis.

Q. For ordinary purposes other than drenching your sinks, would you require much corrosive sublimate?

A. I use a great deal every day.

Q. For what purposes?

A. Surgical dressings.

Q. What strength?

A. One one-thousandth.

Q. Then a pound of corrosive sublimate would go a long way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And a pound of corrosive sublimate is a very cheap article?

A. Yes, sir; the cheapest of the cheap.

Q. What else do you think of that you are deficient in?

A. Well, I don't know much of anything now.

Q. Have you got plenty of quinine?

A. We have.

Q. Plenty of calomel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Plenty of Epsom salts?

A. Yes, sir; we are short of cough mixtures; we got short on cough mixtures and cough tablets. I use a great many of those, and we do not have anything to substitute for them.

Q. Don't you have anything to substitute for them?

A. Not to my satisfaction.

Q. How many of your men have been sent to the division hospital?

A. I think 16.

Q. How many of those 16 are typhoid patients?

A. Eleven; no 10, from our regiment.

Q. How are those men cared for, so far as you have observed?

A. I can not tell you.

Q. Have you visited the hospital?

A. Not the typhoid ward.

Q. Have you heard any complaints yourself of inattention on the part of anybody connected with the division hospital?

A. There was a complaint that the hospital was too cold and not comfortable. I have heard that complaint, but have not seen it myself.

Q. Do you know whether they have any stoves in their tents?

A. No, sir; only from hearsay.

Q. How long have you retained, in regimental hospitals, any case of typhoid fever under your own care?

A. I never retained a case four hours when I diagnosed it as typhoid.

Q. Has there been much trouble in recognizing the fevers down here—of recognizing typhoid as against malaria?

A. Only in two or three cases.

Q. You finally decided this how?

A. I sent two cases to the division hospital, one of gastric enteric fever, another that was undecided as to what it was. The surgeon in the typhoid ward has told me both of them developed into typhoid.

By General WILSON:

Q. Have you looked into the question of the food of your regiment at all?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There have been more or less complaints to the effect that the men don't get enough food. What are your views as to that?

A. My view is that there is plenty; and I have eaten with the men.

Q. What is the arrangement for feeding the men outside of the regular ration—anything that you know of? Are there any additions to the regular rations given by the Government—any additions to the regular rations furnished outside by any other methods to the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment?

A. Yes, sir; some of the companies do not use but very little of the Government rations; they buy their own.

Q. What do they do with the rest of it?

A. They turn it in. I do not know how they manage it. I am not conversant with that line. I know that I heard one captain say that they used hardly any of the Government rations; they bought almost all of their own provisions.

Q. In paying for the new rations that they purchased, is that by subscription of the men or the officers?

A. They have a company fund—different company funds.

Q. How do the officers mess; in an officers' mess, or how?



A. In an officers' mess; they pay so much a meal.

Q. Your impression, then, as to the amount of food obtained by the men is what; enough or otherwise?

A. The Government, in my opinion, furnishes all the food that a soldier should have, and more than is necessary. At times that food is not edible; then he may be a little short; and of course there was a time here that we had bread that was not fit to eat. That was not the Government's fault. There was a time that we had bacon here that was rotten. The men, if they were depending upon that entirely, were short for the time being, if their officers did not see that that was replaced with good. If they have suffered from want of food, it was the fault of the officers in command of the company.

Q. Have you had any direct complaints brought to you as surgeon that the men do not get enough to eat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you investigate it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The result was what?

A. The result was I told them to go to the devil and eat what they had.

Q. I don't think that was a proper reply to make.

A. I beg your pardon.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Were the medical officers of your regiment appointed after examination, or not?

A. After examination.

Q. By whom were such examinations made?

A. By a special board.

Q. You are a graduate of what college?

A. The Rush Medical, of Chicago.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Has a supplement to the ration received in boxes from home and from contributions received outside been beneficial or otherwise to your regiment, in your judgment?

A. I think it has been detrimental.

Q. Does it or does it not tend to create discontent with the army rations?

A. It does, very much.

Q. What effect has it upon the health of the command?

A. I think it has a bad effect.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF DR. HENRY H. LEE.

Dr. HENRY H. LEE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you be kind enough to state your name, rank, the date of your appointment, and the commands with which you have served?

A. My name is Henry H. Lee. I was surgeon with the First Vermont Regiment of the National Guard. I was mustered into the United States service the

3d day of May last. I served at Burlington, Vt. About the 22d or 23d day of May we left for Chickamauga Park. On the 25th day of May I was appointed acting brigade surgeon at Chickamauga Park of the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, and I served with that brigade as long as it existed. On the 11th of August, or just before the First Vermont Regiment returned home, I was commissioned as a brigade surgeon of volunteers and continued to serve with the same brigade as long as it existed.

Q. You are still in the service as such?

A. I am still in the service as such.

Q. When your regiment reached Chickamauga what medical supplies had you?

A. When my regiment reached Chickamauga we had only a small supply of medicines, which we brought from home. The State supplied us with two medical and surgical chests, such as are used in the regular service, and which were pretty well stocked before we left home. We had just these full chests.

Q. How soon after reaching Chickamauga did you make requisitions for supplies for three months?

A. Just a very few days—two or three days at the outside. I made a requisition on a special requisition blank for immediate use, for no stated time, for such things as I immediately wanted, and which I took to the medical purveyor at Chickamauga Park. Out of the list that I made out there certainly were not over three or four articles that I could get at that time.

Q. Your requisition was approved?

A. My requisition was approved. It was all straight. I received everything they had on hand of the list.

Q. How long was it before the remaining articles specified were supplied to you?

A. I could not say, for the reason that my duty as brigade surgeon took me away from the regiment, so that I did not superintend personally the requisition.

Q. When you assumed your duties as acting brigade surgeon did the requisitions for medical supplies for the various regiments come under your care?

A. No, sir.

Q. They passed beyond you at once?

A. As soon as our division hospital was established we obtained our supplies through the division hospital, and not through the medical purveyor.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge how well the regiment was supplied?

A. I know for the reason that I would naturally hear of complaints that the various surgeons of my brigade would make.

Q. Did these complaints come to you officially in writing?

A. They were verbal complaints.

Q. Was it your duty to pass these complaints on up to a higher authority?

A. If the complaints were such as required it, it would be my duty to make a report of the same.

Q. Did you have any occasion to make reports on that matter?

A. I did not have, for this reason: Any failure in furnishing supplies were due to the fact that there were none on hand, and they could not be procured from the medical purveyor's office; and there were no very serious complaints after the first ten days, on that matter, brought to my knowledge. There were times when we were short of different things, and I do not think that there was any time during the summer when we could have been furnished with all the supplies on the medical-supply list of the Army at any one time; but I received a sufficient number of remedies to get along with without very much trouble, although certain things which we needed we purchased outright ourselves and paid for out of the regimental fund.

Q. Medicines?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. While you were connected with your regiment did you have a regimental hospital?

A. Part of the time; yes, sir.

Q. Was there much sickness during the time that you were connected with the hospital?

A. During the time I was connected with the regiment as regimental surgeon?

Q. Yes.

A. No; there was not.

Q. Was it part of your duty to examine officially the division hospitals?

A. No, sir.

Q. You saw them only as you happened to visit them?

A. That is all.

Q. Your division was the First?

A. Yes.

Q. How often did you have occasion to visit that hospital?

A. Nearly every day. I used to go to verify my brigade report.

Q. In what condition did you find it?

A. Well, sir, up to the middle of July, perhaps—I am quoting from memory—up to about the middle of July it certainly was not an ideal place. It was as good, however, as we could expect under the circumstances.

Q. Was the hospital during this time that you speak of properly supplied with tents?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were requisitions made for hospital tents?

A. I can not state from personal knowledge.

Q. Did you observe any men sleeping on the ground unprotected?

A. Sometimes when patients were brought to the hospital in large numbers they might be put under trees until they could be provided for, but I do not remember in any single instance that a patient was compelled to lie out without shelter during the whole day, and certainly not at night. I do not believe it.

Q. In your going through and about the wards did you notice the attendants?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they or were they not attentive to their business?

A. Well, some of them were and some of them were not. These attendants, as you doubtless know, were made up of details from the various regiments. They were usually the poorer material, because when a detail is made upon a company the captain is not likely to send his best men; and they were made up of a lot of men who had no special skill in nursing or in the care of the sick, and I think they did perhaps as well as they knew how.

Q. From your own regiment what class of men were detailed; of the character that you describe?

A. No, sir. The First Vermont came out with a hospital corps, in the first place, of about half the strength that was needed. These men were made up of medical students and men who had a greater degree of intelligence than most of the details, and the other men were wagoners for the use of the ambulances, so that the men who served in the hospitals from the 1st of May I believe were capable men.

Q. Did you notice whether or not the wards were properly cleaned?

A. Until after they were floored they had nothing but a bare earth floor. They were sometimes cleaned and sometimes not.

Q. How long was it before the tents were floored?

A. Some time in July.

Q. Is it a fact that during the whole existence of the hospital there were tents that were unfloored occupied by patients?

A. I do not think so. During August and the latter part of July all the tents were flooded that were occupied.

Q. Have you any knowledge of how many men were put in a tent?

A. No, sir.

Q. You can not say whether they were overcrowded?

A. They might have been the last two or three weeks we were in camp, because there was an enormous increase in the number of patients.

Q. Was the ground in fair order, or was it covered with slops?

A. The grounds immediately around the tents were in fair order.

Q. Did you notice what disposition was made of the slops of the wards—the excreta, the urine, the feces, and also the hospital offal?

A. I never officially inspected the hospital but once, and that was when I was officer of the day. I had that detailed to me to do in July or the 1st of August. At that time the disposition of the excreta was all right. They had special sinks for the typhoid wards, and they must have been all right, because they were using lime at that time quite freely?

Q. Were you able to get all the lime that you wanted?

A. We had no lime up to the very last week in July or the first week in August.

Q. What was the difficulty in getting lime prior to that time?

A. We were told that we would not need any.

Q. Who told you that?

A. I think it was Major Balch. He was then acting division surgeon. That was at the first, however.

Q. Was any inspection made at that time by either the then medical officer of the corps or the chief medical officer of the army there?

A. The chief medical officer of the corps came around quite frequently during the first few weeks.

Q. Did you ever see the chief officer of the army on General Brooke's staff?

A. Colonel Hartsuff; yes, sir.

Q. How often?

A. Once.

Q. During what time?

A. During the first week of my being in Chickamauga.

Q. As I understand it, yours was the First Division of the Third Corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what the condition of that hospital was about the 12th of August?

A. Yes, sir; I was there every day of August. Not to inspect the wards; my business took me there to the administrative portion of the hospital.

Q. Was the hospital overcrowded then?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had it been so?

A. That was about what time?

Q. The 12th of August?

A. During the whole month of August it was crowded.

Q. The overcrowding began at least two weeks before?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there any reason why hospital tents could not be secured in abundance to put up?

A. I could not say.

Q. Do you know whether any effort was made to get them?

A. I know that they were always complaining that they could not get sufficient.

Q. Do you know how many men in that hospital were put into a single Sibley tent?

A. No, sir.



Q. Did you have occasion to see a Sibley tent?

A. Not the inside of it.

Q. What sort of a situation was it the hospital had been placed in?

A. Well, it was a fair situation for the character of the ground we had there. It was on a slope on a hill; there was good drainage.

Q. Do you, of your own knowledge, know anything about the other hospitals?

A. No, sir.

Q. How long was it before a proper corps of nurses was in that division hospital?

A. We never had a proper corps of nurses.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you have any occasion to inspect the sinks of the regiments of your brigade?

A. Yes; I did.

Q. What condition were they in; what depth could they be dug, and what condition were they in when you inspected them?

A. We were unable to dig sinks more than—the deepest of them were not over 4 or 5 feet in depth. It was only by good luck that we happened to strike them as deep as that. I do not know that we ever used any more than for a single day sinks of 3 feet. We struck ledges.

Q. What condition were they kept in?

A. In fair condition. They were covered in when they came within a foot and a half of the surface. Frequently it would rain, and fill these sinks up during a single day, and then they would fill up and the ground around the sinks would be saturated with excreta.

Q. What means did you use to disinfect the excreta?

A. None, before July.

Q. Before that you were unable to get lime?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the purity of the water supply?

A. The water supply was miserably poor.

Q. What made it so?

A. It was Chickamauga Creek water, and the intake was stationed a very short distance from where a small creek that took the washings of the camp emptied into it.

Q. Do you think that the water or the solution from this creek could get into the intake?

A. I do not see why it could not.

Q. Was this water from the creek, which came through the pipes to your brigade—for what purpose was it used?

A. It was used at first for drinking purposes, but only for a short time. After the very first rain we had it became so dirty that they could not use it for that purpose, and we used to draw our water from Craw Fish Springs, and from Blue Springs.

Q. That water you used—

A. For drinking purposes only.

Q. For cooking?

A. I think along at first, at least, for cooking.

Q. What about wells? Did you have any artesian wells?

A. No, sir; there was one started, but it never was completed.

Q. Did the men of the regiments of your brigade have ample room assigned to them from a sanitary point of view?

A. No, sir; they never had a sufficiently large camp ground to move their tents properly from one spot to another.

Q. How near were your sinks to your tents, to your kitchens, etc., of the brigade?

A. They were certainly 300 feet, if not more.

Q. Did you become convinced at any time that the position that you occupied, that your brigade occupied, at Chickamauga Park was undesirable from a sanitary point of view?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time did you become convinced, if at all?

A. I think about the middle of July. From about that time until we left Chickamauga Park I advised every week the removal of the camp to a new site in the strongest language.

Q. What attention was paid to that recommendation?

A. None whatever.

By General DODGE:

Q. Whom did you make that report to?

A. To the brigade surgeon and to the adjutant-general of the division—to the division surgeon, I mean.

Q. Did you make that report to your brigade commander?

A. Yes, sir; it went through the brigade commander's office.

Q. Outside of a simple paper report, did you go to the brigade commander in person and urge the removal of that camp?

A. Yes, I advocated it.

Q. Do you know whether the brigade commander asked for it?

A. I do not know.

Q. Who was the brigade commander?

A. General Colby; of course my report went through military channels.

Q. You spoke about the water not being good. Is your opinion based upon investigation or upon report?

A. Upon my own observation. I never have had it analyzed or seen it analyzed or anything of that sort, but any person looking at it would know that it was not fit for drinking purposes.

Q. Are you familiar with Western drinking water at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you expect to find in Ohio or Indiana water of the same clearness as you would in Caledonia County?

A. No, sir.

Q. The fact that it was muddy was of itself a reason why you would not regard it as being good?

A. Yes, sir; but there was another reason. The fact of the matter was, that after using that water for drinking purposes we had diarrhea and stomach trouble.

Q. Would not that be true of any men from New England who went out west of the Allegheny Mountains into the limestone districts and drank the ordinary water; would not they have more or less bowel disturbances?

A. Probably, yes.

Q. The mere fact of a moderate amount of bowel disturbance does not prove that the water is not fit to drink?

A. No; it does not.

Q. Were you there during the typhoid epidemic?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what do you attribute the rapid increase of typhoid and the great number of cases that were there?

A. I do not know what caused the first few cases there, but there is not any question in my mind in regard to the reasons for its increase. In the first place, the ground where we were encamped was such that the sinks could not be dug through the rock, and disease was bound to propagate and be carried by the flies

and by dust, in one way or another. After that it was mighty hard to keep the camp from being infected.

Q. After it became manifest that an epidemic was on, was any strong effort made by the medical officers at Chickamauga to have the camp broken up and have the troops scattered?

A. After that was thoroughly on everybody was clamoring for it.

Q. Was any combined action taken by the medical officers to the higher authorities that the conditions could only be improved by removal?

A. After the epidemic was wholly on such action was taken.

Q. After it was beginning to subside?

A. Hardly that.

Q. Did the senior medical officer of that command, so far as you know, make any representation to the Commanding General at Washington in respect to this matter?

A. Yes, sir. He told me that he had advised Colonel Hoff, the corps surgeon, that the removal of the camp sites was necessary, and no action had been taken on it.

Q. Do you know whether any report was sent to Colonel Hartsuff?

A. No, sir; I think he had left.

Q. Dr. Hoff was then acting as the senior surgeon of the whole command?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was commanding officer of this division at this time—during July and August?

A. I think General Grant during the first part of August and General Frank afterwards.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did you visit the division hospital at a regular hour every day?

A. Yes, sir; but you must bear in mind that I didn't visit the wards of this hospital.

Q. You spoke of reporting to Colonel Hartsuff once only?

A. That was at the headquarters of the camp. Colonel Hartsuff had nothing to do with the hospital; he only had the administrative matters to attend to.

Q. He claimed to have been reduced 35 pounds from overwork?

A. It was not in the hospital work.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was it not his duty to have an oversight of the general hospitals at Chickamauga?

A. I do not know, sir.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. FRANK M. CALDWELL.

Lieut. Col. FRANK M. CALDWELL then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you please give us your full name, rank, and length of service?

A. Frank M. Caldwell; lieutenant-colonel Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; first lieutenant, Seventh United States Cavalry.

Q. How long have you been in the military service of the United States?

A. I entered the Military Academy in 1886.

Q. Graduating in 1890, I suppose?

A. Yes; in 1890.

Q. When were you appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Wisconsin?

A. July 11, 1898.

Q. Have you been on duty with the regiment ever since you were mustered in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did the regiment serve?

A. In Wisconsin; after that ordered to Alabama, arriving here the 17th of September.

Q. What was the character of the food that your regiment received—at Camp Douglas, was it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it the regular army ration?

A. Yes, sir. I served as quartermaster and commissary until they were mustered in.

Q. Was it sufficient in quantity and of such quality as enabled the men to live comfortably?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they received the regular army ration since coming here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that, in your judgment, sufficient in quantity and of such quality as serves the purpose of feeding them comfortably?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there any complaints as to the quality or quantity of the food?

A. There have been some.

Q. Based upon what, in your judgment?

A. Based upon the character of the bread and of the bacon, principally.

Q. Have those complaints been well founded?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You examined the bread and the bacon also?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was any effort made to remedy the defects?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any improvement?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the bread improved now?

A. It is now good bread.

Q. Was the bacon of poor quality improved for better?

A. That I could not say. There were boards of survey appointed, but whether they ever got it exchanged I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether or not the contract baker here replaced the bread that was unfit for use?

A. I don't know; I think not, however.

Q. How long did the delivery of that sort of bread continue: do you know?

A. About three or four days only.

Q. What has been the character in the quartermaster's supplies furnished your command—of tents, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, such as is issued on the field?

A. The first issue of clothing was very poor, on the whole; the tentage also.

Q. Is the character of the clothing improving, do you think?

A. Yes, sir; this issue was much better.

Q. Have your men received their overcoats?

A. Not entirely; they are still waiting for the large sizes.

Q. What is the character of your tentage?

A. Poor.



Q. Have you enough of it?

A. Yes.

Q. Such as it is?

A. Such as it is.

Q. Do you know what the weight of it is?

A. I don't.

Q. How long has it been in use?

A. For about three months and a half.

Q. You brought it with you from Camp Douglas, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what the usual life, in this climate, is of a tent?

A. No, sir; I don't.

Q. What is it in the army? In camps in general?

A. It varies a great deal.

Q. Does the climate make any difference?

A. Yes, sir; a great deal.

Q. What would you say the average life of a tent was, with average use and average climate, such as we have here?

A. It all depends on how they make you use it. I have seen some very poor tentage. I have seen tentage here condemned that was better than we used in the army; but it all depends upon where and when you can get your supplies.

Q. How is your regiment armed?

A. Caliber .45 Springfields.

Q. Of good or bad quality?

A. Very poor.

Q. What previous use did your arms have?

A. I don't know; but they had apparently been returned to the arsenal and been repaired.

Q. When did you draw them?

A. They were shipped from the Springfield Arsenal.

Q. To what extent do your men supplement their rations?

A. In nearly every company there is a company fund made up by private subscription. The men contribute from 50 cents to \$1 apiece.

Q. What do they purchase with that fund?

A. Coffee, sugar, and every article that can be bought in the market.

Q. Why are they compelled to purchase coffee? Isn't the Government ration sufficient?

A. Not the quality they are furnishing.

Q. What is the quality of the coffee?

A. Poor.

Q. Are they able to buy better coffee in the open market here than is furnished them by the Government?

A. Very much.

Q. Do they draw the coffee issued by the commissary department at all?

A. Sometimes they do; sometimes not. Sometimes the commissary forces them to draw it. The majority of them, though, I think, would leave it if they could.

Q. Do they issue the coffee green or roasted?

A. Roasted.

Q. Is the sugar ration not sufficient or do they not like the quality?

A. They claim the quality is so poor that it does not last.

Q. Do you know what the brand of sugar is? Is it A or C?

A. I think it is C.

Q. That grade is richer in saccharine matter than the higher grades, is it not?

A. It is a very poor sugar.

Q. From what general depot are your supplies received, do you know?

A. I do not.

Q. Are your men supplied with many articles of food from home; is the box business run in your regiment to any extent?

A. Not to any extent since we have arrived here.

Q. Was the ration supplemented when you were in Camp Thomas by outside parties?

A. It was supplemented by the purchase of butter and milk.

Q. Do you continue to purchase butter and milk?

A. The State does not.

Q. Do the men?

A. The men did to some extent from the company funds. I do not think they purchased much fresh milk; it is mostly condensed that they use.

Q. What is the health of your command, Colonel?

A. I should say it was, for a regiment in the field, very good.

Q. Have you had any increase in the sickness in your regiment since we were there the other day?

A. No, sir, except in the matter of colds.

Q. Is there, in your judgment, an epidemic of typhoid, or is that easing off a little?

A. I think it is easing off a little.

Q. Have you changed your camp to any extent; and if so, to what extent?

A. We have moved it up higher on the hill, taken five tents off each street, and moved them right up the hill.

Q. Leaving your sinks as they were?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. Colonel, in my inspection of the regiment and in the testimony given by some of the men the statement was made that the men could not live off the rations. Of course I know and you know that the ration as issued to the United States troops is sufficient. Can you give any reason why these complaints come from the men?

A. The reason given to me is they do not get the full ration.

Q. What action have you taken in the matter?

A. I have instructed the captains to put in written complaints.

Q. Have they done so?

A. In some cases they have.

Q. These, of course, would go to the adjutant for the action of the colonel?

A. They would go to the adjutant.

Q. As lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, I would like to ask you whether, in case a surgeon was approached by one of the men and a complaint made to him of the food, it would be the duty of the surgeon to investigate it?

A. I do not think it would.

Q. Of his reply, to "Go to the devil," what would you think of that?

A. I should say he was not doing his duty. I would like to add to that, I hardly believe the man's statement that he said it.

Q. He said it under oath within twenty minutes.

A. Yes.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. I would like to ask you whether or not you consider the Government rations sufficient for the proper sustenance of the men? Is the Government ration sufficiently large?

A. I think it is if it is properly handled.

Q. It is a fact that no other regiment in this division on our investigation has reported that they didn't have enough to eat. What is there about the Fourth Wisconsin that is different from all the other regiments? There must be some reason. You draw from the same supply and are furnished the same rations throughout the United States, and your regiment, on a whole, is the first regiment that has reported a shortage of provisions. Is it because they have been coddled up in Wisconsin, or is it because the officers do not do their duty?

A. I can not tell you exactly. There might be two reasons. The officers might not be looking after them as well as other officers would. These men come from northern woods and are accustomed to very hearty eating.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Are not the ordinary rations considered sufficient for men from anywhere?

A. I think so.

Q. When we inspected your regiment the other day men complained, and we have had men complain in session here that they have not had enough to eat. Do you know anything about that?

A. I know that these complaints have been made. I might add to that, I know when I was furnishing the bread as commissary that there was time and time again when they would not take all their bread. They said they didn't want it.

Q. The captain of one of the companies and the commissary-sergeant of one of the companies says he could only issue a quarter of a loaf of bread a day.

A. I think not.

Q. The captain did not state the amount; the commissary-sergeant did.

A. Perhaps one reason for that is they have been issuing part of the bread ration in flour. They run from 2 to 4 ounces short a pound weight.

Q. The acting commissary says he has weighed it, and says it runs 12 ounces over in a lot of 20.

A. It all depends when the bread is weighed whether fresh bread or dry bread.

By General McCook:

Q. Were your arms simply worn or are they defective in the efficiency of the gun?

A. They are worn. Some of the parts are broken, and they have not been able to get the spare parts to replace them, and I have seen the barrels swollen. Something has probably been left in the gun, and when it was fired off it swelled the gun.

Q. Were requisitions made for new supplies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did they go?

A. To the Chief of Ordnance in Washington.

Q. Have you heard from them?

A. No, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Are your rations of bread and meat, etc., better now than they were?

A. There has been no complaint about the quality of the beef at all.

Q. It is only the bread?

A. They simply say it is not enough.

Q. Eighteen ounces of bread a day—is not that enough?

A. Plenty.

Q. The men all state they don't get enough to eat. We have been trying to see what the difficulty is. If they draw the full ration it seems as though they ought to have sufficient to eat, even if it were not exactly the amount they want.

A. I have not heard any complaint from the men that they have not had enough to eat. Perhaps it is because they do not like to complain to me.

Q. The quartermaster-sergeant and the commissary-sergeant made that complaint to me, and one other officer. The commissary said they had sufficient, and so did the doctor; but the men said not. It makes a great difference where the men come from. Have you good cooks?

A. Some good and some poor ones. From the companies that have good cooks you never hear any complaints. It is simply a question of management in the kitchen.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF BRIG. GEN. ROYAL T. FRANK—Recalled.

Brig. Gen. ROYAL T. FRANK, being recalled, testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. The commission want to consult you a little about the Fourth Wisconsin. There has been a general complaint about its rations, its clothing, and its arms, and it is the only regiment in the division that we have had any complaint from.

A. It has the same arm as the rest. They have asked, and I approved, to have it rebronzed and fixed up by the Ordnance Department, and preferably to have issued to them the Kräg-Jorgensen, and that is still before the Ordnance Department; but it is just the same as the other regiments, and it is as good as any that the others have.

Q. Do you think the arm is as good as the arm of the other regiments?

A. I think it is the same. They only want to send them in and have them rebronzed and have them looked after.

Q. They complain of there being over 200 parts of the guns missing here, of the different parts; some one part of it and some another.

A. They have never made any such complaint as that to me. They wanted slight repairs made. They desired to have the Kräg-Jorgensen issued instead of this Springfield, which I approved, but I do not know whether they got them.

Q. Have you had any complaints as to their food?

A. No, sir.

Q. They make their general complaint, the men do, and they all say they do not get enough to eat.

A. It is the first time I have ever heard anything about it.

Q. They complain of their coffee, and claim they can not use the coffee, and have to buy it.

A. They don't claim it is any worse than the others.

Q. They claim that it is roasted. Do they issue green coffee here?

A. I think they get the same as the other regiments.

By General SEXTON:

Q. The colonel said he hadn't any official complaint about the ration, but rather implied that the complaint was true. They have made the complaint under oath.

A. Have they made the complaint to the brigade commander about it?

Q. They said they have made it to their officers.

A. I have not heard of any complaints, and I think their rations are the same as all the others, and nine-tenths of the people will tell you the same. They say that they have not all they want. Can any of them say they have not all they can eat?

Q. There has been another complaint here in relation to the issue of rations from the brigade commissary, being a change from the regimental. They say that instead of being issued the same day, that men have to stay there a whole day to get their rations. Is that a late change?



A. No, sir; it is a system that has been going on all the time here. The brigade commissary draws the rations and issues to the regiments in the brigade.

Q. Is that the case in Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the companies go direct to the brigade commissary to obtain their rations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the regimental commissary has nothing to do with it?

A. The brigade commissary draws them for the regiments. The brigade commissary is a paper man.

Q. They go direct to him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Each company?

A. Yes, sir. He doesn't keep them on hand. He may keep them on hand now. He issued them recently right from there.

Q. Couldn't they change so as to receive one regiment one day and one another, instead of receiving all of one brigade a day?

A. They could, but the usual way of issuing is every ten days.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Wouldn't the difficulty be obviated if they went at stated hours of the day?

A. If there is any complaint there that has any foundation, it seems to me it should be made where it would be corrected.

By General DODGE:

Q. They sometimes do not do that?

A. There has been no complaint made to me.

Q. You have had no opportunity to have an investigation made?

A. That regiment has not been brigaded before. They have just come down, and they have an idea that everything ought to be done just as they did it in their State camp at Milwaukee.

Q. They have not got the experience yet?

A. No.

Q. Do you know whether in August, or while you were in command at Chickamauga, any complaint was made to your corps commander on account of the sickness?

A. In conversation with him, I mentioned that these camps ought to be moved. The First Corps already had authority to move at that time. That was the way the conversation came up.

Q. What was his answer to it?

A. When I spoke to him about it, he said that I thought he didn't want to move, and I told him that I wanted to move from one part of the park to another part, and he said that if he understood me to want to move out he might have allowed my division to move instead of the division of the First Corps, which went up to the country. I had an order to go down to Huntsville to select a camp for the Third Corps, and I recommended this place in preference to Huntsville. There was considerable delay in getting down here, and considerable delay in his action in regard to it. I telegraphed to the Adjutant-General that I recommended this place, and he called upon me to explain why I had made this requisition.

Q. When you made this present requisition, steps were taken to select other camps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you selected this camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how long it was before you were able to move here?

A. There was three or four or five days delay.

Q. Therefore, there was pretty prompt action on your requisition?

A. Yes, sir; I have no complaint to make about that.

Q. Do you know whether there was any effort made in relation to moving the camp in the latter part of July when the typhoid fever started there?

A. No, sir; I do not know that there was anything.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. HARRY C. BENSON.

Maj. HARRY C. BENSON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly state your name and rank?

A. Harry C. Benson; major and inspector-general of volunteers, and captain of the Fourth Cavalry.

Q. Where are you on duty now?

A. At these headquarters, although by recent orders I have been assigned to the headquarters of the First Division of this corps at Huntsville.

Q. How long have you been on duty with this division?

A. Since July 3, 1898.

Q. How long at Chickamauga Park, and when were your headquarters removed to Anniston?

A. I joined at Chickamauga on July 3. The headquarters moved there on September 1.

Q. Were you on duty all the time?

A. Yes, sir; I was on duty with the First Division of the Third Corps.

Q. You have been with General Frank right through?

A. General Grant was in command when I first joined.

Q. Did you inspect the camp of the First Division at Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was its general condition?

A. At first it was in a very poor state of police. Reports were made and orders were afterwards issued by the general for the policing of the whole camp, the burning up of the dump piles that had accumulated, and for the daily burning of all refuse after that. It took quite some time to accomplish this, but it was successfully accomplished with the exception of the Second Brigade, in which there was but one regiment, the Second Nebraska, that never correctly cleaned up their camp. There was considerable trouble in getting the camp of the Third Tennessee properly policed. It required almost daily application to the brigade commander for a detail, and on one or two occasions they had nearly a whole battalion turned out for policing. All through, however, the entire time, the men would defecate in the woods near their camps; would pass in some cases directly beyond the sinks and then defecate. Charges were preferred, but when they came to trial you could do nothing with them. The courts would find a man not guilty or release him from the guardhouse without further punishment, and make such a travesty of it that it was useless to arrest men.

Q. What was the charge usually, disobedience of orders?

A. There were only one or two cases where men were ordered up for trial, because the thing was so bad you could not get any convictions. In other cases

men asleep on posts would be found not guilty. The cases were reported to the regimental commanders, but they always complained that they could not find out the men themselves. It was suggested that they require the regiment to clean it up in any case daily, and then the men who didn't do it would very soon find out the ones who did; but this was never done.

Q. Was that done to any considerable extent, Major?

A. What do you mean?

Q. The defecation?

A. In this division in which I was it did not occur to anything like the extent that it did throughout the other parts of the camp. I went out on six or seven occasions to witness maneuvers, battle exercises, etc., and throughout other portions of the whole camp at Chickamauga. In some places it would be so bad that the men would find it almost impossible to walk. We had one brigade that was kept absolutely clean, in which the Fourteenth New York and the First Missouri were; that brigade never had to have a report made about its want of cleanliness.

Q. Just two regiments in that brigade?

A. Two regiments.

Q. Who commanded the brigade?

A. Colonel Holson, of the First Missouri. And also in both those regiments when men came up before a summary court for trial they were found guilty and sentenced, and the result was there were few cases.

Q. The general condition must have been very lax?

A. Exceedingly lax. General Frank would rap the members of the court and disapprove their findings, and say such a condition was a travesty upon justice, but it made no impression.

Q. Did you have any system in your division organized for the examination of inefficient officers?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has that ever been done, so far as you know?

A. Not in our division.

Q. In your brigade?

A. No, sir; nor in the corps.

Q. That might have been a very wholesome system?

A. It would have been very beneficial.

Q. Was the condition of which you have spoken general throughout the encampment at Chickamauga Park?

A. Yes, sir; and, as I say, to a much greater extent than in this division.

Q. Was it so noticeable as to be a nuisance?

A. Yes, sir; in some places it was. People didn't seem to think they were obliged to look after a part of the ground outside a line of sentinels; and as I say, in a great many places no attention was paid to it at all; and in this division, when regiments were ordered to clean up outside of their lines, they made a great deal of complaint and objected, and they had to be specifically ordered by the division and brigade commanders to order their details out for that purpose, and I was out on a number of occasions and stayed with them, turning out a whole battalion.

Q. You spoke about the burning of the refuse that was gathered from the camps. Did that relate only to that collected upon the surface, or to the contents of the sinks as well?

A. To all the rubbish that had collected during the camp up to the time of the middle of July, which consisted of the rubbish from the kitchen, the cleaning of the company streets, and everything. The sinks were burned before they were full. They were required to make fires on top of the sinks before they were filled in.

Q. When a sink became too full for use, it was burned over the surface, and then covered with earth?

A. Yes, sir; but in several cases, particularly in the case of the First Vermont, they continued to use their sinks even after they were directed to fill them. They had a rocky place, and they objected to digging sinks on account of the labor, and the consequence was they used their sinks much longer than they should have done. The Eighth New York had but one sink to the entire regiment.

Q. What was the length of it?

A. About the length of this room [indicating about 20 feet].

Q. Could not they get sufficient depth of soil?

A. It was hard to get any soil, which accounted for some of the defecation in between the sink and the camp. That was daily required to be cleaned up, because I rode there and had it cleaned up, but still it recurred.

Q. What was the condition of the hospital of your division, Major; did you inspect that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often?

A. Twice a week; it was very good, except the sink of the hospital, which, at one time, was in very poor condition; but that was before the visit of Major Woodhull; after that their sinks were kept in better condition.

Q. Did you go through the hospital to see the patients?

A. I only went through the company streets.

Q. What was the general condition of the patients, so far as you saw them?

A. They all seemed to be in very good condition; none of them had any complaints to make. They seemed to be looked after very well.

Q. Did you have medical officers on duty?

A. All the time.

Q. And sufficient nurses for the number of patients, in your judgment?

A. There were, until the sudden rush of sick that occurred after those violent rains in July. Then the number that were daily coming in, sometimes as many as 150, was beyond anything that they could accommodate, and the number of attendants was very short, but that was corrected.

Q. Were men exposed without cover, that is, without tents to cover them, at your hospital, so far as you know?

A. No, sir; except that some of them were under flies; that is, there were two tents with just a fly between.

Q. They would be put in that place?

A. Yes, sir; under the fly.

Q. Did that occur while the weather was inclement?

A. Yes; at one time there was a rain occurred while they were still in that condition.

Q. How many men were exposed in that way?

A. Six men under each fly, and there probably were six of those—probably from 36 to 50 men.

Q. How long did that continue?

A. Only about four or five days, until they could get some more tentage. There was not a supply of tentage at the depot to meet this sudden increase for hospital purposes, but as soon as they came the tents were furnished.

Q. Did you make any examination as to the hospital tents at the depot?

A. No, sir.

Q. That is based upon the report?

A. That is on the requisition that went in. I saw that these requisitions went through the division headquarters, and they were indorsed "Not on hand."



By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Indorsed at the depot quartermaster's?

A. Yes; the requisition went approved from the division headquarters to the depot quartermaster, and from there was returned as being not on hand, as I recall.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What date was that? Do you know, Major?

A. I can not fix the date, but some time in August.

Q. Have you your papers here to show it?

A. Not here; it might be on record in the quartermaster's department, but that would be the only place where it would be. It would be with the division quartermaster.

Q. Was that the time of the great increase of patients in the hospital, do you say?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that rush of patients more than could be ordinarily and reasonably expected?

A. Yes, sir; very decidedly. The whole thing seemed to suddenly collapse, and they all got sick.

Q. Major, what in your judgment was the character of the general ground at Chickamauga for the camp of a large body of troops?

A. Very good, but some of the grounds were partially selected before.

Q. Were they crowded?

A. In some cases very much so.

Q. What was the water supply for your division?

A. The Chickamauga Creek, supplied by the pumps and by the water pipes.

Q. Was it fit at all times for all purposes?

A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. Where was the drinking water secured?

A. This was the drinking water for a long while. Then they hauled it from the springs on the outside. Then orders were issued forbidding teams to leave for water to be obtained at the springs, and so for some time they were obliged to use this water for drinking. They then found there were other springs, called Blue Springs, and some other springs to the east, and water was brought from those, but in some cases—not in my division; I was three times inspected in other places—after inspecting the Second Ohio I found there that their water wagons were unable to bring water sufficient to keep water on hand for the men to drink all the time.

Q. What was the distance?

A. Between 4 and 5 miles every day.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Major, did you have any lime to use in the sinks of your division, and if so, what kind?

A. We had not, until within. I should say, not over two weeks before we left.

Q. Why didn't you have it?

A. So far as I remember it was because the requisitions were returned stating that lime was not furnished for that purpose.

Q. And you didn't have any lime?

A. The application went to the quartermaster, but later on the lime was furnished by the medical department.

Q. At what time did they begin to furnish it?

A. I think about August 15.

Q. Was that lime necessary for use in the sinks to preserve the health of the command?

A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. Considering the character of the soil, the depth to which sinks could be dug, and considering the character of the water supply, please state whether or not, in your judgment, Chickamauga Park was a suitable place for the encampment of 50,000 troops for any considerable length of time.

A. Yes; because those matters could all have been readily corrected if people had undertaken to do so, thinking they were going to be there for any length of time, and if the proper water supply had been used. There was water about there which could have been used. If the Government had been willing to purchase one or two of those springs and put in their pumps and pumped it a little farther there could have been an ample supply of good water at this place. When the inspectors came to this place they informed the people here that they would not allow the troops to remain here unless the water was free, and the water does not pay for the cost of pumping it.

Q. Concerning the closeness at which the troops were placed together and the water supply as you had it there, was Chickamauga Park a fit place for the troops?

A. Under the conditions that did exist, no; but those could have been corrected.

By General DODGE:

Q. Was there any reason why the divisions and regiments located there were so close together; why they could not have been separated and given more ground?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know why the regimental commanders did not attend to it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did they report to the division commanders?

A. I didn't make any report; the surgeons did.

Q. As inspector, did you?

A. No.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was your attention at any time called to the fact that your division hospital was left without hospital stewards, doctors, or hospital attendants?

A. Not that they were left without hospital stewards; but on one occasion there were at least three medical officers absent with the ambulances.

Q. Do you know whether every medical officer was absent from that division hospital at any review?

A. No; I do not know that everyone was.

Q. Do you know that it was so reported?

A. Generally so stated.

Q. That every man was absent whose place was there?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How many medical officers were there at the division hospital.

A. There were supposed to have been three, but some were absent sick or on furlough.

By General WILSON:

Q. You were there as the inspector-general of part of that command. You have made the statement that that camp could have been made a perfectly proper one for a camp of 50,000 men if the proper action had been taken. Now, who is responsible for the faults that existed?

A. That would be rather a hard question to answer for these reasons, that the conditions which resulted in the sudden sickness coming up as it did could not be met immediately. The corrections were made immediately after it, when the fact that it was so improperly crowded became apparent.

Q. That is to say there was not sufficient foresight?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. When were these changes made? When did they commence making them?

A. Somewhere, I should say, about August 5.

Q. Didn't the great increase commence there in the middle of July?

A. It started about the 20th of July.

Q. Then on August 5 they commenced to make these changes which were so necessary?

A. The orders were issued and arrangements made for getting new camps, etc., by the men cutting the trees and digging ditches, etc., about the 1st.

Q. That was making new camps on Chickamauga Park?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that movement general?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Did your whole division move?

A. Yes, sir; all but two regiments, neither of which were sick.

Q. How was it with the First Division of your corps; the Second Division, did that move?

A. Some of them; how many I do not know.

Q. In your opinion, do you think the movement was made quick enough after it was discovered that it must be made.

A. It was made shortly after discovery, but it seems to me that the original commanders of the camp were what caused the trouble.

By General WILSON:

Q. That is what I am trying to get at.

A. The fault was made by the generals who originally placed these troops in their particular camp. Who were I do not know.

By General DODGE:

Q. Was the ground marked out for you that your division went onto?

A. I didn't get there until my division was all in place.

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ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

Maj. HARRY C. BENSON, being recalled, testified as follows:

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell us about the order as to which you testified?

A. It was not an order. I am not sure whether it was made by General Brooke or General Wade, but it was an indorsement on a communication where an order had been issued by Dr. Hoff. changing a detail of a line of officers who had been put on duty by order of Dr. Hoff. Exception was taken to it at the division headquarters, and the paper was returned indorsed that the division commander had nothing whatever to do with the personnel of the hospital.

Q. That was the old understanding?

A. It is not the understanding now.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the surgeon in charge of the hospital is the commandant of a post?

A. No; that was what they attempted to manage.

Q. That was the old law.

A. It is not now. When the Secretary of War was here, somebody asked him the question as to whether the division commander had anything to do with the division hospital. He said he had everything to do with it, but if he had tried to exercise that command on the 1st of July there would have been a row in the medical department, because they issued orders exactly as though they were in command.

By General BEAVER:

Q. There is all the difference in the world between a division hospital established in camp and a general hospital which is independent of the troops in the field?

A. Yes.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do I understand from that that your division commander had no control of his division hospital?

A. That was what was implied at that time; but he afterwards sent all the papers immediately forward without any action upon them. Then they were sent back some time later, with the statement that it was not intended that he should be entirely relieved from that responsibility, and implied that they didn't mean all that the previous indorsement stated.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What was the division commander then with respect to his position as to the hospital?

A. That was a question then.

Q. He was responsible for the military part of it?

A. Not even that. The general was held to be the head of the division hospital. He made the proposition and it was decided against him.

Q. Where?

A. At corps headquarters; by General Wade, I think.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. CHARLES L. WOODBURY.

Maj. CHARLES L. WOODBURY then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Major, will you kindly give us your name, rank, and command?

A. Charles L. Woodbury; major and engineer officer, Second Division, Fourth Corps.

Q. What is your residence?

A. Wellington, Vt.

Q. What relation do you bear to Governor Woodbury in this commission?

A. I am his son.

Q. What has been your training as an engineer officer?

A. I graduated at the University of Vermont in 1888.

Q. What department?

A. From the engineering department.



Q. That is, civil engineering?

A. Civil engineering, and have been on construction ever since.

Q. How long have you been on General Frank's staff, or of this division staff?

A. I have been on his staff ever since he came to take command of the division.

Q. How long had you been on the division staff before his arrival?

A. About two weeks, I believe.

Q. What service, if any, had you with the National Guard in your State?

A. I have been brigade engineer for five years previous to my entering into the volunteer service.

Q. Does the National Guard of Vermont consist of a single brigade?

A. It consists of one regiment of a brigade formation.

Q. What are your duties as engineer on the staff of General Frank?

A. The duties are various. As staff officer I performed what engineering work there was to do, and if any of the other departments needed assistance I was sometimes called upon to help them out.

Q. Did you make any inspection of the camp at Chickamauga from the engineering standpoint?

A. I do not know that I ever made an official inspection, but I was around through the camp every day.

Q. What was its condition in general?

A. In regard to the sanitary condition?

Q. Its general condition of police, etc.

A. The police in most of the regiments were very good. In some places rubbish had been dumped closer to the regiments than it ought to have been, and in other places it was very well policed and in very good condition. This rubbish would sometimes not be carried away far enough. In many instances it had to be moved, and it began to be a nuisance.

By General DODGE:

Q. Could they not burn it?

A. They burned what they could, and the rest was carried away.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What was the character of the soil there?

A. Mostly of rock formation in a good many places in our division, and very little soil. The rock cropped out of the ground.

Q. With your experience as engineer officer, and with the knowledge that you have of the camp and the conditions under which the men were camped there, in your opinion, was it a good camp for 50,000 men for four months?

A. No, sir.

Q. Just amplify that and give us your reasons.

A. It would do very well to have them camped there for three or four weeks at the longest, and then they should have been moved out from that place. The soil was such that when it became saturated with water the slops from the sinks and such things as were thrown upon the ground didn't sink into the ground, and the whole ground was polluted.

Q. Did you give any attention to the source of the water supply of the camp, and if so, what?

A. I was interested in the supply of the camp, and have often been down to the pumping station and also to the springs around the camp.

Q. What was the character of the water supply?

A. The water pumped through the camps was from Chickamauga Creek and it was very muddy. I never saw it clear, and after a rain it was very muddy, so much so that I didn't care to go in bathing, although others did.

Q. As to the other sources of supply?

A. There was one supply that we had from Crawfish Springs. The water was drawn from there for a while, but, owing to the landowner charging \$50 per day for going there for water, an order was issued that no water should be taken from that source.

Q. What was the capacity of that spring?

A. I believe it was 14,000,000 gallons.

Q. What was the date of that order?

A. That I could not tell you.

Q. About what?

A. About the middle of July.

Q. Fourteen million gallons in twenty-four hours?

A. Fourteen million gallons in twenty-four hours.

Q. Are you familiar with the pumping station connected with the water supply at Chickamauga Creek?

A. Yes, sir. I have been down there many times and inspected the pumps and intake.

Q. Was it possible to have the water taken in from the intake polluted in any way, in your judgment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where from, and in what way?

A. The ravine, or the little run as it was called, which drained the territory in the vicinity of the camps, originally emptied into the same place from which the water supply is taken, or was taken at that time, and I suppose is now. There had been a dam placed across the entrance of this run into the creek and a channel built through between the intake and the pumping station, so that the water would run in below the intake; and I have seen that dam, which was constructed of stone and dirt and logs and brush, not thoroughly compacted—I have seen that, if the water had been high, with the water running over it and running into the intake. The drainage from all the territory drained by this run could get into the intake.

Q. In other words, the water did not follow the new channel, but adhered to the old and ran over the dam?

A. It did after a heavy rain; in ordinary times it followed this channel.

Q. This channel had been constructed to preserve the intake?

A. Yes, sir. At the time I visited the intake they had not completed the new channel—on the second day after my arrival. It was not deep enough at that time.

Q. Were there any engineering difficulties in the way of putting that intake farther up the stream?

A. None at all.

Q. What was the object in putting it there? To save pipe?

A. I can not say.

Q. Was it as low down the stream as it could be without danger? It was put too low down to avoid danger, in your judgment? Was the idea to put it as low down as possible without danger of contamination?

A. I presume the idea was to get above this run and everything would be considered safe. Probably another reason was, I think, it was deeper there than at any other place, either up or down the river. Right where they cut this channel there had been a ford, right below this intake, where it was quite shallow.

Q. And above it was deeper?

A. Yes, sir; at the intake.

Q. Did you make any examination of the country in the vicinity of the camp with a view to ascertaining what the water supply was and the character of the ground?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what you did in that respect and what you found.

A. About the 1st of August I made a reconnoissance, covering between 50 and 60 miles south of the park, with a view to looking up the water supply and the character of the country for practice marches for the troops. There is not very much water in that country which is fit to drink.

Q. How far are Crawfish Springs from Blue Springs?

A. About 10 or 15 miles apart. Crawfish is the first one going out, and then there is not another one for 8 miles farther out. I did not know that it was pertinent to speak of that. On the other side, coming back on this reconnoissance, we came across Blue Springs, from which they were getting water at that time. They say the spring itself is about 200 feet deep. There was no fence around it. It is blue and muddy. Pigs run down into it or eat anything on the edge of the spring.

By General DODGE:

Q. In making that reconnoissance, did you go to the east through Sheeps Gap across by Villenaux?

A. No; we went down from Lafayette.

Q. Don't you know there was plenty of water in that direction—toward Sheeps Gap?

A. I presume there is, General.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Did you find any good camping ground for a body of troops in your examination of the country?

A. Yes, sir; we found several places that were used for that purpose.

Q. For how many?

A. The idea was to look up ground for just a brigade. There was land for a division around on the hills, and it is all higher than Chickamauga. There is quite a large ground at Lafayette.

Q. Could the condition of the troops, so far as the camp was concerned, have been improved by separating them and putting the divisions in camp at different localities?

A. There was not room in the immediate neighborhood for the two divisions that were put in there.

Q. In the surrounding country?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Within what distance of Chickamauga and corps headquarters could you have found camping ground with good water facilities for two or three divisions?

A. Within 5 miles.

Q. Do you know whether or not your signal corps had sufficient supplies and was of sufficient capacity to connect this division and corps headquarters by telephone and telegraph?

A. I think they were so supplied, because I heard them say they could put the telephone anywhere. The wire was the only difficulty.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What water was there within 5 miles better than Chickamauga Creek?

A. I think any water was better than Chickamauga Creek water.

Q. You stated they were going to move them out 5 miles. Where was the water supplied?

A. Crawfish Springs itself. Blue Spring was another, which was 5 miles out the other way.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Crawfish would not have been more available so far as the owner was concerned?

A. No; but there was nice land out there.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. That was the spring that was running off 14,000,000 gallons a day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What became of that water.

A. It ran off in a stream and ran into the creek.

Q. The man was no better off when you didn't purchase the water than if he had given it to the Government?

A. No, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. That is one of the principal sources of supply of Chickamauga Creek?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did the man object to travel around the spring?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As destroying his property?

A. I didn't understand that they destroyed anything up there, or do anything more than drink it. There was nothing to destroy on the banks of the spring there.

Q. Didn't he have a farm and a house there?

A. That I could not say.

Q. What would have been the additional expense of bringing that water from Crawfish Springs, rather than from the place where it was taken from in the river?

A. Do you mean by piping it in?

Q. Yes.

A. It would have taken about 3 miles of 12-inch pipe, besides requiring the building of a gravity reservoir. There is a hill between Crawfish and the part on which they could place a reservoir and have a gravity system.

Q. How much of a reservoir would they have to build?

A. One that would hold 25,000 gallons.

Q. How long would it take them to build that?

A. About a month.

By General WILSON:

Q. What is the difference of elevation between the springs and the place where you would take this water? Would it be by gravity?

A. It would be by gravity from a hill, which was about half a mile toward Chickamauga Park from the spring. There was 70 feet fall from the hill to the park.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you make any survey of that ground with an idea of putting in a system?

A. No, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q: Wouldn't they have had to elevate that water more than 150 feet to bring it into the reservoir?

A. No, sir; about 80 or 90 feet, if I remember rightly.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Do you know of any contracts made for water outside of the camp? Was there any purchase of water? How about Blue Springs?

A. I understand that they had that for the drawing.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you ever make any contracts for water or piping?

A. I made the contracts for all the piping which was at this camp. I didn't



make any contract for water, although the same proposal was submitted to me as to the authorities at Washington.

Q. You got the water free, and then you piped it in?

A. No, sir; we paid for it.

Q. Do you pay for the water here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much?

A. If we use 150,000 gallons or less it is 8 cents a thousand.

Q. That is per day?

A. Yes, sir; it is so much a gallon. If we use 150,000 gallons or less it is 8 cents a thousand, and I think 250,000 is 6 cents, and 300,000 or over would be 4 cents.

Q. A thousand gallons?

A. A thousand gallons.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Who made the contract for putting in the pipes?

A. I made it.

Q. What did it cost to put in the pipe for this camp?

A. I don't know. It is in the neighborhood of \$6,500. The price was so much per foot.

By General DODGE:

Q. Laid?

A. Yes.

Q. With the faucets in?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. It cost about \$6,500 to fix up the camp?

A. Yes.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Do you know what the consumption of water is for the camps?

A. The assistant quartermaster said for the last few days it was 47,000 gallons; the first two days it was over 100,000 gallons; I think the meter is not doing its duty.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do you know how much more than the cost of pumping you are paying for water here?

A. No, sir; I think that that would be very near the cost of pumping. That is, you could not put in a pumping plant and do it for that.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Somebody said they refused to come here unless the water was furnished at about the cost of pumping.

A. Yes, sir; the original proposition was that they would furnish water, at 4 cents a thousand gallons, that is, for the minimum use of 300,000 gallons a day, which would make \$12 a day, but that was changed.

Q. Do you mean by the cost of pumping that you practically pay for only so much water as it costs them additionally for pumping it? You do not pay for the pumping of the supply down?

A. No, sir.

Q. But simply for the cost of the pumping of the water that you use?

A. Yes, sir. They would get the cost of the pumping of the total water of the village, and then if we used 50,000 gallons we paid pro rata for the 50,000 gallons.

ANNISTON, ALA., *October 25, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF CAPT. FRANCIS PRESTON FREMONT.**

Capt. FRANCIS PRESTON FREMONT then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you please give us your name and rank?

A. Francis Preston Fremont; captain, Second Infantry.

Q. Where have you been on duty, Captain?

A. This summer, sir?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I was at Mobile, and was ordered from there to report to General Brooke.

Q. How long have you been in the military service?

A. Since 1879.

Q. Where did you enter upon duty after the declaration of war with Spain?

A. At the time it occurred?

Q. Yes.

A. I was on temporary duty in Montana, to expedite the shipping of the Twenty-fifth Infantry to the front.

Q. Whence, then?

A. Then I was ordered to join my regiment, and rejoined my regiment at Mobile about the 19th of April.

Q. How long were you on duty at Mobile?

A. I was there until the 23d of May.

Q. With your company?

A. I was with my company; Major Wilkinson was in command.

Q. At what time did you come to Chickamauga?

A. I left on the 23d and arrived at Chickamauga on the 24th.

Q. To what duty were you assigned by General Brooke?

A. I was ordered to report to General Wade, the commander of Third Corps, and was assigned by him as assistant adjutant-general of the Second Division of the Third Corps.

Q. How long did you serve in that capacity?

A. Until the 25th of June, when I was transferred. I was also appointed chief quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officer, and judge-advocate of the Second Division, Third Corps.

Q. All at once?

A. Yes, sir. I state that because I was responsible for them all during that time.

Q. How long were you on duty at Chickamauga in the several positions and with the several commands of which you have spoken?

A. I was on duty in those capacities until the 25th of June, and then I was transferred to the Second Brigade.

Q. How long in that capacity?

A. Until the camp was broken up.

Q. Where are you serving now?

A. At Camp Shipp, Anniston.

Q. Have you any general knowledge of the condition of things in your regiment?

A. Yes, sir; I think I know a good deal concerning the affairs of that camp.

Q. What was the general condition of that camp, Captain?

A. It was not very good during the first part of the time, owing to many causes.

The regiments came rapidly and they were full; tentage was very hard to get, and the only department that seemed to be right up with supplies was the commissary.

Q. Was that supplied so as to be able to meet the demand [of troops as they came?

A. It seemed to me, in every case, that it was. The only trouble was that the men sometimes didn't know how to manage their rations, and a great many supplies and stores were wasted.

Q. As to the other departments?

A. As to the quartermaster's department, I know nothing as to the source of supply which the corps quartermaster had, but in many instances the equipment could not be given out soon enough to prevent a certain amount of hardship. I myself had to draw my trains for the division, and every time that I applied to the colonel he gave me everything that I asked for. The Second Division hospital was started while I was in charge, and we turned over details of men to the doctors to clear their ground after the location had been chosen, and they were utterly unable to handle the details. They were men who had been used to working with single labor in hospitals, and taking care of men who were quiescent, more or less, through illness, and when it came to handling a lot of raw recruits they were utterly helpless. Several days elapsed before we realized that, and then we put officers in charge of the details. The tentage was not sufficient at first to meet the demands of the hospital, and I think there was friction between the quartermaster and the commander of the corps on that ground. A line officer, Lieutenant Hyatt, of the Fifty-second Iowa, was appointed hospital quartermaster and commissary. He had to be relieved in a very few days, and threatened resignation on account of the amount of work. Then another line officer was put on, Lieutenant Elliott, and he was relieved.

Q. Because he could not grapple with the command?

A. Because he could not handle it. The patients fluctuated, and sometimes they put in a ration return, and next day they put in one for extra rations. The requisitions that were put in for lime and copperas for disinfecting purposes we could not get. We could not get them. Dr. Louis Shuler, who was in command of the hospital when it started, and Dr. Burgin, who was the doctor in immediate charge, told me on the 3d or 4th of June that we would have a typhoid epidemic, and that he considered that it would be impossible to keep the troops there.

Q. Did he make a regular written report to that effect, do you know?

A. I could not tell, because the hospital was removed from under our control. From that time we had nothing to do with it.

Q. Didn't it pass through the division hospital at all?

A. No, sir; after they received the instructions I ceased going to the hospital, because, having no control, I didn't want to go.

By General DODGE:

Q. What was that date?

A. Somewhere about the 3d or 4th of June, I believe.

Q. Where did that order come from?

A. From superior authority.

Q. From the corps headquarters?

A. I expect so.

By General BEAVER:

Q. As to whether or not an official report covering that ground was made, do you know?

A. No, sir; I told the doctor, who was a civilian and didn't know how to handle these various points, that the whole responsibility would rest upon the medical department, and those things should be promulgated and understood thoroughly

throughout the whole corps. There was an immense amount of friction between the headquarters and the surgeons.

Q. Chief surgeon of the corps?

A. Of the division. I know nothing of what occurred above me. They would not obey him and he was going to court-martial some of them, and he was summarily removed and sent to Fort Monroe.

Q. That was where Shuler was?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who came in his place?

A. I think Dr. Burgin. He was placed in charge, and then Dr. Bradbury was in charge, and some time later Dr. Jennings came. He inherited all the ills.

Q. Did the conditions at the hospital improve, Captain, or don't you know?

A. I know they got steadily worse, so much so in the question of food that the officers of the regiments of the brigade all contributed money and ration funds, amounting to \$200 or \$300, to buy milk and ice for the typhoid-fever patients.

Q. You don't know what efforts were made by the hospital authorities to get these things?

A. No, sir. I was asked on several occasions to go over as a witness. I never went but once when I was ordered to go by my brigade commander.

Q. As a witness for what purpose?

A. He desired to find a man of his regiment. He is now captain of the First United States Infantry. We went over, and he was unable to find his man in the hospital.

Q. A man supposed to be in hospital?

A. Yes; and then he took the doctor and showed him the man.

Q. Who was that doctor?

A. I think Dr. Burgin and Dr. Schooler quarreled on that point, and I believe that was the cause of Dr. Schooler being sent away.

Q. Who was the responsible man for knowing?

A. He was; just as a regimental commander would be.

Q. What was Shuler's position there?

A. He was chief surgeon.

Q. Did you go there any other time?

A. I went over to see some of the doctors whom I knew there, but never to see what the condition was. The reports that came to me as assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade I turned over to the brigade commander, and he made his official reports and official complaints and requisitions.

Q. How did the condition of the hospital strike you as a casual visitor?

A. I saw that the tents were overcrowded. I saw that the men had not proper protection against the flies, which swarmed there to a remarkable degree. I, of course, heard the stories that were told me by men who came back from the hospital.

Q. You could tell what their condition was?

A. They said that the doctors, they thought, with one or two exceptions, did the best they could, and didn't supervise the nurses and attendants, who therefore ran the hospital: that when there was but one attendant to take care of twelve or sixteen or twenty-five patients he would get mad and say he could not do any more. There was, so far as I can judge, a lack of organization and of executive ability in handling men that caused most of the trouble. We took 3 per cent of the regiments that were there and turned them over to the doctor as his medical corps, and he got two hundred and eighty odd men. They were green; they were not soldiers; they didn't understand the patients; you could not make them behave.

Q. Do you know whether any efforts were made to teach them? Did they have a school for hospital attendants?

A. I never saw any evidence of it, sir.



By Dr. CONNER:

Q. I understand they were not soldiers. Weren't they nurses, either?

A. No, sir; they were simply men taken from the companies. The captains were ordered to select their best men; perhaps they did; I do not know, but, so far as I saw, the patients suffered through that very system of gathering together a lot of men who were not suited for the purpose.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do you know anything of that hospital after it came under the charge of Dr. Jennings?

A. All I know is that the hospital improved very slightly, because the conditions were too hard for a man to handle.

Q. Do you know anything about his energy and faithfulness in discharge of his duties?

A. I had occasion several times to go where he was, and he was always busy. As a physician, I know nothing of him.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you have any acquaintance with Dr. Hubbard?

A. With Dr. Hubbard?

Q. Yes.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What sort of a man was he?

A. He was tyrannical and overbearing, and had no idea there was anybody over him. When a police party was sent, of some 40 or 50 men, to police the camp, he ordered them to police inside the danger line of the measles ward. They would not do it. He then and there instituted himself a court-martial and preferred charges, found them guilty, and fined each one \$10.

Q. Did they pay it?

A. No, sir. They came to me for advice, and I told them not to pay it. I could not say how he acted all the time. I could not, of my own knowledge, speak of that.

Q. Did he attend to his executive duties so far as he knew them?

A. I know that he was rough to the patients. Several men reported to me that he made them get out of bed and stand at attention when he passed through the tent.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do you know whether he was a coarse or a profane man or not?

A. I should say he was a very profane man.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Take it all in all, is there anything good to be said about that hospital?

A. I think the individual doctors, so far as I saw them, did the best they could; but they were not fitted to handle so many men. They could not do it.

Q. In this statement do you include Hubbard—that he did the best he could?

A. Perhaps he did; I could not say.

By General DODGE:

Q. Who is responsible for the condition of that hospital?

A. Whoever took it out of the hands of the division commander.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did the responsibility rest with the medical director of that corps?

A. I do not know what arrangements were made by means of which the medical authority was changed and the hospital taken out of its control.

Q. If it were not under the control of the division commander, must it not be under the control of the chief medical officer of the division, subject to the chief medical officer of the corps, subject to the chief medical officer of the Army?

A. Either that or the corps commander.

Q. Or the corps commander himself?

A. One of the two.

Q. Then the responsibility, when fairly chased back, rests either with the medical officer at corps headquarters, or the commanding general at corps headquarters, or the chief medical officer, or the Commanding General of the Army?

A. Yes, sir: I should judge the authority who was above me must have received his authority from a person who was above him, or been responsible.

Q. Has it been usual in the military service to have a division hospital in the field, with the authorities independent of the division commander?

A. I never heard of anything in the military service being independent of proper command.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. When the details made from the regiments for men were improperly filled, what else could you have done?

A. In all the cities we could have gotten trained nurses.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know the reason why they didn't get trained nurses the 1st of May instead of the 1st of August?

A. I do not know. So far as is known, they could have been obtained just as easily one time as the other. I presume the supply could not have been manufactured in a moment.

Q. But there was an abundance of material in twenty-five cities in the United States to have supplied nurses for all the sick?

A. Certainly, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. You state that complaint was made by the brigade commander. What action was taken on that complaint?

A. No action was taken until a second letter was sent forward asking what was to be done, and after a short time the original complaint came back with the statement that the witnesses were dispersed and no satisfaction could be obtained.

Q. What action was taken on Dr. Woodhull's report?

A. I do not know.

Q. Was it reported to your headquarters?

A. I do not remember.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Considering the size of Chickamauga Park, its formation, its soil, its substratum of rock, and the water supply, was it, in your judgment, a suitable place or not for the encamping of a body of troops of 50,000 men for a considerable length of time?

A. I shall have to answer that by saying if water had been piped from all the points it would have been an eminently proper place, but the troops were kept on the line of the pipe. I objected, but they would not draw the water. That was the reason that the camping grounds were so close together.

Q. Was the water in the pipe of suitable quality to use, and was it generally used?

A. It was generally used. There was complaint after rain on account of the amount of silt in the water.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you know of any action that was taken by the brigade or division commander about the middle of July, when this sickness commenced to increase, to remove the divisions to other grounds?

A. We looked out for new camps constantly, but the question of water arose everywhere, and if we left the pipe lines it meant hauling water.

Q. Did these troops on the pipe line haul all their own water?

A. Part of the time, and part of the time the filtering system was tried, but the men said they would have water, and then water was hauled from Blue Springs, outside the camp limits.

Q. Do you know whether application was made for a movement of the different divisions by the brigade or division officers after this sickness commenced?

A. After General Grant left, Colonel Chandler was in command of my brigade, and he took steps to move his regiment. It was left to the regimental commanders to say whether they wanted to move or not. Some of them said they would move, and did move, and others preferred to remain, and did remain.

Q. What date was that?

A. Just before we came away; probably four weeks before the camp broke up. It was along the middle of July.

Q. Or the 1st of August?

A. Yes.

Q. Then they commenced moving their camps about the 1st of August?

A. In my division they did.

Q. That is the Second Division?

A. That was the Second Division.

Q. Who was the commander of that division while you were there?

A. General Compton.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Were women ever recognized before in the Army?

A. Hospital nurses, sir?

Q. Yes.

A. I think the sanitary commission furnished a great many.

Q. But were they ever recognized by the Army before?

A. Not since I have been in it.

Q. You said the nurses could have been had in the cities. Do you mean women?

A. They could have gotten men, sir. The papers were full of advertisements of professional nurses.

Q. Was any application made by the medical authorities there or any of the commanders to employ these nurses?

A. I know of no application such as that.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Where are the records of that Second Division hospital now?

A. All records were to be turned in. I could not say whether they were sent to the Surgeon-General or the Adjutant-General.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did that order relieving the commander of any charge over the hospital remain in force while you were there?

A. There was no change.

Q. Has it been changed since, do you know?

A. I don't, sir.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF BRIG. GEN. LOUIS H. CARPENTER.**

Brig. Gen. LOUIS H. CARPENTER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. General, will you kindly give us your full name and rank, both in the volunteer and regular establishments?

A. Louis H. Carpenter; brigadier-general, United States Volunteers; colonel Fifth United States Cavalry.

Q. Where have your services been rendered during the war with Spain?

A. When the war with Spain broke out I was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in command of that post. I then went with the Fifth Cavalry, having received my commission as brigadier-general of volunteers. I accompanied the Fifth Cavalry to New Orleans and remained there a short time, and received an order asking me to report to the commanding general of Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, for assignment for duty in the Third Corps. I reported to General Brooke, and was assigned to command the First Division of the Third Corps. That was about May 18. I am not certain about the date—I say it is about May 18; May 20, I will say. I organized the First Division of the Third Corps, and about the end of May received an order to take four regiments of infantry and proceed to Tampa to be attached to the Fifth Corps. I arrived in Tampa early in June and made preparations to go with General Shafter, forming a part of the provisional division forming a part of the Fifth Corps, commanding one of the brigades in that division, but General Shafter left without this command, not having transports to take it, and then we were attached to the Fourth Corps. Then I was assigned to command the Third Division of the Fourth Corps July 12. On July 20 the troops were ordered to Fernandina, and I left for that place July 20 and remained at Fernandina until September 1, when I came to Huntsville.

Q. What was the condition of the camp at Chickamauga during the time that you were there?

A. During the time I was there the camps of the troops that I was connected with had just been established, and, in my opinion, they were too crowded. No other serious sanitary condition came up.

Q. Well, what determined the amount of space to be given to each regiment; do you know, General?

A. Yes, sir; there seemed to be allotted as much ground as a regiment would take, and then afterwards another regiment would be placed very nearly touching the first regiment, and the ground assigned to the First Division of the Third Corps, or to the First and Second brigades of the Third Corps, was entirely too limited. The Third Brigade had more room across the road.

Q. Did the question of water supply govern to any extent—were there pipe lines laid at that time?

A. When we got there they were not laid, and there was a great deal of trouble about the water at first.

Q. Then the proximity of pipe lines did not regulate the formation of your camp?

A. No, sir; it was available ground more than anything else, and they were looking for ground and they took the ground at Dalton Ford.

Q. How many regiments were in your division?



A. Nine regiments.

Q. Three brigades of three regiments each?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember what those regiments were, General—just in a moment—if you have any difficulty in recollecting them it does not make any difference?

A. The First Brigade was the Fourteenth Infantry, First Missouri, and Fifth Maryland Infantry, and this is as near as I can recollect; I may make a mistake. The Second Brigade was the Second New York, the Second Nebraska, and the First District of Columbia. The Third Brigade was the First Vermont, the Third Tennessee, and the Eighth New York.

Q. You were going on to say something about the water supply?

A. Our men were compelled to get water from the springs in the neighborhood, and in many cases to dig wells until these pipes were arranged. It took quite a while.

Q. Do you remember how long after you went into camp the pipe line was ready for use?

A. I think it was not entirely satisfactorily arranged up to the time I left.

Q. What was the quantity of the water that your men were able to get by the use of those springs and the wells which they dug?

A. It was insufficient, and there was great complaint.

Q. What was the character of the springs, were they gushing springs or surface springs?

A. Well, they were—they are not large springs.

Q. In the immediate neighborhood, were they?

A. Yes; and then they got some water for a time—they got from Chickamauga Creek, and that was soon forbidden, as the water was not thought to be safe. The creek ran in close proximity to this camp.

Q. They were affecting the water?

A. They went there to drink, and they were stopped because they thought the water was not safe.

Q. That was before the pipe line was established?

A. Yes, sir; they were making preparations to lay the pipes, but it took time.

Q. No serious sanitary complications had set in before you left?

A. No, sir; I was not there long enough.

Q. What troops did you take to Tampa?

A. Four regiments—the Fifth Maryland Infantry, the Second New York, the Sixty-ninth New York, and the First District of Columbia.

Q. What was the character of your camp at Tampa?

A. Well, sir, when I arrived at Tampa it was expected that we were to go, within two or three days, on transports to go with General Shafter. They assigned us, for a camp—General Shafter's staff officer assigned us for a camp—a place there on the old fort ground, where there was an old garrison in the old days—Fort Brook. It was not desirable. It was close to the bay and had been for a time the dumping place of the town before. It was not, in my opinion, a desirable place for a camp, but it did not make any difference, particularly, for we were going in two or three days on the transports, and it was convenient to the cars, and we were satisfied with it under the circumstances.

Q. How long did you remain in camp there?

A. But we were disappointed about this thing of going off by Shafter. He sailed with such men as were on the transports and we were left there, disappointed, without being able to get off, and we remained there up to the time I left the brigade, when I was ordered to take command of the Third Division of the Fourth Corps. This brigade I was in then was attached to the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, and I went over to take the Third Division of the Fourth Corps.

Q. How long did these troops remain in the camp?

A. They remained there, I should judge, until about close on to the end of August.

Q. What was the character of the water supply?

A. The water supply came there from the water supply of the town.

Q. They had bathing facilities, I suppose?

A. Yes, sir; very good facilities, and that was some consideration in favor of the camp.

Q. You went from there to Fernandina?

A. I went from there to Fernandina, but I went from this brigade to another camping site.

Q. You did not take the troops with you?

A. Not this brigade; but I took the other troops—the Third Division of the Fourth Corps.

Q. What kind of camp had you at Fernandina?

A. I consider the camping ground site there was excellent.

Q. Good ground and water supply?

A. It was a sandy soil, deep sandy soil, whereas the Tampa site we were on was a shallow sandy soil with a hard bottom. The water would not sink very far on account of the hard bottom. At Fernandina the soil was deep sand and the ground was rolling, affording good drainage, and, furthermore, we were not more than a mile from the sea and the wind blew in every day and made the temperature pleasant.

Q. The water supply was what?

A. Excellent. It came from artesian wells 800 feet, and excellent water, charged with a sulphur gas, which disappeared very shortly after drawing.

Q. Bathing facilities?

A. One of the finest I ever saw—18 miles long.

Q. That would seem to have been an ideal camp?

A. It was; there was only one trouble. They directed too many troops for it, I thought.

Q. What was the area for camping purposes; limited?

A. The area was rather small in consideration of the number of troops that were first directed to be encamped there, but for those actually in camp there it was not so contracted; but then afterwards they did not bring some of the troops they thought they were going to at first.

Q. And you had in the meantime put these close together?

A. Yes, sir; in order to look out for those other troops, but the cavalry that were directed there arrived there and remained only a short time and then were sent to Montauk Point, leaving about ten regiments of infantry that remained most of the time.

Q. And you came from there here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How are your troops situated here as to camps, water supply, etc.?

A. Well, the camping ground here is an excellent ground; the ground is rolling and well drained, and the water supply appears to be excellent. It is from an inexhaustible spring. It is forced up to a standpipe and distributed over an area of 3 or 4 miles.

Q. Please state what the efficiency at these general camps was as to the Commissary, Quartermaster's, Medical, Ordnance, and Signal departments. Just go into that as fully as you please. We would like to know all about that as fully as your knowledge enables you to speak.

A. Well, at Chickamauga the troops suffered a great deal in getting supplies generally—supplies of the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments. There was a great delay in getting what they needed. That is the only thing I can say as far

as that is concerned—that there was delay. As to the Commissary Department, it was always satisfactory; everything was on hand and as far as I could judge it was of good quality, and at no time did I see the troops suffer any for a scarcity of rations. When I went to Tampa we wanted to get equipped with supplies. The quartermasters of the various regiments would go down daily with their teams and remain all day long, with properly approved requisitions, to get supplies needed to equip their regiments, and return with only small portions. Each day they would have to repeat that, day after day and day after day. What caused that delay I am not prepared to say. I thought perhaps it was due to the congestion of the roads; that the Quartermaster's Department had probably sent there a great deal of property, so much that it was difficult to get it, because the roads were filled with cars back for miles.

Q. Cars containing supplies?

A. Yes, sir; it was difficult to find what had arrived there. This is my own impression, and it may be that they were not very dilatory in forwarding all supplies from the Quartermaster's Department to this point, but the immense congestion made a great factor about getting out these supplies. The side tracks were filled with cars away back. That was a fact. I am mentioning facts. It was a long time in getting supplies and our quartermasters would go day after day in wagons, blocking the streets of Tampa, waiting to get the supplies.

Q. Waiting to get the supplies in the cars?

A. Yes, sir; I suppose many of them were there. It was hard to find out just what had arrived.

Q. Were the troops that you took with you to Tampa armed for service?

A. Yes, sir; but just before I left Chickamauga I succeeded in getting the Fifth Maryland Infantry a new set of Springfield rifles. They were unarmed partially. To those I gave a full set of rifles before I left Chickamauga.

Q. What ammunition did you take with you?

A. The ammunition I took with me, or got after I arrived there, was 500 rounds per man.

Q. How were you fed at Tampa?

A. I consider that the Commissary Department furnished everything without any difficulty. There was no question about that.

Q. Was that during the whole time, General?

A. I consider it was.

Q. What was the character of the clothing issued at these several points?

A. I consider as a general thing it was satisfactory, but there was some question raised about some issues. Some clothing was issued to the First Florida Infantry and one or two other issues which was complained very much about, I think principally trousers—as to the quality of the kersey.

Q. How were you supplied with tentage at these several camps, and how quickly?

A. We had the greatest difficulty getting tents. I think that was the worst trouble of all. The first companies of the regiments arrived with the tentage which they obtained from their States, and when they arrived at Chickamauga they had their tentage. That, in many instances, was not very good. I think it had been in service in the States, and they wanted tentage from the very first. They could not get that at Chickamauga or Tampa, and after a while, on the second call the President made, the orders were increased to fill up to the maximum. We could not get the tentage, and they practically lived in shelter tents right through. That was one of the greatest troubles I know of.

Q. Well, that was because the Quartermaster's Department could not respond to your requisitions?

A. We could not get it from them. We made requisitions properly enough. The tents were not made and we could not get them. I consider that that was one of the prime factors in the men getting sick.



Q. What date was that?

A. Clear through until the time I left Tampa. They were not able to get them from the time I went to Tampa up to the end of August.

Q. Did you receive the proper amount of tents when you went to Fernandina?

A. No, sir; they still lacked the tentage just as much there as in Tampa. I did all I could to get them; still, we left Fernandina without them.

Q. How are your camps supplied here with tents?

A. The new tentage has been coming in here. We still have not as much as the troops want.

Q. Now, as to the Ordnance Department; please give us your views as to the administration of it.

A. As far as the Ordnance Department is concerned, we suffered very nearly the same delay and delays I have spoken of in regard to the Quartermaster's Department, and it struck me that some of the requirements in the Ordnance Department as to the requisitions or requirements in obtaining stores could be made simpler.

Q. Has not that always been the trouble in the Ordnance Department?

A. That's the same thing. You know, they would not issue unless these forms are carried out as required in time of peace at posts, and I think all these things should be swept aside in time of war.

Q. Particularly when your departure from the country is imminent?

A. And when we were under orders to get away it did not impress the Ordnance Department as much as we were impressed in getting these things.

Q. Was the Signal Service in operation when you reached Chickamauga? Was there a signal corps on the ground?

A. Yes, sir; there has been a Signal Service corps everywhere I have been, and they have been employed in looking after telephonic and telegraphic communications. I have seen them.

Q. To what extent is the Signal Service prepared to bring your division headquarters into quick communication with the corps headquarters?

A. They have telegraphic communications. They can lay the field telegraph quickly. I don't know myself personally about how they are outfitted—whether they are prepared to lay a good many miles yet or not. In regard to this signal corps here, I am in temporary charge. General Wheeler, who was in command of this corps, left a couple days ago, and I am not posted as to that.

Q. During your stay in Chickamauga were your division headquarters in communication directly with the corps and post headquarters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did General Brooke command the First Corps and the camp at the same time, or was he commander of troops and had separate corps commanders?

A. He commanded the entire camp at Chickamauga, but I understand that he retained command of the First Corps. I know that General Wilson was on duty and commanded the First Division of the Second Corps, and never understood that he took command of the First Corps.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did not General Wilson command the Department of the Gulf and the First Corps.

A. No, sir; I think not.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Were all the regiments that you took with you to Tampa properly armed for service in the field after you got the Springfields for your Maryland regiment?

A. They were properly armed for service in the field with the exception of some parts that were needed in some of the regiments that had broken various portions of the guns that were needed, and I had a great deal of trouble remedying that.



Q. Were there supplies of extra parts at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir; not when I got there.

Q. Did they have a division depot there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to ammunition, you took with you enough at Tampa?

A. Yes, sir; I got 500 rounds there per man; 100 to be carried by the soldier and 400 for reserve.

Q. General, with your large experience in the service, and especially in organizing these voluntary troops, have you any suggestion to make? If so, we will be very glad to hear them, or if you prefer to think about it and come in later you can do that. The hind sight of this war is to be the foresight of the next one, as we take it, and whatever we can do we want to do.

A. I don't believe I could make any suggestions in regard to the volunteers, excepting one I have always believed in, and that is that I consider that if possible the quota of volunteers should be raised in each State, and, as for officering volunteers, it should be so arranged that the officers should not serve with the men they have known intimately. If, perhaps, the governors of States could have the recommendation of officers to the President he could command these officers and assign them in a State, but not to organizations they have ever served in, because I know this, that the greatest difficulty I have seen with volunteers has been the question of disciplining, and it seemed a difficult question. When you find out that the officers have been brought up intimately associated and connected with the men under them it seems to be a very hard thing to bring about a proper state of discipline. I found that that works out in general courts-martial. If a man is charged with a serious offense before these officers they are inclined to make it as easy as possible, and don't give the sentences that they should. They have been brought up and raised with these men and all that. If you put officers over men that they have not been connected with before I think they would do a great deal better. I don't know as I have any other thing to say in regard to volunteers than that.

By General WILSON:

Q. It has been charged to this commission by letter that the site of the camp at Fernandina was a tropical jungle, upon which, in order to clear, the men were made to work like galley slaves. Will you state to this commission whether or not this is true?

A. When we went there the ground was covered generally with a pretty thick undergrowth, and the men had to clear that away in order to establish their camps, but I did not find that it took more than a day or so to get themselves comfortably fixed up and cleaned up. It was in some places a pretty thick undergrowth.

Q. Would you call it a tropical jungle?

A. No, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. General Carpenter, considering the stock on hand of tents, etc., in the Quartermaster's Department at the outbreak of the war, of the guns and other equipment in the Ordnance Department at the outbreak of the war, and considering the large number of men that were brought into service in such a short time, please state, in your judgment, whether or not you think that your command was supplied with quartermaster's and ordnance stores in as short a time as you could reasonably expect.

A. I think that, in consideration of the fact that there was no preparation for war in the country whatever when the war broke out, the troops were supplied as quickly as anybody could reasonably expect. I think there were necessary delays in consequence of the fact that there was no preparation for this thing when the war broke out.

Q. Now, General, will you kindly state, if you can, the percentage of your men in any camps that you occupied that were obliged to use shelter tents?

A. The percentage of the men using shelter tents after the second call of the President, and after those recruits had joined—I think about one-fifth of the men were in shelter tents in many of the regiments.

By General DODGE:

Q. At Tampa or Chickamauga?

A. At Tampa and Fernandina.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did that continue the whole time?

A. Yes, sir; we could not get the tents.

Q. Will you please state, General, if you can, whether there was any more sickness among these men that occupied the shelter tents than the other tents, so that it was called to your attention by the medical officers?

A. In answering the first question—about the percentage—do you mean the whole command or certain regiments?

Q. The whole command.

A. Well, I should not say it was as high as one-fifth. It seems that some of the regiments had a good many shelter tents and others did not have so many. I should say 10 per cent of the whole command.

Q. Now, will you kindly answer the other question?

A. There was a great deal of sickness in the Thirty-second Michigan, and I don't recollect that they had many shelter tents; a great deal of sickness in the One hundred and sixty-seventh Indiana, and they had a great number of shelter tents; the Fifth Ohio had a good deal of sickness, but I don't think they had many shelter tents; and the Third Pennsylvania had a good deal of sickness, and they had a good many shelter tents. When I come to think about it, I can not say that there was decidedly more sickness where the men used no shelter tents.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. General, will you please tell us if your chief surgeon at any time made a sanitary report to you covering the condition of the division hospital or upon your camps?

A. There was a daily sanitary report required as to the number of sick in the division hospitals, and as to the number of sick at the main hospital.

Q. What I mean is a report bearing upon the sanitary condition of the camps, not the number of sick in the consolidated morning reports, but a special sanitary report of the condition of the camps and the condition of the hospital in connection therewith.

A. Well, the orders were issued there covering all those sanitary matters. You mean where?

Q. At Chickamauga, to begin with?

A. At Chickamauga I do not remember that there were any such reports made.

Q. Had such reports been made, would they have been acted upon or forwarded, according to their nature.

A. Certainly; yes, sir.

Q. Did you have occasion there or elsewhere to carry out recommendations made by your chief medical officer?

A. Never did.

Q. As far as you know, your chief medical officer made no report to you while at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir; but while I was there everything was just being organized. I came there about the 20th of May and left about the end of May—about ten days.

Q. With regard to Tampa, the same question.

A. At Tampa I had a sanitary inspection, while commanding that brigade, made myself, and then I had no chief surgeon there on duty with me as brigade surgeon when I went to the Third Division of the Fourth Corps. Within a few days I left for Fernandina, and I had everything organized there.

Q. Were special sanitary reports made to you at any time, either at Fernandina or Tampa?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any special recommendations contained in those reports?

A. Yes, sir; there was.

Q. Were those recommendations adopted?

A. Yes, sir; all of them.

Q. And ordered carried out by you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was your chief medical officer at Tampa?

A. At Tampa the chief medical officer was Dr. Major Davis, Second Georgia Infantry. At Fernandina, Dr. Hendley, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. I remember recommendations were made by Davis at Tampa, and they were carried out as far as possible.

Q. These recommendations covered what?

A. They covered details about it being necessary to look after the moving of certain sinks and certain regiments, and sometimes about certain booths for selling drinks that were considered undesirable.

Q. At either one of the three points mentioned, did your chief medical officer or acting medical officer make a formal complaint of his inability to get medical supplies that were absolutely required?

A. I had no complaints about medical supplies during the short time I was there at Tampa. At Chickamauga, before I came to Tampa, there were complaints made about the insufficiency of the medical supplies, but, as I say, it was in the first organization. At Tampa I heard nothing particularly about the want of medical supplies, but at Fernandina we had for a short time a want of medical supplies, because we had a large number of men to become sick without notice and our supplies were insufficient for a time, but they had been sent from all points and were arriving rapidly, and soon we were in good shape.

By General DODGE:

Q. General, you said you considered Fernandina a fine camp. Can you tell us why that camp was abandoned?

A. Well, I came up there with the majority of General Coppinger's Fourth Corps and had command of the troops while there, because General Coppinger's army was not expected to go to Porto Rico; I was there unexpectedly. Soon after our arrival there scores of men became sick, and from what the surgeons tell me I believe it was from infection brought up from Tampa, and we did all we could to get them in shape and treated them and all that, but there was difficulty about getting medical supplies and getting division hospitals organized, etc., but it seemed to strike the men with a panic, and they probably supposed they struck a place that was unhealthy and wrote to their friends, and there was a great deal said about it, and everybody thought they were going to get sick, and as a result of this agitation the War Department thought it advisable to move the troops. I was asked about it by General Corbin and I told him under the circumstances it would be advisable to remove them. About that time we commenced mustering out the regiments, and nearly all those regiments have been ordered to be mustered out. I have only one regiment of all those regiments that I had with me at Fernandina—the Sixty-ninth New York—out here. It has been



through the whole thing, and is all right. I can not see anything the matter with the Sixty-ninth.

Q. Didn't the Sixty-ninth have much sickness?

A. They had some sickness, but they did not seem to run down to the heel about it. They never wanted to go or never lost their grip. It is a first-class regiment; it is a fine regiment.

By General DODGE:

Q. Colonel, I am glad to hear you say that; we have some testimony that they were a bad regiment and composed of bad citizens.

A. It presents as good an appearance as any regiment in the Army.

Q. Who is the colonel?

A. Colonel Duffy. The men have good physiques and look well and look like regulars, and they have always kept up their spirits, and after pay day there are a certain number of them that will get under the influence of liquor if they get a chance; but that's all that can be said about them.

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HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF MAJ. CHARLES M. GANDY.

Maj. CHARLES M. GANDY then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you be good enough to give us your full name and rank?

A. Charles M. Gandy. My rank in the regular service is captain and assistant surgeon; in the volunteer, brigade surgeon.

Q. At what places have you been stationed since the 15th of April?

A. Leaving San Francisco on the 20th of April, I came with the First Infantry to New Orleans, remaining there only thirty-six hours, then to Tampa. From Tampa I went with the first *Gussie* expedition; then, under Captain Dorst, returned to Tampa; was in charge of the medical supply depot there from about the 20th of May (the exact date has escaped me) until the depot was closed early in September. In the interim I was for a week (about the 6th or 8th of August) at Fernandina on special duty under instructions from the head of the corps, and, after a number of conflicting orders, I was relieved at Tampa and reported to General Carpenter at Huntsville, and was assigned to duty as acting chief surgeon of the Fourth Corps, I think, on the 17th of September—about that date—on which duty I have been since that time.

Q. Your duties at Tampa were generally as disbursing officer?

A. Not directly as disbursing officer; I was in charge of the supplies. I made no disbursements in the strict sense of the word. I made disbursements on vouchers of other disbursing officers.

Q. You had charge of the issuing of medical supplies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What amount of medical supplies was there on hand at Tampa when you took charge of the depot?

A. Well, that is a rather difficult question to answer. I was, I might say here parenthetically—there were conflicting orders—I was under orders at Montauk Point at that time and was ordered here by telegraph, and I packed up everything



and have not my records—they are not available. I mention that to show that I was not prepared for testifying.

Q. Speaking generally?

A. There were many supplies at that time on hand. We received orders, and I came out with the First United States Infantry from San Francisco. The order was issued to bring three months' supplies for the regiment. When I took charge of the depot at Tampa there was as yet very few volunteers there. The regulars had to go out under the same order and had their own supplies. Some of them had been turned into the depot and others had been shipped from New York and some from St. Louis. Many of these at that time had not arrived. There was only a part of the dressings and only a part of the more ordinary drugs. I mean the quantity of supplies on hand was not very great at the time.

Q. How soon was that deficiency corrected?

A. Supplies were being received at that time and began coming in, and came in almost immediately after I took charge of the depot.

Q. After the requisitions began to come in from the volunteer regiments, were you able to fill these requisitions with a reasonable promptness? By that I mean two, three, or four days.

A. Yes, sir; excepting for certain articles.

Q. What?

A. Well, in the regular service we have been taught what we must use in the field. We can not have the complete formulas. If we have two or three preparations of opium, we can not ask for fifteen or twenty others. If we have quinine pellets, we are taught that we can make a solution by mixing them up, where we can. We must mix it up into the different varieties. If we have strychnine, we can not have an elixir of nux vomica or various elixirs. We can not dispense with quinine and take the various fancy elixirs, as quinine, strychnine, and iron. We had a little trouble in filling requisitions from volunteers. I had trouble, for the reason that preparations were asked for which are not supplied ordinarily for field use—preparations which are bulky, preparations which are really designed to tickle the palate more than for their therapeutical effect.

Q. Where did you graduate?

A. Jefferson College, in 1879.

Q. Have you been twenty years a practicing physician?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you consider that men should have various and sundry drugs to practice medicine?

A. Certainly.

Q. Did you have at this time a sufficient amount of all necessary, actually necessary, drugs, as you looked at it, on hand to supply the troops for a period of one month, say?

A. I think, sir, I can say that I had, except intervals of a day or two when the stores were en route and not available, and I purchased other stores we needed to supply the absolute needs.

Q. So far as you know that command was supplied at Tampa?

A. I think that command was supplied practically at Tampa. I had practically carte blanche to purchase from the stores.

Q. Did you or not have hospital stores in the way of cots, mattresses, bedding, and the necessary clothing for the sick?

A. In the very early part of the campaign on the arrival of the troops there a number of cots and other things were limited to those that were brought with the regiments. I have known of times when the cots could not be supplied from the depot. Under these circumstances I have bought myself, and have known of other officers buying, by authority of the chief surgeon, cots from the stores in

Tampa, the bills for which were made on proper vouchers and forwarded by myself to the chief surgeon.

Q. Were you in charge of the depot of supplies on the 15th of August?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it true on that day a regiment was entirely destitute of hospital tents (that you have nothing to do with) and had not half enough medical supplies?

A. I do not know, sir; it may have been true. If that be the case, I do not think that the regiment in question made requisition for these supplies on me.

Q. Was it necessary that a formal request should be made on you in order that troops might be furnished with medicines and hospital supplies that would be absolutely essential for their sick?

A. Yes, sir; a formal requisition is necessary.

Q. Did you require in all cases formal requisitions, or did you issue on memorandum orders in order to relieve the contingencies existing?

A. By formal requisition I mean an application made. If by a formal requisition you mean that it should be on form number so-and-so on the Medical Department, I did not. I have had requisitions made on pieces of paper; I have issued without requisitions on my own responsibility, and I have had requisitions which I have considered improper.

Q. Do you know whether or not a regiment at Tampa was destitute the 15th of August—without sheets, cots, shirts, towels, etc.?

A. I do not, sir. At that time there was no provision for regimental hospitals, but there was provision for brigade hospitals, and I do know they had been supplied with all these things.

Q. Do you know whether any hospital was in such condition that with the few they had in their quarters or hospital they were absolutely wanting the most ordinary appliances for the sick?

A. I do not know, sir; that is, in the hospital at Tampa. I saw comparatively little of the hospitals; my visits were casual.

Q. You don't know what the condition of the division hospital was when it went from Tampa to Fernandina, do you?

A. I do not know; no, sir.

Q. Do you know after it was established at Fernandina?

A. Yes, sir. I went over to Fernandina by direction of the chief surgeon. There had been supplies ordered for the hospital at Fernandina which had not been received, and the chief surgeon informed me that there was some trouble about it, and asked me to go over.

Q. At what time was an order issued directing all regimental hospital supplies to be turned into the division hospital?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. In the middle of August—about that time—had any regiment been so stripped of its medical supplies for the benefit of the division hospital that it had absolutely nothing for the care of its sick?

A. Not that I know of, sir. This was about the middle of August, at Fernandina, you are speaking of?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I was there from the 6th or 8th. One regiment that was there, I understood, made a great complaint. In going to this camp I found a nicely constructed whitewashed building, which was the storeroom. I found a number of medical supplies, which I recognized as those furnished by the Medical Department.

Q. What regiment was that?

A. Thirty-second Michigan.

Q. It had brought these supplies with it, or received them there?

A. The Thirty-second Michigan in Tampa was a portion of a division which had been supplied by the medical supply depot of which I was in charge. Many

of these supplies I recognized by their labels as being identical with those I had issued, by the size of the package. The Government purchases its tablets and other drugs in packages of ones, twos, and five hundreds. They are issued, not by the number of tablets, but by bottles, and then the bottles are numbered and labeled by manufacturers that I was familiar with.

Q. Did you hear it stated that General Carpenter made the remark that the regimental hospital was grabbed by the division hospital and taken from the volunteer camps?

A. No, sir; I never did.

Q. General Carpenter stated that "they were worse than useless; that they were grabbed according to orders from Washington." Do you know anything about that?

A. No, sir; I do not. I mentioned the fact of this regiment having had quantities of supplies which, in my opinion, had been issued to the division hospital in Tampa.

Q. How could the regimental officer get—

A. This hospital in Tampa—the division hospital—was originally under the charge of Maj. E. V. Davis, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment. Afterwards, on the breaking up of this division hospital, the brigade surgeon, I think, got, as I understood, two-thirds of the supplies issued to this division hospital; he was a major and surgeon of the Thirty-second Michigan Regiment. This officer at Fernandina was relieved and was in charge of the division hospital there. My inferences I will not state; I am under oath.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. What did you do when you found those supplies? Were they turned back to the division?

A. I think not. In conference with General Carpenter, I stated I had found these. In the meantime the supplies that had been ordered for the division hospital from New York by express, and I think also from St. Louis by express, were coming in and an officer had been detailed there to take charge of those, and the supplies, I think, were ample for the hospital.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. If a regiment were very short of supplies, could you supply them if proper application had been made to you in part or in whole?

A. I supplied regiments in that way.

Q. The charge is made that a regiment was entirely short of supplies; you could have supplied it, then, if proper application had been made to you, in part or whole?

A. Does your question refer to the regiment referred to in Tampa or Fernandina?

Q. Both in Tampa and Fernandina.

A. I was not in charge of supplies there, but I am quite sure it could be done. I wish to state here that there was at that time no authority for regimental hospitals. There were division hospitals, and the serious cases are still taken to the division hospital, to remove them entirely from the possibility of infecting the healthy regiments. The probabilities are that a seriously sick man would not have been taken to the division hospital without ample provision was made.

Q. And as to the men sick in quarters?

A. I think they could have been furnished. That would reduce it to furnishing by the ordinary means for which there was always a system.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know what was done with these medical supplies in the wooden building?

A. No, sir.



Q. Were the articles in that storeroom in August what no regiment had any business to have?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it not your duty, then, to report to some proper authority the condition of things and have them taken away?

A. Probably it was; yes, sir. I simply mention it casually, and inasmuch as the other supplies were coming in we drew on those.

Q. On the 9th of August you were in charge of the supply depot?

A. At Tampa, yes, sir; but on the 9th day of August I was really in Fernandina, I think.

Q. You were in charge of the supply depot somewhere on the 9th of August?

A. I remained in charge of the supply depot in Tampa. I was simply sent on a special mission to Fernandina at that time in connection with obtaining medical supplies—in seeing after medical supplies that came from New York and St. Louis.

Q. Would a requisition of the date of August 9, sent by the surgeon in chief, would it have come to you or not?

A. I have knowledge of the requisition which you speak of. I went over with power to act as medical inspector and represent officially Chief Surgeon O'Rielly, of either the First or Third Ohio. He called upon me in an advisory capacity, and the requisition of which you speak came into my hands in that way. There were two requisitions required. There were three made. It was made on the form provided for post use. The third requisition came to me, simply Major Henley asking me to look it up, and I asked for a surplus cot.

Q. At the time this requisition was made from the Sixty-ninth New York, was a demand made upon the division hospital, over which Major Hendley had supervision, or made upon your depot?

A. Neither. Major Henley in asking for these stores, and the officer, whose name has escaped me (he was in the Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, and he had detailed him as medical supply officer), and I was in that supply depot of that division at Fernandina.

Q. You were, then, responsible for the filling or unfilling?

A. No, sir; not directly.

Q. Did you issue that requisition?

A. Does that requisition bear my own signature in red ink with a note to the general?

Dr. CONNER. No, sir. Now as a medical officer of long experience, of long experience with the action of medicine required for the sick, is it, in your judgment, necessary that men in a southern country should be supplied with a compound tincture of cinchona?

A. I think, sir, that after malarial attacks, when men are run down, that tincture of cinchona is a necessary drug; in fact I have got it on my own authority. It is not, in a man, under ordinary circumstances, who would be doing duty in a regiment, an essential.

Q. What use can be made with good chloride of lime in 500-pound drums?

A. That is used as a disinfectant. It has to be used in wards in disinfecting the excreta in typhoid cases.

Q. Would not ordinary lime answer in such cases to a great measure?

A. I don't think so.

Q. With an abundance of bichloride of mercury, couldn't you get along with that?

A. Yes, sir, I think so, with the addition of carbolic acid.

Q. Considering the fact that division hospitals are to receive all seriously ill, how many sheets and pillowcases should be required for by an officer in charge of the regiment?



A. That, sir, has, since that day, been fixed by an order. It provides that 25 shall be issued to the regiments. At that time there was no provision for carrying patients into regimental hospitals. It was directed that all seriously ill should be sent to the division.

Q. Is a regiment, getting ready for the field—is it required to be supplied with a thalmscope in examining eyes, etc.?

A. That question was asked me by an officer who had a man with eye trouble which he desired to fit with glasses. The regulations preclude the enlistment of men as recruits who require being fitted with glasses.

Q. Speaking generally, was there any good reason why the Medical Department of the Army should not have on hand, ready to supply, all the medicines and hospital furniture that was required for an army of 260,000 men within thirty days, after it was practically certain that that number was going into service?

A. The regulation hospital furniture, I understand, is made and ordered from special patterns. The possibility may have been—there may have been difficulty in having that furniture manufactured in that time. Others could probably have been bought, but there was a difficulty in getting supplies always through to Tampa. There were, I might say, miles of freight cars on the track in such a way that it was utterly impossible oftentimes to get near a car to get the supplies out. The other supplies were a long time in reaching the point for which shipped. I have in mind one invoice of, I think, about 24 packages that were shipped from New York and invoiced to me—approximately on the 2d of July. These packages did not come in July and they did not come in August, and they were received in Tampa after the supply depot was closed, but before I left the town of Tampa. In other words, they were over two months after being shipped from New York before they reached Tampa.

Q. Whose fault was that?

A. I have not the remotest idea. I sent tracers repeatedly to the chief officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, in charge of the supply depot in New York. He told me they were shipped on that day. The quartermaster at Tampa had his agents go through the cars there, and I personally tried to find them, and I felt reasonably certain they were not at Tampa.

Q. At the time you speak of, how long did it take the Red Cross supplies to come from New York to Tampa?

A. I don't know, sir; I simply mention this case as it made a marked impression on me, because it was the most flagrant case.

Q. How large an amount of supplies there, issued in the hospital and camp, came from the Red Cross and other benevolent associations, and not from the Medical Department of the Army?

A. That I am not prepared to say. I don't think that many necessities came that way, although I may be mistaken, not being in direct communication with the hospitals. I know there were many luxuries furnished by benevolent people.

Q. Would you consider that clothing, sheets, and pillowcases were luxuries in the hospitals?

A. No; I would not.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You would consider them necessities?

A. I would not. It was certainly better to have them in a permanent hospital. They would be much more comfortable. I would not consider them absolutely necessary.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Would they not be absolutely necessary in cases of typhoid fever, unless you had an unlimited supply of blankets?

A. I think, if you come down to the necessities of the case of an army in the field, the fixtures are better made by bedsacks than sheets (I am speaking of an army now in the field moving and not a semipermanent hospital); the bedsack, boiled or otherwise sterilized and used again, is better than either mattresses or any other appliances.

Q. Is it not easier to wash a sheet than to clean the bedsacks?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Are you not more likely to have more sheets than bedsacks?

A. That depends. The Army furnish bedsacks for field use, but not sheets.

Q. The Medical Department is supposed to furnish the sheets and pillowcases, etc., to all hospitals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Except those built overnight and made up in the morning?

A. At the present time, yes, sir; each regimental hospital is entitled to 25 sheets and pillowcases.

Q. Doctor, you know something of the medical stores. You have been in the service a long time. The medical department in the army had great difficulty, in every place I have heard of, in getting the supplies and securing those things that were needed, while volunteer associations were at the same time able to secure supplies without difficulty—or at least they did it. Why is it the Medical Department of the Army can not furnish medical supplies in a reasonable length of time?

A. The Medical Department of the United States Army is not a free agent in the transportation of materials. It has no control over the question of transportation. The control that it had over the ambulances in the Army Regulations of 1883 has been largely modified and taken away by the regulations of 1895. The regulations of 1883 provided that the ambulances should be under the exclusive control of the medical officer in the field. It had not provided for their transportation. I think the major violates his authority in using it for other purposes, but the regulations of 1895 do not provide it shall be under his exclusive control.

Q. Is there any reason why the Medical Department should not have all those medical supplies in abundance at its command at the supply depots?

A. I did not see any.

Q. There was plenty of money to purchase that?

A. That I do not know. I know I was authorized to go to the drug stores in Tampa, which I did, and purchase articles and have them put on Form No. 4 of the Medical Department, which is a voucher, and forwarded them to the Surgeon-General for payment. I did that time and again, and I have never yet had a shadow of a reprimand or a word of dissatisfaction.

Q. Do you know whether or not proper and ordinary promptness was exercised in getting the medical supplies boxed and ready for shipment and ready to turn over to the quartermaster's department from your own knowledge of it? Requisitions are made and they require a certain length of time to get to Washington and be approved, and all that?

A. I have never had any great interval between making requisitions until I had received notification that these requisitions had been filled.

Q. Then am I to understand you, as a medical officer of the Army, thoroughly acquainted with the details of the work in the field as respects the long delay in receiving medical supplies, that it is due to the Quartermaster's Department?

A. I do not make that charge.

Q. I did not ask you to make the charge.

A. In that way I am not prepared to state. In this particular case that I quote I think there that the fault was perhaps with the common carrier.

Q. The fault must necessarily be with either the issuing authority or transporting authority?

A. That is true.

Q. If the Medical Department issues promptly it is not responsible, and if the Quartermaster's Department does not issue promptly it is responsible?

A. The requisition on the New York depot is packed there. The Medical Department does not control the wagon which carts that to the depot from its own supply depot to the railroad station. That is under the control of the Quartermaster's Department. If I have a box of drugs here to take to a camp outside, I bring it over and ask the Quartermaster's Department to ship it.

By General McCook:

Q. Have you no means of transporting it in the Medical Department?

A. There was an order issued not long since attaching to each regiment two 4-mule wagons with the hospital department. I received a telegram last night asking me to direct orders for transportation and amount required, so I do not know what the existing rule is.

Q. Did the Medical Department bring it over to the Quartermaster's Department and take receipts from the Quartermaster's Department, or bring it over to the railroad depot and take its receipt from them?

A. This refers now to the shipment of these articles from New York and St. Louis and those depots. Unless the regulations have been modified lately, the medical-supply officer in New York or St. Louis would simply deliver this box for transportation to the station.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You speak about being short of certain supplies in the medical department. Will you kindly state whether or not, in your judgment, suffering and death ensued from any lack of supplies in your department?

A. That is a difficult matter to say, sir. I have known in one or two instances where I think there has not been possibly proper care taken of sick, simply from the inexperienced medical people in not knowing how to obtain supplies. The supplies probably could have been obtained excepting for the fact of the newly appointed contract surgeon and his not being familiar with the methods of obtaining these supplies, or perhaps, having had a practice in the city, where he had the resources of a drug store at hand, and not being perhaps as familiar with the forms as he might have been.

Q. In your judgment, did you have such medical supplies as might have been required by the officers of the command upon proper requisition, so as to prevent suffering and death?

A. I think there was never a time when I either did not have in my store or was not able to obtain any articles of a quality and quantity that would have prevented, so far as the drugs are capable of preventing, suffering and death.

Q. Did you have anything to do with fitting out General Shafter's expedition with medical supplies?

A. I did.

By General McCook:

Q. The Doctor asked you a moment ago why it was that the Red Cross and those benevolent people who shipped stores to you succeeded in getting their stores delivered and the Medical Department failed. Do you know whether or not railroads gave preference to private stock over that of the Government?

A. I do not.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Doctor, when the expedition was fitted out for Santiago, were the regiments supplied with medical stores and medicines in proper amounts?



A. Well, from the way your question is stated, I do not know that I can answer definitely. I perhaps can answer that question better by making it in somewhat the form of a statement. Before that expedition was fitted out, supplies were coming along plentifully. I had quantities of dressings, anesthetics, stimulants, and ordinary drugs, such as castor oil, quinine, and a number of preparations of opium which are issued to the armamentarium of a general practitioner who is not given to fancy proprietary preparations. My instructions from Lieutenant-Colonel Pope, who was acting chief surgeon, was first to supply the larger and more important medical organizations—that is, the division hospitals. The surgeons in charge of the division hospitals, La Garde, Wood, and other men whose names were mentioned frequently in connection with this expedition, came to me, and I think I am safe in saying that they got everything for which they asked. They, being regular surgeons, knew the capabilities of the Medical Department, and were familiar with the drugs in the form issued. Then there were a number of regimental surgeons who came to me to get supplies. After that Colonel Pope directed me to take the volunteers, who were then coming in and had very few sick; Colonel Pope knew there were requisitions which had been filled or would have to be filled, and there would be supplies coming in. Then I was directed to take just one-half the articles in the medical-supply depot and pack them and mark them for himself, making a memorandum of the general list of contents of the package on the outside of the box. I took them quantities of stores, giving a special preference by overstepping my orders and having such things as I thought the volunteers would need, such as bandages, gauzes, ligatures, antiseptics, quinine, stimulants, beef extracts, condensed milk, tea, and articles of that kind packed. I do not know how many packages, but a good many cubic feet of packages. Those were taken and were placed in a car and taken down to Tampa at the time the expedition was first to have sailed. Then in the interim, between the proposed time of sailing and the actual sailing, there were more supplies coming in. In my telegram blank book, which is the only article of record I have with me, I find a stub saying to Pope, chief surgeon: "This day shipped you wagon transportation." Twenty-one odd wagons—I have forgotten the number. I had shipped half down to him, and in the meantime I got in more supplies, and, acting on my own responsibility, I packed 24 packages—as you know, gauzes, bandages, are in large packages. I went to Coppinger and asked him if he could get me wagons to take them down, knowing if I put them on the train they would be blocked. He asked me how much transportation I wanted and I said, "Give me a 6-mule team," and he said he would give me two escort wagons, but these being largely in bulk you can not form an idea from it. I did not fill the two escort wagons. I thought it would be better to use the two wagons than to pile them up on one wagon, so there were two 4-mule wagons practically filled that went down as a supplementary.

Q. In your judgment, was that expedition fully and properly fitted out with medical stores?

A. I think it was fairly fitted out with medical stores. Had there been weeks or months available, I fancy it could have been better fitted out. I think we could have gotten many little things that would have made the expedition a good deal better; that is, there would have been more comforts, possibly. But as far as there were enameled operating tables, surgical instruments, cases of medicines, medicines in original packages—there were dressing, stimulants, anesthetics—

Q. Sufficient in quantity?

A. I think more than sufficient in quantity for that expedition.

Q. How about ambulances?

A. They are arranged by the quartermaster.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, or by report that is reasonably to be assuring—do you know what became of those medical stores?



A. Of my own knowledge, I know nothing.

Q. Now, what did you hear?

A. I heard from a number of persons that a good many came back to Tampa in the hold of the *Iroquois*. I heard from an old friend by the name of Numson, who saw the expedition—you don't want me to give vent to hearsay testimony under oath?

Q. Yes, sir; I do.

A. This can be gotten from Edward L. Numson, at Washington. I know nothing of what became of those stores, personally. I know they left my depot, and I know that I was told that they were put on. I was on the boat.

By General DODGE;

Q. Do you know what boat they went on?

A. *Iroquois*. Some went on the *Segurança*. I was on the *Iroquois*. I went down partly for social reasons and partly to see about those stores. I was on the boat of the First Division hospital, and La Garde told me he had his stores in the hold of that boat; including cots and other things.

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that articles that you yourself shipped on that expedition came back to Tampa and were returned to you in the supply depot?

A. I know there were certain things turned over for shipment—a few things—I think they came back on the boat and were never turned over.

Q. You don't know what became of it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who would be likely to know?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Did they go back to Cuba a second time?

A. I understand so—I don't know, sir.

Q. What boat were they on?

A. I think the *Iroquois*. There were a number of those boats with Indian names, and I don't remember the names, but it was the *Iroquois*.

Q. Do you know if the supplies that you prepared for shipment were shipped?

A. I don't know it; no, sir. I know they left my depot.

Q. You have no reason to doubt it?

A. No, sir; I feel sure that they were. I will put it in that form.

Q. Have you any idea, based upon what you have heard and know, that these supplies landed in Cuba, all of them?

A. Well, of course, my idea is based on hearsay testimony, and under the circumstances I am rather averse to saying.

Q. We will take Numson's testimony as to that.

A. He will testify, and I might say that I am satisfied that he will testify fully and willingly as to all this that you would get from me as secondhand.

Q. Will Dr. Pope probably know anything about the matter?

A. I think so.

Q. Will Dr. La Garde know about it?

A. He will know about the supply that came ashore.

Q. So far as you know, then, the Medical Department was not lacking either in diligently seeing to or providing the medical supplies for that expedition?

A. I did not consider it was lacking. I do know that I worked hard till late at night and very early mornings, and personally did laborious work in assisting in packing these supplies. I had good men with me, and, as I remarked at the time, if that expedition comes down here and finds the bottles of chloroform all broken and the contents lost, and other things packed away, it will entail serious consequences, and I took off my coat and packed a great deal of it myself.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. What officers were in charge of these supplies on board the vessel?

A. That would depend. The stores, you understand, were issued in various ways. The surplus I shipped to Dr. Pope, in his name, as "surplus supplies," and a portion of these drugs were issued, not packed—and Major La Garde also had charge of a hospital at Siboney. He took them in boxes loosely to his camp and wanted to rearrange them. I put sawdust on them without nailing them up, and he used some ambulances for that purpose. Maj. M. W. Wood got some in that way, and there is an officer here now, whose name you have—Maj. H. S. T. Harris. He was with the Ninth Cavalry. He got supplies from me, and his supplies went through Major La Garde, so there were various officers accountable for these supplies.

Q. Was there any officer in charge of supplies on these various boats you mention?

A. No, sir; they were issued to them personally, so they got them under their immediate control.

By General McCook:

Q. Did you receive any supplies which came back to your depot from Port Tampa at all under any occasion?

A. Yes, sir; but not aboard of this expedition.

Q. Where did they come from?

A. I have in mind one part of a medicine chest, and this chest was asked for by one Dr. Daly. He was not ready to take them at the time. He asked me to keep them in my storeroom until further instructions. One night at 10 o'clock I received a telegram, "Ship immediately to Siboney; sail next day." It was impossible to get them in time for his sailing, so I wired: "Impossible to have chest reach Siboney in time. Wire instructions." He wired: "Ship chest on next transport to Santiago, care Major-General Miles." I turned them over for shipment about the time or after the depot was closed. These chests came back and had never left Port Tampa; but that was a comparatively small matter. These were two chests 2½ feet long by 18 inches high and wide. I wish to say here I do not think I ever had in Tampa a request refused for transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, and I do not think that I was ever handicapped in any way that the Quartermaster's Department did not help me out. Major Bellinger helped me to get those 24 packages from New York. He made every effort to go through all the cars to get these packages. Whenever I could discover that there was a package on a car anywhere and marked "Medical Department," and there was 20 or 30 packages in the car, he would go to some inconvenience to get what I wanted. So I want to testify right here to Major Bellinger's not only willingness, but I might say hyperwillingness to help me out there.

By General DODGE:

Q. What is the condition of the troops here in this camp, especially those that were in Cuba?

A. I think many of those troops who were in Cuba will not be the men they were before for years. Many of them look thoroughly broken down and prematurely old. The same may be said of the men from Tampa, but the men from Tampa, having been here longer than those from Cuba, have picked up a good deal. Of course, the troops came from Tampa in August, nearly all of them about August 4. I did not leave Tampa until the 14th or 15th of September. When I came here I remarked the change that had taken place in the troops that came here.

By (General McCook:

Q. I would like to hear about Tampa.

A. I am not very well qualified to speak of Tampa as to camp sites, because I arrived there May 2, and until about the 20th I was engaged in the embarkation work, but after that my duties in the early part of the time were particularly confining. It was rare that I got into the camps. I occasionally did get there half an hour at a time. I can only speak casually. The first camp I went into, with the First Infantry, was right out near the Florida Central depot, that was in a rather central part of the town. We only stayed there a few days. We then went down to Picnic Island. There was difficulty about digging sinks there. Over where the Ninth Cavalry and the artillery were in camp, down at Port Tampa just across from Picnic Island, the ground was low, it was afterwards practically flooded after the rainy season, but at that time it was dry. They could not dig sinks deep. There are certain parts of Tampa that could have been selected that would not have made bad camps. The picturesqueness came in in selecting these camps. Some of the volunteers, with a view to picturesqueness, selected a site in a palmetto grove which was rather swampy, but it was rather picturesque and made a very pleasing appearance at that time. When the rains came, it flooded the whole camp. Out in Tampa Heights, where some infantry troops were encamped, there was high ground and the main hospital was established there. Afterwards, out there near where a portion of the infantry that formed Shafter's expedition were encamped, they could dig down sufficiently for the sinks. The ground was sandy soil that would absorb water, and it was sufficiently high to afford good drainage.

Q. These men who were in Tampa are they fit to go to Cuba?

A. Some of them.

Q. They are suffering from malaria, are they not?

A. Yes, sir; but the malaria there I do not think was malaria. Years ago in Texas there was a discussion as to Texas fever, as to whether it was malaria or whether it was a modified typhoid fever. You would have a fever coming on with a chill, and the temperature would run up a little and drop, and then run up and drop; but it was not like the regular typhoid fever. It had the appearance of old-time malaria fever. The course was not that of typical typhoid fever, but in cases in which autopsies were made the lesions were very suspicious. I have always maintained that that was a typhoid fever. I have been sat upon as being a presuming upstart, etc., but it has been stated that it is not typhoid fever. I think many of these cases that have been reported as malaria have been nothing but this modified typhoid fever, and we are getting here genuine malarial cases which run a typical course, which yield to quinine, but many of these cases were typhoid.

Q. Where did they come from?

A. Tampa. These troops, thoroughly impregnated with germs, the typhoid, went to Fernandina, and it got the credit of it. Since we came over here there have been cases of typhoid fever. Colonel O'Rielly adopted the morning report. Each regimental surgeon reported to the office of the chief surgeon daily the number of additions to the sick report—cases of typhoid fever, cases of malaria, cases of diarrhea, and cases of dysentery, etc. In that way we have been able to keep track of the cases of typhoid fever. Recently we have had cases of typhoid fever coming in. I think they have been traced to other people coming here from other points to recruit who were in the first stages of typhoid fever.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. When you shipped those large supplies of medical stores from Tampa, could you not have insured their delivery by having detailed an officer to go with them and look after them on the ship?

A. I think, sir, that you can get that information better from Dr. Munson's testimony, who went through those ships to look after them, but it was very difficult to get them ashore.

Q. If you had detailed an officer, would not he have seen that they were gotten ashore and kept track of them?

A. I could answer that question—

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you have any authority to detail any men to look after them?

A. I did not, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. That is not answering my question.

A. That would be hearsay.

Q. You can answer the question on your own judgment?

A. No, sir; and I will tell you why I can not. These supplies went into the ship, and to have gotten them ashore would necessitate a lighter.

Q. I understand all that. I do know that Dr. Wood—the supplies he had, from his own statement, before his boat reached the port—he had gotten his supplies out, at least put them on the boat in such shape that they could take these supplies off in order to unload the balance of the boat.

A. Understand, these supplies at the time they left my depot had been issued to these men. Dr. Wood is one of the men I mentioned and Dr. La Garde is another.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you know of any supplies that were turned over to the quartermaster's department for the purpose of going aboard these transports, or going on that expedition, being left in Tampa?

A. Medical supplies; no, sir.

Q. Or Port Tampa?

A. No, sir. I have a vague recollection of hearing that there were one or two unimportant things left.

Q. The charge is made that half of the supplies for the expedition was turned over to the quartermaster's department and were not put aboard the ships?

A. I could not state positively that medical supplies were not left behind at Tampa, but I don't believe they were.

Q. If any such things occurred, you would know it?

A. I think I would. Dr. Munson can bring all that out. After my examination is through I will make a statement that will answer that question, but under oath, I do not care to state that.

Q. What is the condition of the troops that have come here from Montauk? Are they improving, or what is the condition of the sickness in this camp?

A. The sickness has been lessening. The admissions are increasing again now, but it is due to the recent inclement weather. It is a different class of sickness. We have one or two cases of pneumonia and bronchitis, and you will notice I have, myself, a cold. It is due to the weather and not infection of disease.

Q. What is the sanitary condition of the camps here?

A. Most excellent. Great care has been taken. Here there was a sanitary circular providing that sinks—that the sinks should be dug to the depth of at least 8 feet, properly screened; that each individual, after using the sinks, should cover his dejecta with earth. In addition, there is lime disinfectant at the sinks, and when within 2 feet of the top they are filled. The water supply is from the town to the camps, and I think the camps are in excellent sanitary condition.



HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF BRIG. GEN. G. S. CARPENTER.**

Gen. G. S. CARPENTER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. General Carpenter, will you kindly give us your full name and rank, both in the volunteer and regular service?

A. G. S. Carpenter; lieutenant-colonel Seventh United States Infantry; brigadier-general, volunteers.

Q. Where have you served since the declaration of war with Spain?

A. At Fort Logan, Colo., and then from there to Chickamauga Park, then to Tampa and Port Tampa, and in Cuba, and returned from there to Montauk Point.

Q. How long were you in Chickamauga Park?

A. About four weeks.

Q. What was the condition of the camp while you were there?

A. Practically good in every way, sir.

Q. How were your troops supplied with commissary and quartermaster's supplies?

A. As customarily, well.

Q. The troops with which you served there were armed and ready for the field in that respect?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had no ordnance stores lacking?

A. No, sir; we came equipped completely.

Q. How long were you at Tampa?

A. About four weeks.

Q. How were you supplied with commissary and quartermaster's supplies?

A. Very well.

Q. How long were you on transports at Tampa?

A. I think about six days.

Q. Uncomfortably or comfortably fixed on the transports?

A. As comfortable as could be expected.

By General McCook:

Q. Did that include your men?

A. Yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. When I say you, I mean your men.

A. Certainly.

Q. When did you arrive in the neighborhood of Santiago?

A. I think it was the 7th or 8th of June, I will not be certain about that.

Q. In whose brigade did you serve there, General?

A. General Chaffee's.

Q. In Lawton's Division?

A. In Lawton's Division; yes, sir.

Q. At what time did you land, in reference to the other troops of that division?

A. On the second day. I should say, however, I was detached and went down from Port Tampa on the *Comal*, which had one or two batteries and some detach-

ments of cavalry, and went immediately on the arrival of the transports at Daiquiri to Garcia to deliver to him rations, and was there some twenty-four hours, and returned, so that I was among the last to land. I was not with my regiment at that time.

Q. How were the troops with whom you sailed supplied and cared for during the voyage to Santiago?

A. There was no reason for complaint, whatever.

Q. What troops had landed prior to your landing, that is, prior to the landing of your troops?

A. I think the most of Lawton's division. I am not sure about that.

Q. Had there been a reconnoissance in force at the front by the time you landed?

A. I think not. General Chaffee's brigade immediately took the advance on our landing; that is, he had. I don't think there were any troops in advance of us, but early the next morning General Wheeler was asked to make the advance, and the Rough Riders' fight occurred, and we came on the field immediately at its close.

Q. When were you first engaged actively with the enemy?

A. The 1st of July, at El Caney.

Q. You were in the El Caney fight, were you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many troops were engaged there; do you know?

A. I think all of Lawton's division, and I think Bates's brigade and a part of another division.

Q. Aggregating how many troops, in round numbers? I don't expect you to be exact.

A. I suppose 4,500 men. I might not be certain on that score.

Q. How many of the enemy were you supposed to engage? Was there any estimate of the numbers of the enemy?

A. Not prior to the actual conflict.

Q. You sailed in without reference to numbers?

A. I did not form any estimate of the numbers. I was surprised at their strength and their works there, the blockhouses, etc.

Q. What was the character of their preparation of defense for your attack?

A. Immediately visible from my front, 7 blockhouses, and those in the immediate vicinity of El Caney were connected by the intrenchments. I could see the straw hats and observed they were firing from the churches from different parts of the town and from trees evidently from different parts of the town.

Q. What was the character of these intrenchments; rifle pits?

A. Rifle pits for infantry.

Q. Well constructed?

A. Yes, sir; admirably.

Q. Affording protection to the people behind them?

A. Remarkable protection. I saw them afterwards.

Q. What was the length of their intrenched line?

A. It was an irregular and odd line, and I did not see all of the front. In the front, where the Seventh were immediately engaged, there must have been a front occupied in tents for some 500 or 800 yards.

Q. What would be your estimate—not exact, of course, but based on your observation—as to the entire length of line that assaulted our troops; could you give us that?

A. I don't think I could. I could not trust my judgment on that.

Q. What were your troops doing between the time that you landed and the engagement at El Caney?

A. They were on the march, with the exception of some five or six days, an

we were encamped in what is known, I think, as the second elevation above the sea at Santiago.

Q. Did you have those five or six days at one time?

A. Yes, sir; they were continuous.

Q. How were you supplied on that march with rations?

A. I had not the complete ration, but we had sufficient for all vitality under the circumstances.

Q. Fair field rations?

A. Yes, sir; fair field rations; and while it was not complete, I am sure no man went hungry.

Q. Did you lack ammunition at any time during the engagement?

A. Not at all.

Q. Do you know how many rounds each man had?

A. Each man had 100 rounds in his belt on leaving the transport, and it was pretty well exhausted at the battle of El Caney, but it was distributed pretty well.

Q. Had you any reserve ammunition?

A. None; we received it the next day.

Q. Then practically all the ammunition you had was in your cartridge belts?

A. Yes, sir; but we had three, four, or five hundred disabled, and their ammunition was distributed systematically.

Q. What was your strength?

A. Nine hundred.

Q. What was your loss?

A. Officially reported, 34 killed enlisted men, 1 officer killed, and 4 officers and 101 men wounded. That was a nine hours' fight. It was distributed throughout the entire line.

Q. Was your loss pretty regularly distributed along the line?

A. Yes, sir; every company had men either killed or wounded.

Q. What sort of transportation had you during that campaign to bring up your supplies?

A. There was none as far as the regiment was concerned. We depended entirely upon the division supply. The arrangement was made by the division quartermaster, principally by pack trains.

Q. Do you know what the capacity of that pack train was?

A. No, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Who was the quartermaster?

A. Lieutenant Farnsworth, Seventh Infantry. I think he was General Lawton's chief quartermaster, acting as such; a very capable man, too.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Before you left El Caney did you see any wagon transportation?

A. Not before I left El Caney.

Q. Were the roads such as would admit of the passage of wagons?

A. Not without considerable work; no, sir.

Q. Did the troops follow one road from Siboney, or did you march through Daiquiri?

A. We marched through Daiquiri.

Q. You don't know what the condition of the road was from Siboney up to El Caney?

A. The road we took led through Siboney.

Q. You came up along the coast?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there more than one road practicable for the passage of troops?

A. Not all the way, sir.

Q. After the fight at El Caney what was done with your troops?

A. After the night following, at nightfall, the command was marched toward the city of Santiago.

Q. What distance?

A. I should think 3 or 3½ miles, and then the order to march was reversed and we returned to the right of the depot house, and then marched over San Juan hill, and arrived there at 8 o'clock in the morning. I was at first in the front, but the order to reverse brought me in the rear.

Q. Did you make a night march?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had the troops crossed the San Juan River before you reached San Juan hill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What troops were there at the time you arrived? With whom did you connect?

A. I went, upon my orders, to General Shafter, and upon my arrival I was placed in position by him. I think Lawton's division had all arrived.

Q. You were on the right of the line, I take it.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you intrench at that point?

A. Well, I am wrong about saying we were on the extreme right of the line. The Second was in front, and the next day we put it on the right.

Q. Was your line intrenched?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. I don't think we remained there more than two or three days before we were moved over to the right.

Q. And then how far; or did you remain in that position after being removed from San Juan?

A. Well, there were four different points occupied on our line before the surrender, and I can not say how long the intervals were before the moves, but in each moving we intrenched ourselves.

Q. And each movement extended toward the right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Toward the city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any knowledge, General, of the line up the bay? Was it possible to have conducted the campaign hugging the bay so as not to be separated?

A. I was not on any reconnoissance. I should judge from general appearances, both from the sea and city, that it was impracticable.

Q. Your objective point was the army and city both?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The campaign, then, was planned, as I understand it, for practical results along the proper lines?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The capture of the Spanish army?

A. I thought so then, and do now.

Q. The campaign along the line of the bay would have driven the army out, would it not?

A. It would have left them an opportunity to escape, and the position of the fleet at that time was offensively to be considered by us, of course.

Q. Did your troops at any time during the campaign in Santiago, so far as you observed, suffer from the lack of medical attendance or medical supplies?



A. Yes, sir; there was some suffering with the sick.

Q. How were your wounded cared for?

A. They were very well cared for.

Q. Were you capable of caring for yourselves to a considerable extent; that is, did you have Hospital-Corps men and litter bearers with your command?

A. I think there were two with the Seventh Infantry, and our men were carried back to the dressing station in many cases after the application of the packet which each man carried.

Q. I would like to get on our minutes of what that packet consists.

A. Each man in the Seventh Infantry carried a first-aid package, and its application was found exceedingly advantageous. The men were carried back as wounded—those who could not take themselves—by details. There were no hospital men there.

Q. What is in that first-aid package?

A. Nothing but bandages.

Q. Had you men in the command who were able to render assistance and whose duty it was to render assistance to men unable or incapable to help themselves?

A. No special corps for that purpose. Details were made from time to time along the line, as it would seem to be required.

Q. Then you made details from your command to carry your men back to the first dressing station?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of the wounds, General, received by your men? Were they such as proved unusually disastrous, or were they such as healed readily and quickly?

A. Remarkable, they seemed to me.

Q. To what is that due?

A. The small caliber and the great velocity.

Q. What medical officers had you with your command when you left your post?

A. One—an assistant surgeon of the army, Dr. Hallock.

Q. Did he remain with you during the campaign?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any join you during the campaign?

A. Yes, sir. When a large number were taken sick we had three acting assistant surgeons, but not until there were over 100 sick in the regiment.

Q. Contract surgeons?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many did you have with your command during the engagement at El Caney?

A. But one.

Q. Did these contract surgeons join you after that battle?

A. Sometime after the battle.

Q. Were you seriously engaged after the battle of El Caney until the surrender?

A. No, sir.

Q. After the surrender, where were your troops taken?

A. The regiment remained near the intrenchments for some five or six days, when General Lawton told me to select a camp more salubrious—better for the health of the men—and the camp was moved back a mile and a half to an elevation. As a rule, there was an excellent drainage and it had every appearance of a judicious selection, but the sickness did not decrease.

Q. What was the character of your water supply?

A. It was very good, indeed. It was a mountain stream and it was pure.

Q. To what extent, in your judgment generally, was the ration, as served to you upon the field, suited to the wants of the men in that climate and locality?

A. I did not realize that the ration, as served to the men, until there was considerable sickness, was unsuited to the work they were engaged in. I think as long as our men were actively employed marching and intrenching (being Northern men as they were), they needed that sort of food and they seemed to assimilate it thoroughly well, yet I do not know but that there might have been a wiser selection. That was my judgment at that time.

Q. When your active duties of marching and intrenching ceased, what did you think in regard to it?

A. Then there was needed a modification.

Q. Along what lines?

A. What the doctors call a low diet.

Q. Of what kind—a substitution of dried fruits and vegetables for some stronger food, such as bacon and beans?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have supplies at hand which could be substituted for these strong portions of the ration?

A. Not until some time after the surrender, when we received considerable supplies of that sort.

Q. What was the maximum number of men sick in your command at any one time?

A. It was about 340.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Out of how many?

A. Some 950.

By General BEAVER.

Q. Then you had lost in killed and wounded about one hundred?

A. Yes, although the numbers were not diminished by that. Some would return and some would not go away at all.

Q. What was the number of your command present at the time you had these 340 sick?

A. I should say about 900. The Seventh Infantry seemed to be about the first to be afflicted with the sickness, and I think it was owing to the fact that we occupied (during the latter part of the siege) the lowest part of the ground on the line.

Q. What had you in the way of shelter?

A. Shelter tents.

Q. How long did you remain in your camp on the hill or mountain side of which you have spoken?

A. I think from about the 20th of July to the 20th of August.

Q. Did you lose any men during that period?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?

A. I could not say now. We buried, I think, from disease there about 20 men.

Q. Would you regard that as an unusual loss in the Regular Army from disease?

A. Oh, yes; there were some cases of yellow fever pronounced by the surgeon, and some from malaria and dysentery, and one or two from measles.

Q. When you left that camp, where did you go?

A. Went to the transports.

Q. Were your men able to march the whole distance?

A. No, sir; a railroad train was sent for them and carried them by rail into the city. We were somewhere about 4 miles from the city at this time.

Q. And accessible by rail?

A. Yes, sir; within 1,000 yards.

Q. Did you accompany your command north on the transport?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the transport, or was there more than one?

A. There was more than one. I think it was the *Mohawk*, but I am not certain. It was the one reported by some New York newspapers that was in a desperate condition—out of supplies—which is not a fact.

Q. Were your men comfortably housed and fed during the voyage north?

A. Yes, sir; although we lost men on the journey, but they were men who had been sick.

Q. Were they well supplied with medical attendance and supplies?

A. Yes, sir; very well.

Q. You had the same surgeon who left the post?

A. Yes, sir, and additional. I could mention an instance which shows the care taken since the ship left Santiago. I was directed to go on board the ship by a lighter and to ascertain whether the ship was supplied with everything. I found she had but very little ice. There was ice enough to preserve the meat only on the journey, and I told the captain to have two small boats go ashore in the morning at daylight and to get more ice, and that I would make a detail, as I did, and the boats left, and in a short time there came a communication from the chief quartermaster on shore, directed, through me, to the captain, fining him \$500 for not having secured the ice the day before, as he should; and an abundance of ice came on.

By General McCook:

Q. Who was that quartermaster?

A. Humphrey.

By General BEAVER:

Q. So far as you observed, and we know how you generally take care of your troops, did your troops lack for commissary or medical supplies during your journey north, or was there any discomfort occasioned by reason of the lack of supplies?

A. There was none. There was an ample supply both from the Government and Red Cross.

Q. For your sick men and well men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent had you been supplied by the Red Cross people?

A. We had, at Santiago, to a considerable extent. Whenever I would send a proper officer to the Red Cross, saying that we desired milk or any food, it invariably came.

Q. That was when you were at Santiago?

A. Yes, sir; when the sickness became very great.

Q. And to what extent was your vessel supplied with delicacies and comforts from the Red Cross Society?

A. To some extent. There were some things put on board the ship for us by the Red Cross.

Q. What provision did you find for your comfort when you reached Montauk?

A. Immediately on landing, as the men marched through, they received a cup of fresh milk and sandwich, which I understood was a gratuity from some ladies there. Each man was supplied with that and went into detention camp, and everything was as hospitable as we could expect.

Q. Tents up?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent was the camp prepared for regular camping?

A. It was thoroughly prepared.

Q. Sinks dug?

A. Everything of that sort. We marched into a camp that was previously occupied there.

Q. Did you lack at any time for commissary supplies in the detention camp or afterwards while at Montauk Point?

A. No, sir.

Q. Can you suggest anything which ought to have been done which was not done for the comfort and convenience of your men, coming, as they did, in a debilitated condition, as they were.

A. No, sir; I can not.

Q. How long did you remain on the island with your command?

A. Until about four weeks ago.

Q. And from that point where did you go?

A. The regiment went to Fort Wayne, and I was attached to my volunteer command.

Q. Where is your regiment now?

A. Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich. It is partly there and partly at Fort Brady.

Q. What were your facilities for transfer from the transport to the landing place at Daiquiri?

A. The small boats, entirely.

Q. Belonging to the transports?

A. Belonging to the Navy. The Navy, with a string of boats, hauled by a steam launch, I think, landed most of the Seventh Infantry.

Q. How many would these boats hold, General?

A. I should say from 20 to 35.

Q. Had any special arrangements been made for landing troops, in the event of your being compelled to land them in the face of the enemy, that you know of?

A. I arrived there after, what I understood, was a partial bombardment by the navy of the adjacent coast. Troops had landed before I had.

Q. Do you know what arrangements had been made by the Quartermaster's Department, or any other department, before you left Tampa, for providing surf-boats or others suitable for landing?

A. I saw two or three steam lighters which I understood was for that purpose, and one was used by Colonel Humphrey, with the *Comal*, in landing supplies for Garcia's army. I saw lighters there to carry stores for the insurgents.

Q. Do you know how many rations you took to Garcia?

A. Six thousand at that time.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did not a number of the Seventh go on the vessel that ran ashore?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What proportion was that?

A. Three companies; these companies were with me.

Q. They reported about the same time at Montauk Point that you did?

A. They actually arrived three hours before the regiment I was with—the remainder of it—although we had preceded that in the departure from Santiago.

Q. Did you hear any reports of that portion of the regiment arriving at Montauk Point and not having any tents, having to lay out at night without tents or blankets?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not that was true?

A. I think not; I think the detention camp was all ready for them.

Q. Do you know whether they suffered at any time for the want of water?

A. No, sir.



Q. Plenty of water?

A. At one time there was a difficulty in hauling the water, when we first arrived there, before the pipes were extended to the immediate neighborhood of the camp. It had to be hauled and distributed at the different cook houses, and there was one day that there was a delay—the teams failed to haul it. I discovered the cooks were without water, and I had to make a detail to haul it a mile and a half.

Q. Did they run the pipes up to your camp?

A. They did.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you be kind enough to give us the names of your medical officers?

A. The assistant surgeon, Hallock, of the army was the officer who left Fort Logan and continued with us throughout the campaign. The names of the contract doctors I can only—I know there was one Dr. Jones.

Q. Was there a man by the name of Gennela, from New Orleans, that was acting assistant surgeon with your regiment?

A. I think not. I remember the name, too. They were coming and going, several of them.

Q. Someone by this name reports himself as having been with your command at Santiago, and then later at Montauk, and represents himself as having been with that detachment that was lost?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Inasmuch as he complains of having to lay out in the sound for several hours before he could get any assistance, I would ask do you know anything about the man?

A. I think I do. I think I recollect the man in appearance and in name, but I think he was a young man, if I remember.

Q. Who would be apt to know what his position was as a doctor, in connection with your command—Dr. Hallock?

A. Yes, sir; Dr. Hallock would know something of it, I suppose, but the army officer who would know about him would be Major Coolidge, who is now mustering officer in New York City. He was immediately in command of that regiment.

Q. Did you hear any complaints on the part of your men or medical officers after you reached Montauk, of the neglect of the proper authorities to supply the necessary medicines and hospital furniture?

A. No, sir; I don't think there was any room for any.

Q. So far as you know tents and hospitals were properly administered?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you meet Dr. Hartshall?

A. I met him several years ago.

Q. What was his reputation as to efficiency at that time?

A. Very efficient.

Q. Was young Tiffany, of the Rough Riders, with you?

A. We were encamped at Port Tampa for a short while, and I don't think he was there, and I only saw them in the campaign occasionally.

Q. Would you know whether or not any Rough Riders were on the vessel that was lost—on the boat that a part of the men of your command was on?

A. There might have been individuals.

Q. This young Tiffany was reported to be there and suffered much distress after reaching shore and died afterwards?

A. I have no knowledge of that?

Q. You do not know that he was there?

A. I do not know. He might have been there, and there might have been an organization, but I do not know of it.

Q. Can you give me any officer's name who was in that detachment?

A. There were so many officers sick, it is hard to get at that. Captain Kendrick, of the Seventh Infantry, and also Brady, I think, were there.

Q. Where is Lieutenant Farnsworth?

A. I understand in this city.

Q. In this city?

A. I think he is attached to the corps headquarters. I believe he is an aid-de-camp to General Chaffee.

Q. Is Chaffee here?

A. No, sir; the Sixteenth is here.

Q. Is the Sixth here?

A. I do not know, sir.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. C. H. GRIERSON.

Col. C. H. GRIERSON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name and rank in the regular establishment and in the volunteer service?

A. Charles Henry Grierson; captain in the Tenth Cavalry, and lieutenant-colonel and chief commissary of volunteers.

Q. When were you appointed in the volunteer service?

A. On the 10th of May.

Q. How long have you been in the regular service?

A. Since June, 1879.

Q. Where were you first on duty as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in the commissary department?

A. At Tampa. I joined at Tampa for duty on the 7th of July.

Q. How long were you on duty there?

A. Until the headquarters came here.

Q. Had you any difficulty in procuring supplies in sufficient quantity and of good quality for the use of the troops?

A. No, sir; there was only one complaint at Tampa, and that was of the bacon. It was not very good.

Q. What was done to remedy it?

A. It was overhauled under the jurisdiction of Major Smith, and any bad pieces cut off and then rubbed with a mixture of borax, saltpeter, and salt, and the balance thrown away. We never issued any of that.

Q. Do you know where the bad bacon came from?

A. No, sir; but it was supplied by the International Packing Company.

Q. Did the company make it good under their contract?

A. I don't know, sir; the bacon was all bought by the officers of the regular establishment, and I had nothing to do with the purchase of supplies.

Q. What position had you at Tampa?

A. Chief commissary of the Fourth Army Corps, and for about a week I had charge of the depot, while Colonel Smith was in Washington.

Q. Were the troops plentifully supplied with food there?

A. Yes, sir; there was no complaint so far as I know. I don't think the troops

were properly supplied with bread at Tampa, but that was their own fault.

Q. What was the difficulty?

A. They were supplied with Vermont ovens, and would not take the trouble to set them up. Instead of taking that trouble, they would turn their flour over for 50 or 60 pounds of bread.

By General McCook:

Q. What troops did this?

A. The volunteers more especially; the regulars, most of them, had their own ovens, but would use these portable Vermont ovens.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Did that lead to any especial complaint?

A. No, sir; but it is a fact that they didn't have enough bread. They got their allowance from the commissary, and there was no bread contract there.

Q. The arrangements were made under each company commander?

A. Yes, sir; under each company commander.

Q. Did you come from Tampa directly to Huntsville?

A. We were en route to Porto Rico, but the order was changed, and we came from Port Tampa to here.

Q. How long have you been here?

A. Since the 14th of August.

Q. Has the commissary department been able to meet all the requirements upon it since you have been here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how many rations are at the depot here?

A. No, sir; I have just ordered 200,000 rations, and there are probably between fifty and a hundred thousand here; the last requisition ran a little short, but there has been no shortage at all.

Q. How was the quality here as issued?

A. The ration is good; there is one criticism that could have been made of it; a good many of our supplies have been on hand as long as four or five months, and are not as fresh as they might be; but they are perfectly good and wholesome.

Q. What is the quality of the coffee?

A. It is pretty good; we had both green and roasted.

Q. And you issue it how?

A. About in the proportion we usually have on hand; about half and half.

Q. The troops are supplied with roasters?

A. Yes, sir; but I can not say about the coffee mills; that is not a part of our commissary supplies.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF CAPT. R. W. THOMPSON, Jr.

Capt. R. W. THOMPSON, JR., then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give us your full name and rank.

A. Richard W. Thompson, jr.; captain and commissary of subsistence, volunteers.

Q. Where are you on duty, and in what capacity?

A. On duty as depot commissary of the Fourth Corps.

Q. What was your previous service in this war?

A. For some five or six days I was assistant to Colonel Grierson, chief commissary at Tampa. I reported to him on the 16th day of July, and on the 23d went to Fernandina as depot commissary, and from there here, leaving Fernandina in charge of an officer acting in my name.

Q. Had you any previous military experience, and, if so, what?

A. In the civil war I was a private for three months in the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, sometimes called Lew Wallace's Zouaves; after that, from October, 1861, to the 9th of October, 1865, I was commissary, and immediately after the battle of Gettysburg I was on the staff of General Hunter, then in the Army of the Potomac, and as commissary of brigade served through the war with that and the Army of the James.

Q. How long were you at Fernandina, Captain?

A. I think about thirty days.

Q. How were you supplied with commissary stores there?

A. Very well, sir. There was some little delay, temporarily, by the railroads, and a little congestion, but not material.

Q. What was your source of supplies?

A. We had one railroad to Tampa, and drew our rations from there. There was one day—twenty-four hours—we were short of flour, but we had only one complaint about that; the others had enough. One regiment made a complaint that I heard of who were twenty-four hours short of flour on that one day, merely because of the railroads. The flour was out eight days from Tampa when we got it.

Q. Was there any other complaint during the time you were at Fernandina as to the quality or quantity of the rations issued?

A. There was some complaint about the bacon, but I think unjustly.

Q. Was it examined?

A. Yes, sir; and the bacon was condemned by the regimental surgeons and ordered buried or disposed of. The board of survey—without authority, of course—told me to throw it into the river. I told them "I will hold that bacon until the inspector-general comes around;" and I showed it to the inspector-general of General Carpenter's division, who looked at it, cut off the ends, and ordered me to issue it; and he inspected at the same time about 80 crates of the same lot and pronounced it all good and sweet.

Q. Did your judgment agree with his?

A. Entirely so, and the cause of its condemnation was the cause of my going to him; and I also went to General Carpenter and told him I thought it was being handled in the wrong way.

Q. When it was subsequently issued was there trouble?

A. No, sir; never had any complaint. General Carpenter said, to use his own expression, "Tell them to go without meat and get their discharge pay."

Q. Have you had any complaint here as to the supply of commissary stores and the quality when it was issued?

A. None whatever.

Q. How many rations are in the depot now?

A. About 200,000; and when we commence to give out we commence to fill up with another 200,000.

Q. So as to have the same amount ahead?

A. Yes, sir; we want 200,000 pounds in sight all the time.

Q. Have you had any complaint from the troops here as to the quality?

A. I have heard none. We had some little trouble at Tampa about potatoes



and onions, but that could not be helped; it was the hot weather, and they were shipped on too long transit to be good when they came.

Q. Is it usual to issue onions in the summer time?

A. Well, it has been in this campaign all the time, and the result has been that we have a tremendous amount of tomatoes on hand. They will demand onions when we don't want to give them to them, and then they go on and say that the onions are not good. I will explain, if you please, the way we are issuing potatoes and onions here. We are not issuing them direct. We give an order on the contractor, who has his cars at the depot or at the storeroom, and we give the brigade commissary, when he draws vegetables, an order for that amount. We have an officer who sees to that issue—that they are not underweight and are good. He has scales there, and throws them back if the sack is short. If they ran 300 pounds short we make him put in 300 pounds.

Q. You don't take the sack marks?

A. No, sir. We do that if it looks all right. We have scales there, and we bulk the difference at the end and make him make it right.

Q. What is the quality of the coffee issued here; is it up to the standard?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any complaint about it?

A. I have heard none, except from some officers from the regular brigade that some of it was big and some was little and ground up fast. I told them that the fellow who stirred it up got a little lazy, probably, and let it get to the bottom and get into chunks.

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HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1898.*

#### TESTIMONY OF CAPT. GEORGE S. CARTWRIGHT.

Capt. GEORGE S. CARTWRIGHT then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give us your full name and rank.

A. George S. Cartwright; captain, commissary of volunteers. I am also first lieutenant, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Q. Where have you been in the service in this war with Spain?

A. Tampa, Fla.: Chickamauga; and I was through the campaign at Santiago and three days at Montauk; and I have been here a little over two weeks.

Q. Were you acting as quartermaster at Tampa, Fla.?

A. No, sir.

Q. When were you appointed quartermaster?

A. I was appointed on the 19th of May, but I didn't accept it until the 20th day of August, after the fighting was over.

Q. Were you with your regiment at Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir; I was adjutant.

Q. And went from there where?

A. I went to Tampa and served as adjutant until General Kent was made a brigadier and I received an appointment on his staff and served as aid through the campaign.

Q. What transport did you go on?

A. On the *Santiago*.

Q. What troops were on board of her?

A. About 750.

Q. How were they subsisted and cared for on the voyage?

A. They were on the travel rations going over.

Q. They had sufficient of them, did they?

A. I heard no complaints. You will understand we were on board longer than we expected to be, and the men probably complained on that account; the officers I know didn't have as much to eat as they had at the beginning, one of the reasons being that some of the meat we had was practically spoiled on the vessel; we were fed at 50 cents apiece, but that was due to the length of the voyage.

Q. Do you know how many rations were aboard this vessel?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Were there other rations than those issued to the men as traveling rations?

A. I think not, unless they carried some other rations on board; but there was another vessel with some rations on board. Part of General Kent's division was ordered away at Santiago to make a diversion at Cabanas. There were three vessels there, and one, I understand, the *Saratoga*, had extra rations on board.

Q. When did you land on the coast?

A. The 25th day of June, at Siboney.

Q. What troops had landed prior to your landing?

A. We were the last to land.

Q. Had the troops landed previously gone into the interior to any extent?

A. Yes, sir; they had already. The day before we landed the battle of Las Guasimas had taken place.

Q. Did General Kent command a brigade or a division?

A. The First Division of the Fifth Army Corps.

Q. Where was that engaged during the campaign?

A. The division formed the left of the line at the attack on San Juan Hill; you know there are two hills there; they sometimes make a mistake; the hill occupied by the blockhouse is called San Juan; that was first captured by the infantry.

Q. Were they both captured?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was the first hill captured?

A. On the 1st of July.

Q. How long had you crossed the San Juan River previously, or did you do it the same day?

A. It was all in the same engagement.

Q. Was there any opposition to your crossing the river; any serious opposition?

A. We were under fire all the time from Fort San Juan.

Q. What was the breadth of that river?

A. It was a narrow stream, not over 10 feet; it is not very wide except during high water.

Q. Were you compelled to use a pontoon train in crossing the river?

A. The men waded over; I rode over on horseback.

Q. How many men did you lose in your division in this engagement?

A. Seven hundred and seven. We lost about as many as the rest of the army.

Q. How many were killed?

A. In the attack, I believe, 87 enlisted men were killed, and 13 officers. Speaking about the resistance at San Juan Hill—the distance from El Poso, the position occupied by the Spaniards, was only about 2,500 yards.

Q. After the capture of San Juan Hill, where did the Spaniards make the next stand?

A. About 950 yards in front of us.

Q. Did they intrench there?

A. They did; they had a second line.

Q. Did you make an attack on that second line?

A. No, sir; not that evening; in fact, we never did.

Q. Did you intrench yourselves?

A. Yes, sir; we were higher than their second line.

Q. So you had the advantage of position where you were?

A. Yes, sir; I think that from that time—if you will let me explain about this fort on San Juan Hill. The Second Brigade of General Kent's division came up on the left and they occupied a hill overlooking San Juan Hill—the Second, Tenth, and Twenty-first Infantry—and they advanced within 225 yards or less of the second line of the enemy's position, but in a line from this blockhouse, which was evidently the key of the Spaniards' second position. They had some of our brigade during that time. He moved them over to the support of the right.

Q. Were you with the troops at the front so as to know how they were fed and cared for while in the trenches?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any difficulty in securing rations for them?

A. I think myself they were very well fed. There was undoubtedly some hunger for thirty-six hours. I think that on the night of the 31st I had a half a hard-tack that night and the next morning the other half, but in the excitement of battle I don't think the men missed it so much.

Q. What were the means of transportation for bringing the commissary supplies to the front?

A. The most that seemed to be used at first were the pack trains. They came up.

Q. Do you know what their capacity was?

A. No; not exactly.

Q. What did they have after that?

A. Well, they had wagons also.

Q. Was the demand upon the quartermaster's department met by it in the matter of transportation, in your judgment?

A. I think it was, pretty well. They had some pretty hard roads to get over, and you will understand that it was very muddy after the rains, and the roads became cut up. Of course, these were undergoing repairs all the time.

Q. How were those roads for marching; in good condition for marching?

A. On the night of June 30, when the troops moved forward before the battle, it was rather muddy; I don't think it was muddy when we marched forward to battle on the morning of July 31; afterwards, when the reenforcements came up, I think it was muddy.

Q. After the time of the surrender where did your regiment go?

A. My own regiment marched to Siboney two days before the surrender: it was the day the terms of the surrender were agreed upon, July 15; they marched down there and assisted in taking care of those that were sick with yellow fever; a good many of the men volunteered as nurses.

Q. What was your strength at Tampa, do you remember?

A. Very close to 500 men.

Q. Do you know what it was when they retired from the trenches and came to Siboney?

A. No, sir; I do not know.

Q. You were on the staff then, and not with the regiment; do you know what its strength was when it came north?

A. I understand it was a little over 300; they lost 87, I believe, in battle, and they volunteered as nurses in the hospital; it is a colored regiment and they nursed the sick who had yellow fever. I know that from the officers of the regiment. I offered personally to join the regiment, but the general said it was not necessary; that was at Siboney.

Q. When you came north did you come with General Kent's staff?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. What transport did you come on?

A. On the *St. Paul*, one of the nicest vessels afloat.

Q. What troops were on the vessel with you?

A. The Second Infantry and part of the Seventy-first New York.

Q. How were the men cared for on that expedition?

A. Coming up?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. They messed with the men on board the vessel. I heard no complaints whatever.

Q. When you reached Montauk what preparation did you find for your reception there?

A. We remained on board the vessel one day, and the second day we were landed; the troops marched direct to the camp, and our own headquarters had been prepared by Captain Alexander, quartermaster on General Kent's staff, who had come up previously. I never heard of any complaints.

Q. Was the camp at Montauk pitched and ready for the reception of the men when they got there, so far as you observed?

A. I am not positively sure of the tents; I did not go over to where the men were; our own tents were there.

Q. Did you go over the camps afterwards, either with the general or personally?

A. No, sir; we saw very little of the camps while we were there; we were there only three days. On our arrival we had a telegram from the Secretary of War to report to Washington, and he went as soon as the three days' quarantine was up; we left our camp and went to Washington, and when he reported he was ordered to return to New York, and I was with him. It was the intention to send him to Jacksonville to return to Cuba.

Q. After accepting your present position, where was your first service rendered as assistant quartermaster?

A. Right here. I joined the last day of last month.

Q. What troops were in camp when you came?

A. There was the Fifth Infantry, the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, and Sixteenth Infantry regiments.

Q. What has been the character of the clothing issued since you came here?

A. Personally I have not had anything to do with it, only that I have seen it. Lieutenant Shuttleworth, of the Eleventh Infantry, has charge of that for the depot quartermaster.

Q. Who is the depot quartermaster?

A. Capt. C. M. Auger.

Q. Do you know of any complaints as to clothing, tentage, supplies, supply of horses for cavalry, or any failure to supply the troops with the necessary quartermaster's stores which they needed?

A. There are no complaints that I know of that could not be remedied. Of course there will always be some complaints.

Q. Have the remedies been applied where there is any deficiency or lack of supplies?

A. Yes, sir; there has been perhaps a little trouble about forage; that has been due to the railroad company more than anything else. Every effort has been made to remedy that, and get forage from both lines of railway, so there will be no difficulty in that matter.

By General DODGE:

Q. What are your duties in the quartermaster's department here?

A. I am the assistant of Colonel Penney, chief quartermaster. Right after my arrival I went over the transportation, as inspector, under instructions from the Quartermaster-General.



Q. Has not there been a great deal of complaint here as to a deficiency in quartermaster's supplies, such as clothing, tents, etc.? Have you had a full supply of whatever the troops needed?

A. Not perhaps full, but we have tried to remedy it when we heard the troops were coming.

Q. Have you been able to meet all requisitions?

A. Perhaps not all, but all will be filled just as soon as the supplies are received. I think everything needed is on the way; probably not everything asked for.

Q. What quartermaster's supplies are you short on now?

A. Well, some of the regiments want conical wall tents and they also want Sibley stoves. They are on the way, but have not been received. They all have tents, and it is the intention of the War Department to house the men in common tents, and of those I think there is an abundance.

Q. It is simply because they want conical tents?

A. Yes, sir. I don't think there are enough Sibley conical tents in the United States to supply the men.

Q. How much shortage of wood has there been?

A. None at all. We are buying every stick that can be bought around here; it is also being shipped from Chattanooga and other places.

Q. Have you been able to meet the requisitions for food?

A. Well, not wholly; but we have tried to prevent any suffering.

Q. Have there been plenty of stoves here for cooking purposes?

A. I think so. I am not absolutely sure; six cars came in last night.

Q. When you were on duty at Santiago had you heard any complaint from the Seventy-first New York that they were without rations there for two or three days?

A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Did you hear any complaints of any kind?

A. I have heard some complaints from them; I don't exactly recollect now, but they were remedied as soon as could be.

Q. Do you know whether they had the same as the other troops in your division?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know they did?

A. Yes, sir; I issued the same. Another thing, when the troops went into the battle they had rations, but a great many were lost.

Q. They had three days' supply?

A. Yes, sir; they had three days.

Q. But notwithstanding that, they were sent more immediately, were they?

A. Yes, sir; of course the men did not get everything so complete as when not on the battlefield; something would be short.

Q. But in your opinion they had rations sufficient to subsist them for the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any complaint from the Seventy-first New York while you were coming home on the boat?

A. No, sir; I never heard of any complaint from them.

By General McCook:

Q. Have any troops arrived here since you have been here unexpectedly to the officers?

A. No, sir; they did not come unexpectedly. While it was the intention of the War Department to have them arrive separately, there were several parts of regiments arrived on the same day; but so far as getting into camp was concerned, they were taken out at once almost. I had charge of receiving them and had

wagons ready; I saw that they got wood and forage, and I saw that they got it that day, and where they didn't have tentage I got that also.

Q. Then you have not been surprised by the arrival of any troops unexpectedly?

A. Well, we knew they were all on the way; there was no surprise about it as far as I know.

Q. Had you anticipated it by having supplies?

A. Yes, sir; efforts were made after we learned that they were coming.

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HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. JOHN HAMILTON STONE

Lieut. JOHN HAMILTON STONE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please give us your name, rank, and date of entrance into the service.

A. John Hamilton Stone; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, United States Army.

Q. What is the date of your commission?

A. November 10, 1895.

Q. Where have you been stationed since the breaking out of the war with Spain?

A. At the beginning of the war with Spain I left Fort Leavenworth with the Sixth Infantry and went to Chickamauga; from Chickamauga we went to Tampa; then I was transferred to the Sixteenth Infantry; then went to Siboney, and went through the campaign with the Sixteenth Infantry.

Q. Where did you land on your return?

A. Montauk; and from Montauk I came to Huntsville with the Sixteenth Infantry and I am at present in charge of the field brigade hospital at Huntsville.

Q. How long were you at Chickamauga?

A. Only about two weeks. I don't remember exactly.

Q. You went out with the regular troops?

A. Yes, sir; with the Sixth Infantry.

Q. During the time you were at Chickamauga were you supplied as you wanted to be?

A. I had brought sufficient medical supplies from my post at Fort Leavenworth.

Q. So you had no difficulty in getting supplies?

A. No, sir; none whatever.

Q. At the time you left were the division hospitals organized, one or more?

A. No, sir.

Q. You were at Tampa then with your regiment. Were you able to secure such supplies as you wanted there?

A. I never had any difficulty in getting what I wanted.

Q. How much time was there between making out a requisition and the delivery of the supplies?

A. It had to be acted upon by the chief surgeon of the division, and through his office it went to the chief surgeon of the depot, and I was informed of the fact and went down to draw it.

Q. What time did it usually take?

A. Ordinarily about two days.

Q. What was the extreme limit of time?

A. Well, about three days; not to exceed that.

Q. You were supplied with everything you asked for?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On what transport did you go?

A. On the transport *San Marcos*, with the Sixteenth Infantry.

Q. Was the whole command of the Sixteenth with you?

A. Yes, sir; and one battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, and also General Hawkins's headquarters.

Q. What medical supplies did you take out?

A. This needs a little explanation. While at Tampa I was ordered to turn over to the chief surgeon certain hospital and medical stores to assist in forming a division hospital, and when the time came to transfer this property the transportation wagons had been sent to Port Tampa for shipment, and they were unable to transport the property to the division hospital, so I carried with me on the *San Marcos* all the hospital stores which I had with the regiment at that time which I required.

Q. The amount was all that you needed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what length of time were you provided?

A. For six months.

Q. On arriving at Siboney, or whatever place you landed, were you enabled to land the medical supplies?

A. When the order came for the landing my instructions were that the men were to land with arms, ammunition, and three days' traveling rations. The hospital corps carried no arms nor ammunition, and I had them carry what they could of the medical supplies.

Q. What hospital corps did you have?

A. One acting steward and three privates.

Q. You were able to carry to shore all that you absolutely needed?

A. No, sir.

Q. What did you do without those supplies; go without or get them otherwise?

A. I took to the shore what was absolutely necessary to meet emergencies in the landing, and I carried my medical and surgical chest.

Q. That would probably supply all probable wants for what number of days?

A. Well, for only a few days, if a large demand.

Q. For a week or ten days?

A. Well, I can not answer that fully because it would make a difference what demand was made upon the supplies. They are intended to last some time.

Q. What amount of supplies were you able to carry to the front when you went to the front?

A. When I went to the front I found it impracticable to carry the chests and asked for transportation for them. There was no transportation available at that time. I never got a pack mule, and that necessitated the carrying of simply the hospital corps pouch and what the men could carry. I made a pack mule of my horse, which had been landed, and carried what surgical dressings and appliances I could on him.

Q. Were you at the very front in the battle?

A. Yes, sir; I rendered first aid on the 31st.

Q. Did you have any pouches with you?

A. Yes, sir; we had the first-aid packets prior to disembarking, and besides them I had what surgical dressings had been carried to the front on the backs of the men, and a part of which I had carried myself.

Q. Will you state in brief what those packages contained?

A. It is simply a package containing sterilized gauze and the necessary bandages to hold it in place; this is meant for the first dressing to prevent the wound

becoming infected; it is held in place with a couple of safety pins and with triangular bandages to give support to broken arms and hold them in place.

Q. This is covered with a paraffin dressing, is it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were enabled to render such first aid as was absolutely necessary on the line; were you able to get your men back from the front?

A. Yes, sir; they were brought back by litter bearers and by the men from the companies.

Q. How far were you from the first hospital?

A. I understand that the first was Dr. Wood's hospital, the division hospital.

Q. How far were you from it?

A. I don't exactly understand.

Q. Speaking generally, what was the average interval between the dressing line and the first hospital?

A. Between  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 miles.

Q. Do you know anything about how the men were taken care of there?

A. I was ordered back to the division hospital to assist in operating and dressing wounds, and I found there all the necessary surgical appliances for the operating and dressing of wounds.

Q. So there was no scarcity of implements or dressings?

A. At that time, no, sir.

Q. Do you know how those had been gotten up there?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Who was at the division hospital when you got there?

A. Dr. Wood, the chief surgeon, and Major Johnson. Dr. Johnson was in charge of the hospital. There was Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, a medical lieutenant, and Lieutenant Godfrey, of the Medical Corps, and one or two others whom I don't remember at present.

Q. Were you in the neighborhood of Santiago when the fever broke out?

A. Yes, sir; I was in San Juan in the trenches with the men.

Q. Do you know anything about the care of the men who had fever and who were sent back to the rear to the various hospitals?

A. No. I don't know what treatment they got there.

Q. I don't care about the medical treatment, but whether they received right, proper, and sufficient care?

A. I treated all my sick with my regiment, only except a few cases of suspected yellow fever.

Q. Were you able to secure all the medicines for your men?

A. No, sir.

Q. What reasons were given you for the failure?

A. They were not to be had.

Q. Were they not landed or was it failure to get them up there?

A. They simply were not landed.

Q. Was there anything of any great importance that you couldn't substitute?

A. No, sir; at times I obtained even quinine with difficulty.

Q. Did you have occasion at any time to call upon the volunteer societies—the Red Cross or others?

A. No, sir; because they hadn't gotten there at that time.

Q. When did you come north and on what transport?

A. *Grande Duchesse*.

Q. How many men were on her, do you remember?

A. What was left of the Sixteenth Infantry and one battalion of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, I remember.

Q. Was she in good condition?

A. Yes, sir; she was an excellent transport.



Q. What provision had been made to supply the wants of the sick?

A. Medicines had been provided in sufficient quantities prior to sailing.

Q. How about the supplies of food?

A. We had even extras, canned soups.

Q. Any condensed milk?

A. Only a small quantity.

Q. Were the sick men able to be properly cared for coming north?

A. I think they were very well cared for.

Q. Suffering for anything material for their welfare

A. No, sir.

Q. Was any provision made in the way of bedding other than their blankets?

A. The men, the most of them in the *Grande Duchesse*, were enabled to have staterooms.

Q. Were there complaints of linen, towels, and sheets, and all that sort of thing?

A. Well, we had mattresses and their blankets.

Q. Did you hear any special complaints on that vessel of want of care, want of supplies for the sick, neglect, or anything of that sort?

A. No, sir; there were no complaints.

Q. Were there any other medical officers on the transport?

A. Dr. Bell and Dr. Stafford.

Q. Both attended to and were able to take proper care of the sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your nurses were taken from what source?

A. Hospital corps men and details from the companies at times.

Q. You had sufficient numbers to take care of the sick?

A. Well, I had to leave one hospital corps man in Cuba; my force was diminished to that extent, but they did very well. When the force was not sufficient, details were made by the company commanders.

Q. There was no special damage done to any sick man on board by reason of the lack of nurses?

A. No, sir.

Q. So, practically, you arrived in as good condition as could reasonably be expected?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you reached Montauk, how long was it before you landed?

A. It was several days before we landed.

Q. During these days were you well cared for on board the ship?

A. Yes, sir; launches came out and inquired what we wanted.

Q. You had yellow fever on board?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of course you were quarantined. Your vessel did not suffer while you were lying off shore for what should have been supplied them?

A. No, sir; the sick were suffering, for there were sick men.

Q. Did you have milk and ice?

A. Yes, sir; milk and ice were brought down to us: we had been able to get ice coming up, but no milk.

Q. As soon as you got there, you got milk and ice in sufficient quantities for the sick?

A. I think it was provided by donation.

Q. Yes, but you had it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As much as you desired?

A. Not quite as much as we wanted; we had to substitute some things.

Q. How long were you in the detention camp after you landed?

A. Five days.

Q. What was the condition of the camp?

A. I think it was a very good camp.

Q. Was it clean?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the tents floored?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were the men on cots or on the ground?

A. On the ground.

Q. Did they have blankets?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they have a sufficient number for those sleeping on the ground?

A. Yes, sir; I think they had. Those who didn't have blankets were given them when they passed through the quarantine.

Q. Your sick were sent to the detention hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you yourself visit the detention hospital at any time?

A. No, sir; not at that time.

Q. Did you at any time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were there any complaints of your men of neglect in the detention hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of the general hospital at Montauk?

A. I never visited it.

Q. How long were you at Montauk after you got through the detention camp?

A. I was there until the latter part of September, I think the 28th.

Q. You were there about a month, then?

A. We landed, it seems to me, about the 18th of August.

Q. Then you were there about six weeks?

A. No, sir; I wasn't there that long. I don't think I was there six weeks.

Q. What was the date of your leaving Cuba—Santiago?

A. I think the 11th of August.

Q. Then you were practically ten days going to Montauk?

A. No, sir; we were not as long as that going there.

Q. You were five days off the landing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were you not five days out from Siboney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the time you were there you were on duty with your regiment?

A. I beg pardon; I just remember now when I left Montauk. I went away on a month's leave, and it must have been the last day of August when I left Montauk.

Q. Then you do not know anything about Montauk during September. After you came down here, what condition did you find things in in the Medical Department?

A. I found them in very good condition.

Q. Were your men well cared for?

A. Yes, sir; I had a brigade hospital.

Q. How many men had you?

A. Sixty.

Q. What was the character of the diseases?

A. We had 23 cases of typhoid.

Q. Did you find when you took charge of that division hospital that it was well supplied with medicines?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been any want of medicines so long as you know about this hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Everything is present on hand needed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is the supply of milk?

A. Abundant and very pure.

Q. You have bed clothing in abundance?

A. Yes, sir; we have no difficulty in getting what is required.

Q. Do you get that from the Government or from the relief societies?

A. From the medical supply depot.

Q. Then the Medical Department is perfectly able to supply all that is required, and it does so furnish it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, there is no necessity, and has not been, for the calling on outside sources?

A. None whatever.

By General BEAVER:

Q. You speak of the division hospital back by the first line; of what did that consist? Did they have any tents up?

A. They had some operating tents, and wounded brought in there were only sheltered by shelter halves. There would be no tents at first, but the tents were brought up later on and after the fight.

Q. About how long?

A. Three or four days, and from time to time others were put up, until it accommodated them and sheltered them for awhile.

Q. Did you lose any men on your journey north?

A. No, sir; none in the Sixteenth. Several died in the Seventy-first.

Q. Have you lost any men in your brigade hospital here?

A. I lost one man. I took charge on the 10th of October and I lost one on the 12th of October.

Q. With what?

A. Alcoholic acute gastritis; he was an old man and suffering from the Cuba campaign, and he couldn't stand the strain.

Q. How many patients did you have at Santiago?

A. I imagine 300 men.

Q. What is the result of your operations, satisfactory or otherwise?

A. Very satisfactory.

Q. Were many operations required?

A. No, sir; I believe there were only two amputations at the hospital.

Q. Any incisions?

A. Not that I remember of.

Q. Any valley wounds?

A. Several.

Q. Were many operated upon?

A. Not many got well that we operated on. I will have to explain that. As soon as our chief surgeon—as soon as it was brought to his attention they were being operated upon he stopped it, and after that no more were permitted.

By General McCook:

Q. Who were these operators?

A. I remember one of the men there was from one of the Massachusetts regiments. He operated in several cases, but they were not successful, and so others were not permitted.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What means did you have to carry the men back, the wounded?

A. By the men themselves on litters, and later on in the afternoon the ambulances came up and made frequent trips back and forth.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. How many ambulances did you have?

A. None with the regiment. I had three.

Q. Did you have an operating table?

A. Yes, sir; nicely fitted out.

Q. Were there many patients?

A. Yes, sir; they were constantly coming.

Q. In what proportion did the bullets lodge? One gentleman reported 30 per cent lodged.

A. Not from my experience; I picked out and removed a large number of brass-jacketed bullets, some of them markedly deflected.

Q. What was the caliber of those bullets?

A. I don't know, but they were considerably larger than the Mauser.

Q. About .45 calibre?

A. I don't know; I should think so.

Q. Were they a Remington bullet?

A. Yes, sir; I imagine so.

By General DODGE:

Q. Was your division hospital under fire?

A. Only by sharpshooters. No, sir; it was not under fire.

Q. Were the sharpshooters back there?

A. Yes, sir; they fired once or twice into the hospital.

Q. Did you have troops to guard the hospitals?

A. Yes, sir; and every once in a while there would be a row, quick shots, and one of the sharpshooters would be taken across to headquarters.

Q. Did these guards stay there or leave?

A. They were there for several days.

Q. How many deaths occurred there at the division hospital on account of non-attention?

A. I don't think any; there were ten deaths while I was there, and that was over eight days, and those were cases of men who could not be saved.

By General McCook:

Q. Did you see General Hawkins?

A. No, sir; he only remained in the hospital a few hours. He came into the tent and remained but a short time. It was only a slight wound, and his wound was dressed promptly.

Q. Did you see him in the battle?

A. I know him; he went down on the ship with me, and I saw him in the battle.

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HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1898.*

### TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.

Lieut. CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What is your full name and rank?

A. Charles S. Farnsworth; first lieutenant, Seventh Infantry.

Q. How long have you been in the Army?

A. I graduated in 1887.



Q. Where have you been on duty, and on what service, since the declaration of war with Spain?

A. I was on duty with my regiment a couple of days at Chickamauga, and then from the 25th of April to the 2d of May I acted as brigade quartermaster; then I was on duty as brigade quartermaster at Tampa from the 14th, I think, of May to the 27th of May, at which time I was made acting division quartermaster, and continued acting as division quartermaster at Tampa, Santiago, and Montauk.

Q. When did you reach Chickamauga?

A. I think on the 23d or the 24th of April.

Q. Were you there long enough to have any knowledge or any experience with the workings of the quartermaster's department there?

A. Well, not much; no, sir.

Q. Who was your brigade commander?

A. General Shafter, at Tampa.

Q. How long did you perform brigade quartermaster's duty at Tampa?

A. From the time I arrived until the 27th day of May, when the division was formed.

Q. Was your brigade composed entirely of regular troops?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had your uniforms, tents, and everything with you?

A. Yes, sir; excepting a few recruits that we got in.

Q. Were you required to draw any quartermaster's supplies at Tampa?

A. Yes, sir; we drew transportation, some tentage, and clothing.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in having your wants supplied?

A. No, sir; we were very well supplied.

Q. What delay, if any, was there in supplying you?

A. There was no delay, excepting in supplying the army wagons and harness, and we were unable to obtain all of the clothing that we wanted—some, but not all.

Q. On what transport did you go south to Santiago?

A. On the *Iroquois*.

Q. Any troops aboard of her?

A. Yes, sir. There were the Seventh Infantry and three companies of the Seventeenth—not all of the Seventh, but a portion.

Q. How many troops of the Seventh and Seventeenth were aboard?

A. I should judge about 800; I am not sure, though.

Q. Where did you land?

A. At Daiquiri.

Q. How did you land?

A. We landed in small boats. I was at that time with General Lawton as division quartermaster.

Q. I understand you were placed on his staff at Tampa?

A. Yes, sir. All the troops that I saw were landed in small boats and taken up to a small wharf.

Q. These were boats connected with the transports, were they?

A. Yes, sir; and also some by the Navy.

Q. Had you any special boats with your expedition for landing troops and supplies?

A. I think we had some; I think a floating dock and a lighter, but I never saw the dock after we arrived there.

Q. Where was your base of supplies for quartermaster's stores after you landed at Daiquiri?

A. At Daiquiri until June 25, after which we obtained our commissary from Siboney, and some quartermaster's stores from Daiquiri.

Q. What transportation did you have for your division?

A. We had a pack train of 49 packs assigned to the division. They were not assigned to the division permanently until after the surrender.

Q. What was the strength of the division?

A. I think it would average about 5,200 men, except for about ten days, when we had about 4,500 men added to it—the Sixth and the Sixteenth Infantry, the Seventy-first New York, the First Illinois, and the First District of Columbia.

By General DODGE:

Q. What ten days were those?

A. From about July 4 to the 14th, I should say approximately.

Q. What was the capacity of a pack mule; how much weight did he carry?

A. Well, from 100 to 225 pounds, depending upon the condition of the roads and the kind of material to be packed.

Q. How many trips could you make with your train from Siboney to the front in a day?

A. Just one.

Q. How much did a day's field ration weigh?

A. In the neighborhood of 4 pounds; but the field ration as issued to us weighed about 2 pounds.

Q. What was the average amount you were able to pack on a mule on the roads you had during the campaign?

A. About 120 pounds.

Q. Then you were able to send to the front about half a ration a day for each man?

A. Yes, sir. I said our base of supplies was at Siboney, but that was only for three or four days; our division base was changed to General Shafter's headquarters, which was about 5 or 6 miles from Siboney; after that we could make more than one trip.

Q. How many days' rations did the men take to the front?

A. Three days' rations, except the Eighth Infantry and the Second Massachusetts. I think the Fourth Infantry failed to receive orders to take three days' rations and only had one day's with them.

Q. Did you, at any time, fail to get such supplies as the necessity required?

A. No, sir.

Q. After your base was changed to General Shafter's headquarters, were you able to catch up?

A. No, sir.

Q. How many trips could you make from General Shafter's headquarters to the front?

A. An average of two.

Q. Then it kept you busy to get a ration up each day at the front for the men?

A. Yes, sir; and we worked fifteen to sixteen hours a day.

Q. Were you able to accumulate any stores at all at the front, or did you live from hand to mouth during the most of the campaign?

A. No, sir; we did not accumulate any at all; they had their rations just one day ahead; to-day they got it for to-morrow.

Q. When did you put on the wagon train?

A. There were eighteen wagons assigned to the division shortly after the surrender, I think July 20.

Q. You relied upon the pack mules up to then for it?

A. Yes, sir; from General Shafter's headquarters, excepting a wagon or two not under my orders.

Q. How was it from Siboney up to General Shafter's headquarters?

A. I think almost immediately after the headquarters were established; I think, perhaps, the second or third day after.

Q. Did you accumulate any surplus at General Shafter's headquarters?

A. No, sir; when evening came there were no stores at all.

Q. So the wagon trains only brought as much to headquarters as the packs could take to the front?

A. Yes, sir; and they also worked a greater part of the night.

Q. Was there any transportation aboard the transports—any mules or horses—at that time?

A. I can not tell you that.

Q. Did you attempt to transport anything to the front except ammunition or commissary supplies, or were you compelled to take ammunition to the front?

A. No, sir; we only intended to take commissary supplies.

Q. Did your troops run out of ammunition, that you know of?

A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. How did you come North?

A. With the headquarters of the Second Division, on the vessel *Harvard*.

Q. What troops were brought on her?

A. The Thirty-fourth Michigan.

Q. How were the supplies during the trip, commissary stores, etc.? Did you have any occasion to look after them at all?

A. No, sir; I was not responsible for them.

Q. Did you pay any attention to the number of sick on board, or know anything as to the manner in which they were provided with comforts?

A. No, sir; I know nothing about that.

Q. When you landed at Montauk Point what preparation had been made for your reception, do you know?

A. The troops were detained one day aboard the ship, and then a launch came out and we were marched to the camp which was ready.

Q. The camp was ready for them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go into camp there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the camp prepared for their reception. Did you have anything to do except to come in and take possession?

A. Simply had to take possession of it.

Q. Was any provision made for the comfort of the officers in the way of provisions or anything of that sort?

A. We found a very good commissary depot there, with all the rations and stores necessary for the officers.

Q. So you were enabled to get what you needed and what you were entitled to?

A. Yes, sir; very good.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. Until the 29th of September.

Q. And then where did you go?

A. Then we went to Knoxville, en route to this place. At Knoxville I was not on duty.

Q. Are you the chief quartermaster of the division here?

A. No, sir; the division was broken up the latter part of September. Since that time I am aid on General Chaffee's staff.

Q. What were your duties as quartermaster at Montauk?

A. I had charge of the transportation used in supplying the division commissary and all the quartermaster's supplies; and I obtained some few quartermaster's supplies for them, especially straw and bedsacks. The rest of the commissary stores and quartermaster's were drawn by the regimental commissaries and quartermasters.

Q. Was there any time at Montauk when the troops were without these supplies?

A. They were without bed sacks for a few days pending their arrival, but which were sent us as soon as telegraphed for.

Q. Were your tents floored at Montauk?

A. No, sir; not until the latter part, and some not then.

Q. When you went over on the *Iroquois*, do you know whether or not any medical supplies were carried on that vessel?

A. I do not know, sir.















WERT  
BOOKBINDING  
Cranfillsville, Pa.  
March - April 1982



